

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the Name of God, the Most Compassionate, the Most
Merciful

**Statement by the representative of the Islamic Republic of
Iran**

Before

**the Sixth Committee of Seventy-ninth Session of General
Assembly**

**Agenda Item 82: Consideration of effective measures to enhance
the protection, security, and safety of diplomatic and consular
missions and representatives**

1 November 2024-New York

Mr. Chair.

My delegation aligns itself with the statement delivered on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement and the statement delivered by the distinguished representative of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on behalf of the Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations.

We welcome the biennial consideration of this agenda item which provides a context and opportunity to elaborate on the important topic of protection of diplomatic missions and representatives while pursuing endeavors in ensuring the safety and security of diplomatic representatives and missions.

Mr. Chair.

As the International Law Commission has opined, attacks against diplomatic agents not only gravely disrupt the very mechanism designed to effectuate international cooperation for the safeguarding of peace,

the strengthening of international security and the promotion of the general welfare of nations but also prevent the carrying out and fulfilment of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

The new and recurring acts of terrorism by the Israeli regime against diplomatic representatives and missions is alarming, such acts endanger lives and seriously impair the ordinary functioning of representatives and missions. The extent and methods of terrorist acts of the Israeli regime against diplomatic representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran are unprecedented and alarming for the international community; the Israeli regime, concurrent with its ongoing genocidal attacks against Palestinians and other people of the region, has deliberately targeted Iranian diplomatic representatives and mission.

On 1 April 2024, the Israeli occupying regime perpetrated a heinous and abhorrent terrorist attack against the diplomatic premises of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Islamic Republic of Iran's diplomatic premises in Damascus were intentionally targeted by missile airstrikes launched by the Israeli regime, resulting in the martyrdom and tragic loss of at least seven Iranian personnel, including senior military advisors. The heinous attack also resulted in the complete destruction of the diplomatic premises in question.

Also, on 17 September 2024, the Israeli occupying regime carried out another abhorrent and premeditated attack in Beirut, Lebanon, by detonating handheld communications devices which claimed the lives of nearly a dozen of people and also left thousands injured including the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Lebanon. That is a clear and reprehensible instance of use of information and communications technologies for terrorist purposes by the Israeli regime.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, in the strongest possible terms, condemns such horrific crime which is considered as part of the ongoing aggressions and commission of atrocious crimes by the Israeli regime against Palestinians and other people of the region. The Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates that such horrendous acts constitute gross violations of the fundamental principles of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as international humanitarian law and international human rights law. The Islamic Republic of Iran further reiterates that such attacks of the Israeli regime, in particular, constitutes flagrant violation of the foundational principle of inviolability of missions and person of diplomatic representatives as well as the letter and spirit of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963), and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons including Diplomatic Agents (1973).

Such abhorrent crimes against diplomatic representatives and missions and gross violations of the principle of inviolability of representatives, jeopardize the safety and security of diplomatic premises and representatives and pose serious threats to the international peace and security. As reaffirmed in the relevant international legal instruments, these types of crimes are of grave concern to the international community as a whole. As such, the international community and the United Nations should firmly act in consequence of the very purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and hold the Israeli regime fully accountable for all of its blatant violations and crimes including its violent and heinous crimes against diplomatic representatives and premises so as to end the impunity of the perpetrators of such crimes and further prevent the Israeli regime from perpetration of similar crimes in the future.

Mr. Chair,

This year, we have submitted to the Secretariat information on the instances of violations against our diplomatic and consular representatives and missions which have been included in the report of the Secretary-General under this agenda item contained in document A/79/143. We would like to express our gratitude to the Secretariat for the efforts made in processing these reports.

Our reports reflected therein contain information on crimes and violations against diplomatic and consular premises including attacks and other criminal acts resulting in the grievous bodily harm, attempts to commit criminal acts, verbal attacks, and other crimes or violations obstructing or otherwise impeding the exercise of functions of representatives. We expect receiving States to fully comply with their obligations and prevent crimes and violations against our representatives while ensuring that perpetrators of such crimes and violations are brought to justice.

Mr. Chair.

While the development of information and communications technologies have presented unique opportunities for societies to thrive and prosper, misuse of such technologies remains of concern in various areas. By way of example and as pertinent to our discussions, ICT is often misused for the purpose of incitement to violence, harassment, threatening, directing severe affront and verbal insult against representatives. Such acts which at times also aim to cause disreputation and bring into public odium the representatives of member States undermine the efficient performance and exercise of functions of diplomatic staff and missions. Misuse of the ICTs to foment and instigate violence and hatred as well as to attack on the honor and dignity of

representatives, which is a distinct negative development and a concerning trend in this area, needs to be addressed.

Finally, I would like to reaffirm that the Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to its relevant obligations and continues to preserve the appropriate conditions for performance of duties of diplomatic representatives present in its territory while also underlining the obligations of representatives to respect the domestic laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the duty of diplomatic representatives to refrain from interfering in internal affairs of the country.

I thank you.