

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 the 80th session of General Assembly of the United Nations**

**Agenda Item 83: Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations
and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization**

October 2025-New York

Mr. Chair.

We attach great importance to the work of the Special Committee and reaffirm our continued support of the Committee while reiterating the need to pursue its mandates in the spirit of cooperation and constructive engagement in a manner that could enable the Committee in its future sessions to adopt substantive reports for benefit of the organization as a whole in pursuit of its purposes and principles, as it was the case last year.

Mr. Chair.

Eighty years have passed since the establishment of the United Nations on the basis of its Charter, the first stipulation of which has been “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind”. The auspicious occasion of the 80th anniversary of the UN is an appropriate setting to assess the extent that this universal Organization has been able to save generations from war, violence, and bloodshed; this makes the present agenda item as well as the objectives and functions of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations more relevant and important than ever.

Looking only into past two years evinces an exponential rise in normalization and recurrence of gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations while the UN Security Council has been unable to fulfil its true functions. The inability of the Organization resulting from lack of good faith of certain western countries in stopping catastrophic situation in Palestine and the ongoing genocide remains a stain on the history of the United Nations. Acquiescence or omission against the ongoing genocide that could be tantamount to complicity with the Israeli regime have eventually emboldened the Israeli regime to

expand its network of violence in the region including committing aggression against my country in June this year, killing and injuring thousands of people including women and children, targeting Iranian live broadcast TV, three hospitals including a children's hospital, amongst others.

The Israeli regime in full complicity with the United States also targeted our IAEA-safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities posing amongst others significant risk of release of radioactive material. We strongly condemn these acts of aggression which constitute gross violations of international law and the very purpose and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the prohibition of the threat or use of force enshrined therein; and further constitute as crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Mr. Chair.

We recall that UN Security Council resolution 487 as well as the UN General Assembly resolutions 36/27, 37/18, 38/9, 39/14, 40/6 and 41/12, concerning the Israeli attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations in 1981, called upon the Israeli regime to “refrain in the future from any such acts or threats” against nuclear facilities; underlined the fact that the Israeli regime attacks against nuclear facilities are considered as attack on “the Agency (IAEA) and its safeguards regime” and issued therein a “warning” to the regime “to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities” and condemned Israeli regime “threats to repeat such attacks on nuclear installations”.

We underline in this regard that the timeless condemnation and warnings issued therein against the Israeli regime, that is also applicable to the present case, evince the continued concern of the international community on the policy and practice of the regime in attacking nuclear facilities. We recall the obligations under international law to refrain from rendering any aid or support to Israel in the perpetration of armed attacks against the Islamic Republic of Iran or any other nation in the region.

Mr. Chair.

We reiterate our serious concern and rejection at the systematic acts and attempts of Israel aimed at undermining the United Nations, its founding Charter and the principal organs of the United Nations including the General Assembly and the International Court of Justice, as demonstrated not only through its affront to the Organization, shredding the

UN Charter and attacking the Secretary-General of the United Nations calling him “*persona non grata*” but also by grave violations such as its deliberate attacks against UN staff, humanitarian personnel and journalists in Palestine, which has resulted in the killing of more than two hundreds of UN staff and a comparable number of journalists and more casualties among humanitarian personnel.

We reaffirm that such reprehensible acts grossly breach, among others, the Geneva Conventions and the Convention on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations, respectively. We stress the responsibilities of the United Nations Secretary-General in discharging his mandates under relevant applicable international legal frameworks in response to the above-mentioned grave, unprecedented, deliberate, widespread, and egregious violations and crimes committed by Israel against UN staff. We underline the need for urgent tangible measures by the international community to hold the Israeli regime, fully accountable for its crimes and violations.

Mr. Chair.

The Islamic Republic of Iran reaffirms its consistent principled position that a viable solution to the question of Palestine can only be achieved through the establishment of an independent, sovereign State of Palestine, rooted in the genuine will of its original inhabitants regardless of their religion whether Muslims, Jews or Christians, expressed through a free and inclusive referendum.

Mr. Chair.

A decade ago, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) entered into effect with the endorsement of resolution 2231 (2015), reflecting the conviction of my country to diplomacy and multilateral engagement. The Islamic Republic of Iran, consistent with its unwavering commitment to the peaceful resolution of differences, accepted and fully implemented the JCPOA in good faith and in strict conformity with its commitments. Earlier this week, on 18 October 2025, pursuant to operative paragraph 8 of UNSC resolution 2231, all its provisions, and those of the preceding terminated sanctions resolutions, were terminated and have no continuing legal effect. No previously terminated measures may be reinstated or enforced from that date forward. Any attempt to do so shall be regarded as unlawful, null and void.

Mr. Chair.

Unilateral coercive measures are among the daunting challenges that constitute flagrant violation of the fundamental principles of international law and the principles set forth within the Charter of the United Nations, in particular, sovereign equality and non-intervention. Such illegal measures also violate and impede the realization of human rights including the right to development while negatively affecting the enjoyment of human rights.

Such unlawful measures are also in contravention of the economic rights and duties of states including the sovereign and inalienable right to choose one's economic system without outside interference, coercion, or threat in any form whatsoever. Unilateral coercive measures threaten international legal and economic order, *inter alia*, by hindering international cooperation, trade and investment and undermining the right and freedom of States to engage in international economic cooperation and to choose the forms of organization of their foreign economic relations.

The scope and magnitude of the compounded and intersecting deleterious impacts of unilateral coercive measures are far-reaching and disregard a multitude of established international legal norms. In fact, and in direct contravention of the overarching objectives enshrined in the Charter, unilateral coercive measures are intrinsically designed, promulgated, and imposed to undermine international cooperation, thereby also transgressing the duty of States to cooperate with each other, among others.

In light of the foregoing and the necessity of addressing the negative impacts of unilateral coercive measures including on the fulfilment of the purposes of the United Nations, the Islamic Republic of have presented to the Special Committee in recent years a proposal titled "obligations of Member States in relation to unilateral coercive measures: guidelines on ways and means to prevent, remove, minimize and redress the adverse impacts of unilateral coercive measures". A further revised proposal was also submitted to the Committee earlier this year. We invite Member States to review our proposal and constructively engage in the next meeting of the UN Charter Committee with a view to countering the adverse impacts of unilateral coercive measures and uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Mr. Chair.

In conclusion, as regard the methods of work of the special committee, recalling the position of my delegation expressed in previous sessions of the present committee, we reaffirm the importance of political will and effective implementation of the methods of work of the Special Committee for the full execution of the mandate of the Special Committee. We continue to support the work of the Special Committee and in this respect highlight that the continuation of the meetings of the committee on an annual basis remains vital for the efficient implementation of its mandates as entrusted by the General Assembly.

I thank you.