



Inter-Parliamentary Union
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153rd IPU Assembly

Arusha,
United Republic of Tanzania
5–9 October 2026



Assembly
Item 2

A/153/2-P.2
5 October 2026

Consideration of requests for the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda

**Request for the inclusion of an emergency item
in the agenda of the 153rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union
submitted by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

On 5 October 2026, the IPU Secretary General received from the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran a request and accompanying documents for the inclusion in the agenda of the 153rd Assembly of an emergency item entitled:

“Condemnation of the military aggression by the United States of America and Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and of the air and naval blockade imposed by the United States of America, as violations of international law and of the principle of non-intervention”.

Delegates to the 153rd Assembly will find attached the text of the communication submitting the request (Annex I), as well as an explanatory memorandum (Annex II) and a draft resolution (Annex III) in support thereof.

The 153rd Assembly will be required to take a decision on the request of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Wednesday, 7 October 2026.

Under the terms of Assembly Rule 11.1, any Member Parliament may request the inclusion of an emergency item in the Assembly agenda. Such a request must be accompanied by a brief explanatory memorandum and a draft resolution, which clearly define the scope of the subject covered by the request, and indicate how it is in line with the principles and values of the IPU and its Strategy. Requests must be submitted to the IPU Secretariat at least 48 hours in advance of the vote on the emergency item. The IPU Secretariat shall communicate the request and accompanying documents immediately to all Member Parliaments.

Furthermore, Assembly Rule 11.2 stipulates that:

- (a) A request for the inclusion of an emergency item must relate to a recent major situation of international concern on which urgent action by the international community is required and on which it is appropriate for the IPU to express its opinion and mobilize a parliamentary response. Such a request must receive a two-thirds majority of the votes cast in order to be accepted.
- (b) The Assembly may place only one emergency item on its agenda. Should several requests obtain the requisite majority, the one having received the largest number of positive votes shall be accepted.
- (c) The authors of two or more requests for the inclusion of an emergency item may combine their proposals to present a joint one, including after the 48-hour deadline for submission, provided that each of the original proposals relates to the same subject and the combined proposal maintains the overall scope of the original proposals.
- (d) The subject of a proposal that has been withdrawn by its authors or rejected by the Assembly cannot be included in the draft resolution submitted on the emergency item, unless it is clearly referred to in the request and title of the subject adopted by the Assembly.

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#IPU153

**COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE IPU SECRETARY GENERAL
BY THE DELEGATION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN**

5 October 2026

Dear Madam Secretary General,

We have the honour to write, on behalf of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, to request the inclusion of an emergency item on the agenda of the 153rd Assembly of Inter-Parliamentary Union.

The proposed emergency item is entitled:

“Condemnation of the military aggression by the United States of America and Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and of the air and naval blockade imposed by the United States of America, as violations of international law and of the principle of non-intervention”.

Please find attached an explanatory memorandum in support of this request.

Please accept, Dear Ms. Secretary General, the assurances of our highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

Islamic Parliament of Iran

CONDEMNATION OF THE MILITARY AGGRESSION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ISRAEL AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, AND OF THE AIR AND NAVAL BLOCKADE IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION

Explanatory memorandum submitted by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

This request addresses the illegal war of aggression launched by the United States of America and Israel against the Islamic Republic of Iran on 28 February 2026, and the ongoing situation of international concern arising therefrom, including: the imposition of comprehensive unilateral economic sanctions and an unlawful air blockade by the United States; the naval blockade of Iranian ports and the Strait of Hormuz; and continuing military threats against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This proposal meets the requirements of IPU Assembly Rule 11.2(a), as it relates to a recent major situation of international concern on which urgent parliamentary action is required to uphold the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

On 28 February 2026, the United States of America and Israel launched an act of unprovoked military aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including strikes on its territory, facilities and leadership. This aggression constitutes a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations and of the peremptory norm (*jus cogens*) prohibiting the use of force.

The aggression included deliberate State terrorism through the assassination of Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a religious authority for hundreds of millions of Muslims worldwide, as well as a number of high-ranking political and military officials. This extrajudicial killing constitutes a grave breach of international law and sets a highly dangerous precedent.

Grave violations of international humanitarian law have included: the missile strike on the Shajareh Tayyebah girls' elementary school in Minab, which killed over 160 civilians, most of them schoolchildren; the use of cluster munitions against a stadium in Lamerd; the bombing of residential homes in Qeshm with 2,000-pound bombs; the missile attack on a wedding ceremony in Kuhestak, Sirik, on 1 September 2026; the sinking of the unarmed frigate IRIS Dena in international waters off the coast of Sri Lanka; repeated strikes on the Bushehr nuclear power plant under IAEA safeguards; and attacks on hospitals, schools, universities, and essential civilian infrastructure including bridges, petrochemical plants, refineries, gas and petroleum storage facilities, and steel production plants.

It is an established principle of international law, under Article 3(f) of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) (1974), that a State commits an act of aggression when it allows its territory to be used by another State for perpetrating an armed attack against a third State. Certain Persian Gulf States and Jordan have provided critical logistical, intelligence and operational support through United States bases on their soil, and in some instances have permitted or directly facilitated offensive operations from their territory.

On 24 August 2026, the United States of America announced a comprehensive campaign of unilateral economic sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, described by the United States Treasury Secretary as an "Economic D-Day" designed to sever the Islamic Republic of Iran's economic lifelines and push the country towards "complete global isolation". These measures expanded secondary sanctions to digital assets, technology, gold, and the aviation and shipping sectors, and sanctioned nearly 60 entities, individuals and vessels.

These unilateral coercive measures violate the Charter of the United Nations, international law, and the principles of free trade. They inflict grave harm on the civilian population, including through restricted access to medicine, food and essential goods.

In addition, the United States of America has imposed an unlawful air blockade against Iranian civil aviation, including restrictions on foreign flights to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran, as part of the so-called Economic Outcast campaign. These measures violate the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the principle of non-intervention and the fundamental principles of civil aviation, and inflict grave harm on the civilian population.

The United States of America has imposed a naval blockade on Iranian ports and continues to disrupt maritime traffic in the Strait of Hormuz, a vital conduit for global oil shipments. The Islamic Republic of Iran has closed the Strait in response, and the United States of America has maintained its blockade of Iranian ports. This situation constitutes a violation of freedom of navigation, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the right of innocent passage, and endangers global energy security.

Senior United States and Israeli officials have continued to issue open threats of military action against the Islamic Republic of Iran, including threats to launch further attacks "any time we want". These threats violate the prohibition on the threat of force under Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations and constitute a grave threat to regional and international peace and security.

The Islamic Republic of Iran has exercised its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and has reported its actions to the Security Council. The situation demands urgent parliamentary action by the IPU.

**CONDEMNATION OF THE MILITARY AGGRESSION BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AND ISRAEL AGAINST THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN, AND OF THE AIR AND NAVAL
BLOCKADE IMPOSED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AS VIOLATIONS OF
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION**

Draft resolution submitted by the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran

The 153rd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union,

- (1) *Recalling* the purposes, principles and values of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), as set out in its Statutes, Rules and Strategy,
- (2) *Recalling also* the purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set out in the Charter of the United Nations, including respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States, the prohibition of the threat or use of force, and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means,
- (3) *Reaffirming* the obligation of all States under Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and the peremptory character (*jus cogens*) of this prohibition,
- (4) *Recalling* UN General Assembly resolutions 2625 (XXV) (1970) and 3314 (XXIX) (1974), and in particular Article 3 of the Definition of Aggression annexed to the latter,
- (5) *Deeply concerned* by the armed attacks by the United States of America and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran beginning on 28 February 2026, including attacks on civilian infrastructure, residential areas, educational facilities, military installations, and nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards,
- (6) *Strongly condemning* the targeted killing of senior Iranian officials, including the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, as an unlawful act contrary to international law,
- (7) *Recalling* UN Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and relevant IAEA General Conference resolutions, which affirm that armed attacks against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constitute a serious threat to international peace and security and create an obligation for appropriate reparation,
- (8) *Emphasizing* that international humanitarian law, including the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution, applies in all circumstances, and that serious violations entail individual criminal responsibility,
- (9) *Noting* that the Islamic Republic of Iran has invoked its inherent right to individual and collective self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations and has reported the measures taken in the exercise of this right to the UN Security Council,
- (10) *Recalling* the International Law Commission (ILC) *Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts*, and in particular the obligations of cessation, non-repetition, full reparation, and non-recognition of situations arising from serious breaches of peremptory norms,
- (11) *Deeply concerned* by the escalating situation and its implications for regional stability, maritime navigation safety, global energy security and the humanitarian situation of civilian populations,
- (12) *Deeply concerned also* by the imposition of comprehensive unilateral economic sanctions and the unlawful air blockade by the United States of America against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which violate the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the principles of free trade, and inflict grave harm on the civilian population,

(13) *Strongly condemning* the air and naval blockade of Iranian territory and the Strait of Hormuz by the United States of America, including restrictions on civil aviation and maritime traffic, as part of the “Economic Outcast” campaign, as violating freedom of navigation, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the right of innocent passage, the fundamental principles of civil aviation, the principle of non-intervention, and international law, and as endangering global energy security,

(14) *Condemning* the ongoing and open military threats by United States and Israeli officials against the Islamic Republic of Iran as violations of the prohibition of the threat of force under Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations,

(15) *Emphasizing* the importance of good neighbourliness, mutual respect and the peaceful settlement of disputes among Member Parliaments,

1. *Strongly condemns* the unprovoked and unlawful use of force by the United States of America and the Israeli regime against the Islamic Republic of Iran beginning on 28 February 2026 as an act of aggression and a flagrant violation of Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, the peremptory norm prohibiting the use of force, and the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of a UN Member State;
2. *Condemns* the targeted killing of Ayatollah Seyyed Ali Khamenei, other senior Iranian officials, and civilians as serious violations of international law;
3. *Rejects* any claim that these attacks can be justified as anticipatory self-defence, as such defence has no basis in the Charter of the United Nations or customary international law;
4. *Affirms* that the actions taken in response by the Islamic Republic of Iran were taken in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations;
5. *Strongly condemns* attacks on civilians and civilian objects in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including the attack on the Shajareh Tayyebbeh Elementary School in Minab on 28 February 2026, in which 168 students and their teachers were killed, as well as the use of cluster munitions in the attack on the Lamerd stadium, the bombing of residential homes in Qeshm, and the missile attack on a wedding ceremony in Kuhestak, Sirik, on 1 September 2026, and *affirms* that such attacks constitute serious violations of international humanitarian law and amount to war crimes;
6. *Calls for* a prompt, independent, impartial and transparent investigation into the attack on the Shajareh Tayyebbeh Elementary School and the other incidents referred to above, and *emphasizes* that all responsible individuals must be identified, and tried in competent national or international courts;
7. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under the Geneva Conventions to respect and ensure respect for international humanitarian law, to search for and prosecute or extradite persons accused of grave breaches, and to exercise their jurisdiction in accordance with international law;
8. *Condemns* attacks on nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards as acts that are contrary to UN Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and relevant IAEA General Conference resolutions, and that engender serious radiological, environmental and humanitarian risks;
9. *Calls upon* the Director General of the IAEA to report to the IAEA Board of Governors and the IAEA General Conference on the impact of these attacks on the safeguards system and nuclear safety, and *affirms* that these attacks create an obligation for reparation in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 487 (1981);

10. *Condemns* the attack by the United States of America, on 4 March 2026, on the Iranian frigate *IRIS Dena* in international waters as a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the immunity of warships, freedom of navigation and the law of the sea;
11. *Calls upon* all parties to refrain from taking any action that would endanger the safety of maritime navigation, and *emphasizes* the necessity of preserving free and safe passage of shipping and stability of energy supply;
12. *Affirms* that the United States of America and the Israeli regime bear international responsibility for the internationally wrongful acts described above and are obliged to cease them immediately, to provide appropriate assurances and guarantees of non-repetition, and to make full reparation, including restitution, compensation and satisfaction, for the harm caused to the Islamic Republic of Iran and its nationals;
13. *Calls upon* all States, in accordance with Article 16 of the ILC *Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts* and with their obligations under international law, to refrain from aiding or assisting in the commission of these acts, including through military, intelligence, logistical, financial or territorial support, and not to recognize as lawful any situation arising from serious breaches of peremptory norms;
14. *Affirms* that any further use of force against the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran would constitute a new act of aggression and a serious threat to international peace and security;
15. *Strongly condemns* the unilateral economic sanctions and the unlawful air blockade imposed by the United States of America against the Islamic Republic of Iran as violations of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the principles of free trade, and human rights, and *calls upon* all States to refrain from imposing or supporting such sanctions and to resume normal economic and trade cooperation with the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with international law;
16. *Strongly condemns* the air and naval blockade of Iranian territory and the Strait of Hormuz by the United States of America, including the prohibition of foreign flights to and from the Islamic Republic of Iran and restrictions on maritime traffic, as violations of freedom of navigation, the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, the right of innocent passage, the fundamental principles of civil aviation, the principle of non-intervention, and Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, and *calls upon* all States to refrain from enforcing or facilitating such unlawful measures and to work to preserve maritime and aviation security, freedom of navigation and stability of energy supply in the Persian Gulf region and the Strait of Hormuz;
17. *Condemns* the ongoing and open military threats by United States and Israeli officials against the Islamic Republic of Iran as violations of the prohibition of the threat of force under Article 2(4) of the Charter of the United Nations, and *calls upon* all States to refrain from any inflammatory statements or actions that escalate tensions;
18. *Calls upon* the UN Security Council to fulfil its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by taking effective measures to end the aggression, sanctions, air and naval blockade, and military threats, and *invites* Member Parliaments to consider, in the absence of action by the UN Security Council, urging the UN General Assembly to convene an emergency special session in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 377 (V) (1950);
19. *Invites* the UN General Assembly to consider requesting an advisory opinion from the International Court of Justice on the legal consequences of the use of force, unilateral sanctions and the air and naval blockade against the Islamic Republic of Iran, and *requests* the IPU Secretary General to coordinate follow-up to this resolution in relevant UN bodies;

20. *Expresses* its solidarity with the Government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the families of the victims, and *calls upon* Member Parliaments to provide humanitarian and relief assistance to affected civilians;
21. *Calls upon* all States to facilitate the unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance, medicine and essential goods to the civilian population of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to refrain from unilateral coercive measures that impede the enjoyment of human rights and the delivery of humanitarian relief;
22. *Calls upon* all parties to return to dialogue and diplomacy in accordance with Chapter VI of the Charter of the United Nations, and *calls upon* Member Parliaments to intensify diplomatic efforts to de-escalate tensions, address the root causes of instability in the region, including the ongoing occupation and violations of international law by the Israeli regime, and strengthen relations of good neighbourliness and mutual respect among themselves;
23. *Requests* the IPU President and the IPU Secretary General to use the IPU's good offices to promote de-escalation, the protection of civilians, accountability, the cessation of sanctions and the air and naval blockade, and respect for the Charter of the United Nations, and to transmit this resolution for publication as an official document to the UN Secretary-General, the President of the UN Security Council, the President of the UN General Assembly, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Director General of the IAEA.