



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

No. 2994460

3 August 2026

Excellencies,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to our previous letters, including letters dated 3, 7, 9, 16, 18 March, and 23 July 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, S/2026/146, S/2026/187, S/2026/198, and S/2026/604), I wish to refer to the letters dated 23 July 2026 (S/2026/605), 25 July 2026 (S/2026/613), 28 July 2026 (S/2026/628), and 28 July 2026 (S/2026/627), from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Bahrain to the United Nations, addressed to the President of the Security Council, and to inform you and the members of the Security Council of the following:

1. The acts of aggression committed by the United States and the Israeli regime, in flagrant violation of the peremptory norm of general international law (*jus cogens*) on the prohibition of aggression, commenced on 28 February 2026 and continues to date. These unlawful acts have resulted in the assassination and martyrdom of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the highest official of the State, together with several other senior Iranian officials; the martyrdom of more than 3,400 innocent civilians, including hundreds of women and children; and the extensive destruction of civilian objects, including schools, hospitals, medical health care centers, airports, bridges, railway and maritime transportation, sports facilities, residential buildings, public service centers, and other civilian infrastructure.
2. Moreover, during the latest round of U.S. acts of aggression against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iran, which began on 27 June 2026 following the United States' material breach of the Islamabad Memorandum of Understanding, and has continued to intentionally target Iran's civilian infrastructure to this day, more than 55 civilians have been martyred and over 630 others injured. In addition, civilian infrastructure, including airports, bridges, railway and transportation infrastructure, fishing boats and cargo vessels, maritime search and rescue (SAR) vessels, meteorological facilities, and buildings have been deliberately targeted and destroyed by U.S. attacks.
3. These grave violations of international law and international humanitarian law, including the U.S. commission of war crimes, have been facilitated through the territory and military facilities made available to the aggressors by certain States, including the Kingdom of Bahrain. According to compelling evidence and credible information, the United States has used the territory and airspace of certain countries of the Persian Gulf, including the Kingdom of Bahrain, to carry out these military aggressions against Iran.



4. Iran's measures were defensive, necessary, and consistent with international law. The Islamic Republic of Iran has exercised its inherent right of self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, to protect its people and to defend and safeguard its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and vital national interests against U.S. acts of aggression. As consistently emphasized in Iran's communications to the Security Council, it is a well-established principle that States must use their territory in a manner that does not cause harm to other States, and international law explicitly prohibits States from knowingly allowing their territory to be used, directly or indirectly, to inflict harm upon another State. Furthermore, Article 3(f) of General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974 expressly provides that "the action of a State in allowing its territory, which it has placed at the disposal of another State, to be used by that State for perpetrating an act of aggression against a third State" constitutes an act of aggression.
5. The Kingdom of Bahrain cannot credibly claim non-involvement in the aggression against Iran as long as the U.S. military bases on its soil continue to facilitate—logistically or operationally—strikes directed at Iran. For decades, Bahrain has abused Iran's restraint and goodwill, while simultaneously transforming its territory into a launchpad for attacks that undermine Iran's national security. Without the direct support and involvement provided by the U.S. installations in Bahrain, such aggression would be materially unfeasible. Bahrain's complicity in the U.S. acts of aggression is therefore self-evident.
6. Given the fact that Bahrain either cannot, or will not, independently verify or prevent the use of its territory and the military bases therein in attacks against Iran, its status as a participant in hostile operations and aggression remains in effect until such bases have ceased to exist through their permanent closure. In light of this, and consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant General Assembly resolutions, Iran continues to exercise its inherent right to self-defense against any aggressor or enabler of the aggression.
7. The Kingdom of Bahrain's tendentious interpretation of Article 51 of the Charter is unacceptable and legally unfounded. A State that knowingly facilitates, assists, or is complicit in an act of aggression cannot invoke the right of self-defence against lawful measures undertaken by the victim and injured State, in the exercise of its inherent right of self-defence in response to that aggression. Any further military attack against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Iran will be met with a lawful and proportionate response, in the exercise of Iran's inherent right of self-defence, in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.
8. Accordingly, by knowingly permitting their territory and facilities to be used for the commission of acts of aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kingdom of Bahrain has incurred international responsibility for an internationally wrongful act. The Kingdom of Bahrain is, therefore, under an obligation to make full reparation for the injury caused, including: restitution, compensation, and satisfaction, in accordance with



international law. The Islamic Republic of Iran reserves all of its rights under international law to pursue, through diplomatic, judicial, and all other lawful means, the enforcement of the Kingdom of Bahrain's international responsibility, and to seek full reparation for all material and moral injury resulting from their internationally wrongful acts.

9. The Islamic Republic of Iran also categorically rejects and condemns the baseless claims and allegations contained in the so-called Joint Statement by the High Representative of the European Union and the Kingdom of Bahrain, annexed to the letter dated 28 July 2026 from the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the President of the Security Council (S/2026/627). Iran's actions in the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf region are fully lawful and consistent with international law. The continued acts of aggression by the United States in the Persian Gulf region, and the Strait of Hormuz, constitute the primary threat to freedom of navigation, maritime security, and regional stability.
10. In view of the international responsibility of States, arising from placing their territory at the disposal of others for the commission of acts of aggression and the conduct of armed attacks against the territory of a third State, the Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its strong and unequivocal objection to the unlawful actions of the Kingdom of Bahrain, and strictly calls upon the Kingdom of Bahrain to observe the principles of good neighbourliness, and to prevent the continued use of its territory against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

Please accept, Excellencies, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Gholamhossein Darzi
Ambassador and Chargé d'Affaires

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