



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

No. 2994462

3 August 2026

Excellencies,

Upon instructions from my Government, and pursuant to our previous letters, including letters dated 3, 7, 16, 18, 26, 30, 31 March, and 23 July 2026 (S/2026/121, S/2026/139, S/2026/189, S/2026/198, S/2026/203, S/2026/235, S/2026/248, S/2026/267, and S/2026/604), I wish to refer to the letters dated 27 July 2026 (S/2026/617), 27 July 2026 (S/2026/618), 27 July 2026 (S/2026/619), 27 July 2026 (S/2026/620), 27 July 2026 (S/2026/621), and 27 July 2026 (S/2026/622), from the Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary General and 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 State of Kuwait. 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 State of Kuwait, to carry out these military aggressions against Iran.



4. Iran's measures are defensive, necessary, and consistent with international law. The Islamic Republic of Iran has exercised, and will continue to exercise, 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. 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 State of Kuwait's tendentious interpretation of Article 51 of the Charter is unacceptable and legally unfounded. The State of Kuwait 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. 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 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.
6. 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 State of Kuwait has incurred international responsibility for an internationally wrongful act. The State of Kuwait 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 State of Kuwait's international responsibility, and to seek full reparation for all material and moral injury resulting from their internationally wrongful acts.
7. 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 State of Kuwait, and strictly calls upon the State of Kuwait 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

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Darzi', with a large loop above it.

H.E. Ms. Christina Markus Lassen  
President of the Security Council  
United Nations, New York

H.E. Mr. António Guterres  
Secretary-General  
United Nations, New York