



ASSEMBLY — 42ND SESSION

PLENARY

Agenda Item 8: Statements by delegations of Member States

STATEMENT BY THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN

(Presented by the Islamic Republic of Iran)

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 International civil aviation faced a critical situation in 2025: the invasion of Iran. Such an invasion caused consequences that have an extensive economic, safety and security impact in West Asia. Let this Assembly reaffirm its commitment to peace in the skies. Civil aviation must remain a bridge between nations—not a battleground.

2. STATEMENT

2.1 In June 2025, the invasion of Iran adversely impacted many International Regulations. Additionally, it was against all International Civil Aviation Organisation strategic goals. Violations include:

- Violated sovereign airspace (Chicago Convention, Article 1).
- Targeted civilian airports and infrastructure (Geneva Convention and ICAO Annex 17), which destroyed civil aircraft and international airport equipment.
- Endangered passenger aircraft and civilians (Article 3 and 3 bis) that includes intrusion of missiles, fighter jets, and military drones in an active international flight zone.

2.2 Details of the violations and related safety and security implications have been mentioned in a separate working paper for the executive committee session.

2.3 The Islamic Republic of Iran condemns in the strongest terms the repeated violations of international aviation laws by the Israeli regime, including its aggressive and destabilizing actions in the region. Any illegitimate incursion into Iranian airspace and damage to the civil aviation infrastructure, airports, aircraft, and civilians constitutes a blatant breach of the **Chicago Convention** and undermines the principles of international aviation regulations. In this regard, Iran's sovereignty and territorial integrity, enshrined in international law, were breached.

2.4 Iran calls upon the ICAO to hold the Israeli regime accountable for its reckless behaviour, which poses a severe threat to regional and global aviation safety and security. We urge the international community to take decisive action to prevent further escalation and ensure compliance with established aviation norms. The safety of civil aviation must never be compromised by political aggression, and ICAO has a duty to safeguard the integrity of global airspace.

2.5 Iran calls upon this Assembly to:

2.5.1 Condemn the aerial violations and unlawful interference with civil aviation.

2.5.2 Invoke ICAO to initiate an independent investigation into the violations of International aviation law.

2.5.3 Reaffirm the inviolability of civil aviation infrastructure under international law and ICAO standards.

2.5.4 Support the adoption of a resolution that ensures international accountability and strengthens ICAO's mechanisms to prevent future violations.

2.5.5 Let this Assembly reaffirm its commitment to peace in the skies. Civil aviation must remain a bridge between nations—not a battleground.

2.6 The following paragraphs are in response to Information Paper A42-wp/619, p/27, 18/09/2025:

2.7 The above statement on “Violation of International Aviation Laws by the Israeli Regime” and Working Paper 533 are based on facts and supported by “International Aviation Law”. All citations are legitimately supporting the facts. Therefore, it is expected that the international community will judge based on the positive and constructive measures for a better future outlook. Undoubtedly, ICAO's strategic plans have been negatively affected, which should be taken into account.

2.8 Above all, the consequences of military actions on international air navigation and its safety should be strictly considered. We believe that the Chicago Convention Article 89 does not legitimize unannounced military action in a populated international airspace or civil aviation infrastructure, endangering International civil aviation, as mentioned in working paper 533. Such an approach has been previously practiced, as mentioned in ICAO assembly resolution A19-1:

“Condemning the Israeli action which resulted in the loss of 106 innocent lives, convinced that this action affects and jeopardizes the safety of international civil aviation and therefore emphasizing the urgency of undertaking an immediate investigation of the said action,

1. Directs the Council to instruct the Secretary General to institute an investigation in order to undertake fact findings and to report to the Council at the earliest date;

2. Calls upon all parties involved to cooperate fully in the investigation. “

2.9 As there has been a record that ICAO acted similarly, therefore, we believe that Working Paper 533 does fall within the ICAO mandate. Iran's request for an independent investigation into repeated violations of international aviation law by the Israeli regime falls squarely within ICAO's mandate and is consistent with principles of transparency and accountability. Israel's regime's objection to such a process only reflects its attempt to conceal its unlawful conduct.

Other examples are as follows:

A20-1: Diversion and seizure by Israeli military aircraft of a Lebanese civil aircraft

A28-7: Aeronautical consequences of the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

A17-1: Declaration by the Assembly: 3. Condemns all acts of violence which may be directed against aircraft, crews and passengers engaged in, and against civil aviation personnel, civil airports and other facilities used by, international civil air transport.

Condemns all acts of violence which may be directed against civil aviation personnel, civil airports and other facilities used by international civil air transport;

A33-2: Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies related to the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference.

Appendix A. The Assembly: 1. Strongly condemns all acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation wherever and by whomsoever and for whatever reason they are perpetrated;

2.10 Iran has raised the matter within the framework of international law and the safety of civil aviation; it is the Israeli aggressive regime that is introducing unfounded accusations and extraneous political rhetoric, seeking to exploit ICAO as a platform to legitimize its unlawful and aggressive policies, seriously harming international civil aviation and ICAO's strategic goals.

2.11 On the allegation of arms transfers via civil aviation: This claim is entirely unfounded, unsupported by evidence, and intended solely to distract from Israel's regime's own well-documented record of misusing airspace for military operations and unlawful assassinations that have recently been repeated in Doha, the State of Qatar. The Islamic Republic of Iran has consistently adhered to the principles of ICAO and stresses the absolute protection of civil aviation from military activities.

2.12 It is necessary to add the following elaborations for clarity reasons. Iran does not recognise Israel as a state, along with many other countries, but assumes it as an occupying regime forged mostly by immigrants aggressively taking houses and lands of indigenous people.

2.13 This aggressive regime, by virtue of its occupation, systematic violations of human rights, and persistent non-compliance with numerous UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions, lacks international legitimacy. Israeli aggressive regime leaders have been prosecuted by the International Criminal Court (ICC), and an arrest warrant has been issued for their crimes. Highlighting these facts is neither provocative nor contrary to the principles of the United Nations; rather, it constitutes a factual description of the existing situation.

2.14 The Islamic Republic of Iran has never targeted civil aviation facilities. All defensive measures undertaken by Iran have been legitimate responses to the repeated aggressions and airstrikes conducted by the occupying regime against civil infrastructure and innocent populations in the region. The Israeli regime's invocation of Article 89 of the Chicago Convention cannot serve to justify its blatant violations of international law and its illegitimate attacks.

2.15 Therefore, we believe that the ICAO Assembly's fair action should not be influenced by aggressive rhetoric and bullying behaviour of the Israeli regime and its supporters.