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**Human Rights Council****Sixty-first session**

23 February–31 March 2026

Agenda item 1

**Organizational and procedural matters****Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council  
on 25 March 2026****61/1. Human rights implications of the unprovoked attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan**

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided* by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenants on Human Rights,

*Reaffirming* that human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated,

*Recalling* the obligations of all States under Article 2 of the Charter to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, and to settle their international disputes by peaceful means,

*Recalling also* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, applicable international human rights law, including relevant international human rights treaties, as well as relevant international humanitarian law, including treaty and customary law,

*Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights,

*Recalling* the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols, and the obligation to respect international humanitarian law in situations of armed conflict, including the general principles of distinction, proportionality and the protection of civilians and civilian objects,

*Expressing concern* over the acts of aggression against third States not involved in armed hostilities, and reaffirming the importance of promoting good-neighbourly relations in accordance with international law, including the Charter of the United Nations,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2817 (2026) of 11 March 2026, which condemned in the strongest terms the egregious attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against the territories of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, and which determined that such acts constitute a breach of international law and a serious threat to international peace and security,



*Reiterating* its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Jordan, and expressing solidarity with these countries and their people,

*Affirming* the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in response to the unlawful deplorable armed attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran, as recognized in Article 51 of the Charter,

*Deploing* the unprovoked and deliberate missile and unmanned aerial vehicle attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran targeting civilians and critical civilian infrastructure, causing civilian casualties and damage to civilian objects, including airports, ports, energy installations, desalination plants, residential areas and objects necessary for food production and distribution, recalling in this regard the prohibition of acts or threats of violence the primary purpose of which is to spread terror among the civilian population, and further deploring the resulting human rights violations, particularly for children, women, older persons and persons with disabilities,

*Affirming* that States shall take resolute steps to prevent and cease the massive and flagrant violations of human rights, including those resulting from aggression and threats against national sovereignty and territorial integrity,

*Recalling* that peace and security, development and human rights are the pillars of the United Nations system and the foundations for collective security and well-being, and recognizing that development, peace and security and human rights are interlinked and mutually reinforcing,

*Recognizing* that the ongoing military escalation in the region has had, and will continue to have, serious implications for the enjoyment of the human rights of the affected populations,

*Recognizing also* that the military escalation has disrupted shipping flows through the Strait of Hormuz and that the resulting ripple effects go far beyond the region, affecting energy markets, maritime transport and global supply chains, including the supply of food, fertilizers, and essential goods on which populations depend, and noting that these developments occur at a time when many developing economies struggle to service their debt, face a tightening of fiscal space and limited capacity to absorb new price shocks, potentially heightening economic and social pressures and complicating progress towards sustainable development and adversely affecting the enjoyment of human rights, including the right to food and the right to an adequate standard of living, as outlined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 552 (1984) of 1 June 1984, which took into consideration the importance of the Gulf region to international peace and security and its vital role in the stability of the world economy,

*Acknowledging* the pivotal role of seafarers in the global shipping industry, which transports around 90 per cent of world trade essential to the normal functioning of society, thus contributing to the realization of human rights,

1. *Condemns* in the strongest terms the egregious attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against the territories of Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, which constitute a breach of international law and a serious threat to international peace and security;

2. *Also condemns* all violations of international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, resulting from the attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran, in particular those involving the targeting of civilians and civilian objects, and the resulting harm to the enjoyment of human rights, and stresses the importance of taking appropriate measures to ensure accountability;

3. *Further condemns* any actions or threats by the Islamic Republic of Iran contrary to international law, including the international law of the sea, aimed at closing, obstructing, or otherwise interfering with international navigation through the Strait of Hormuz, or threatening maritime security in the Bab Al Mandab;

4. *Expresses grave concern* at the Iranian attacks on energy infrastructure, which risks leading to serious implications for the enjoyment of human rights, including those relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment;

5. *Affirms* that reducing risks to global trade and development, including environmental risks and risks to food security, requires de-escalation and safeguarding maritime transport, ports and seafarers, and other civilian infrastructure, while maintaining secure trade corridors in line with international law and freedom of navigation;

6. *Notes with concern* the impact of disruptions in the Strait of Hormuz to maritime security and commercial navigation on international trade, energy security and the global economy, thus affecting the enjoyment of human rights, and emphasizes the importance of maintaining safe and secure shipping routes consistent with the international law of the sea;

7. *Demands* the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply fully with Security Council resolution 2817 (2026) of 11 March 2026 and with its obligations under international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and to immediately and unconditionally cease all unprovoked attacks, threats and provocations against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan, including the use of proxies, and calls for the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure;

8. *Calls* for the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure;

9. *Demands* that the Islamic Republic of Iran provide full, effective and prompt reparation to all victims for the damage and injury caused by its attacks in or against Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan;

10. *Requests* the High Commissioner to provide the Human Rights Council with an oral update at its sixty-second session on the human rights consequences resulting from the unprovoked attacks by the Islamic Republic of Iran against States not involved in the hostilities, namely Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan;

11. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

*45th meeting  
25 March 2026*

[Adopted without a vote.]