

UN silence on Israeli crimes emboldens Tel Aviv regime: *Iran's top rights official*

International Desk

Iran's top human rights official on Monday denounced the silence of the United Nations on Israel's crimes as one of the reasons behind the regime's effrontery to violate the sovereignty of regional countries. Secretary of Iran's High Council for Human Rights Naser Seraj made the remarks in a meeting with the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Nada al-Nashif on the sidelines of 60th session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva.

Referring to the regime's indiscriminate attacks on residential areas, hospitals and media centers as well as mass killings, the Iranian official emphasized the necessity for the UN to stop the crimes of the Israeli regime and confront its repeated aggressions. Seraj underlined that the silence of the UN in the face of the Israeli crimes or the use of vague statements when referring to its crimes have emboldened the regime to breach human rights.

Iran and Qatar would not have been subjected to aggression by Israel if the United Nations had acted against the regime's crimes, he said. Addressing the 60th regular session of the Human Rights Council, the Iranian official called on the United Nations Human Rights Council to compel Israel and the United States to compensate the Islamic Republic for losses incurred during the illegal aggression of June against the country. "We expect the Human Rights Council to take effective measures to stop and prevent the Zionist regime's crimes and to use all its resources to make the aggressors (the Zionist regime and the United States) compensate for the material and moral damage inflicted on the Iranian people's rights." Seraj also expressed his gratitude to the UN special rapporteurs who explicitly condemned the Israeli-US aggression and defended the rights of the Iranian nation. The official called on the UN rapporteurs to hold the criminal regimes in Tel Aviv and



Secretary of Iran's High Council for Human Rights Naser Seraj (3rd L) talks with the United Nations Deputy High Commissioner for Human Rights Nada al-Nashif (1st R) on the sidelines of 60th session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on September 15, 2025.

● IRNA

Washington accountable for their gross violation of the fundamental rights of the Iranian people. On June 13, Israel launched a blatant and unprovoked aggression against Iran, triggering a 12-day war that killed at least 1,064 people in the country, including military commanders, nuclear scientists, and ordinary civilians. The United States also entered the war by bombing three Iranian nuclear sites in a grave violation of international law. In response, the Iranian Armed Forces targeted strategic sites across the occupied territories as well as the Al-Udeid air base in Qatar, the largest American military base in West Asia. On June 24, Iran, through its successful retaliatory operations against both the Israeli



regime and the US, managed to impose a halt to the aggression. Seraj said Iranians expected urgent and immediate action from international institutions responsible for maintaining international peace and secu-

urity, particularly the UN Security Council, in the face of the Israeli-US aggression, but they only witnessed silence, inaction, and politicization. The Israeli regime also launched an attack on Qatar's capital on September 9, killing

six people including five members of Palestinian resistance movement Hamas. The regime targeted a meeting of Hamas leaders who had gathered in Doha to discuss a US cease-fire proposal in the Gaza Strip.

UN commission asserts Israel committed 'genocide' in Gaza, urges accountability

United Nations investigators on Tuesday accused Israel of committing genocide in Gaza in a bid to "destroy the Palestinians", accusing Israel's prime minister and other top officials of incitement.

The UN Independent International Commission of Inquiry (COI), which does not speak on behalf of the world body, found that "genocide is occurring in Gaza", commission chief Navi Pillay told AFP. The bombshell report, immediately slammed by Israel, marks the first time a UN-mandated investigative body has concluded the regime is committing genocide.

Israel has since the start of the war in Gaza faced genocide accusations from NGOs and independent UN experts. The UN itself has not labelled the situation in Gaza a genocide, but Pillay said she believed the facts presented by the commission should prompt "high-level leaders at the United Nations also to call this what it is, the genocide".

After the report was published,



UN rights chief Volker Turk said it was up to the courts to determine whether genocide was taking place, but warned: "We see the evidence mounting."

Israel "categorically" rejected Tuesday's report, with the foreign ministry describing it as "distorted and false" and calling "for the immediate abolition of this Commission of Inquiry".

The commission published its latest report nearly two years after the war erupted in Gaza following Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack inside the occupied territories, which resulted in the deaths of 1,219 people, accord-

ing to an AFP tally of official Israeli figures.

Israel's retaliatory campaign has displaced virtually the entire Gaza population and has killed nearly 65,000 people, according to figures from the health ministry in Gaza that the UN considers reliable.

The report came as Israel on Tuesday launched a ground assault on Gaza City, where the UN has declared a full-blown famine.

The COI concluded that Israeli authorities and forces had since October 2023 committed "four of the five genocidal acts" listed in the 1948 Genocide Convention.

Araghchi: Talks with US hinges on Washington's will, not mediators

International Desk

Iran's Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi said on Tuesday that resumption of nuclear talks with the United States does not hinge on mediators but on Washington's will to reach a deal with Tehran.

Araghchi said that several regional countries including Qatar are interested in playing a positive role in the negotiations.

"But for the start of the negotiations, the question is not the mediator. The important point is the will of the other side; that they accept that, an agreement can be reached based on mutual interests and without threats, which also includes the interests of both sides," Araghchi told reporters at the opening of the second Iran-Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) conference in Tehran. Iran and the US began talks in April to resolve a decades-old dispute over nuclear program and held five rounds of talks mediated by Oman. But two days before the sixth round of negotiations scheduled for June 15, Israel launched an unprovoked aggression against Iran, which derailed the talks.

The US later joined the onslaught on June



Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi talks to reporters on the sidelines of the second edition of Iran-Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) Conference in Tehran, Iran, on September 16, 2025.

● IRNA

22 and targeted Iran's three nuclear facilities in violation of the United Nations Charter and the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The US had been pressuring Iran to accept zero uranium enrichment. But Iran has repeatedly said that it will not abandon enrichment in its facilities but is ready to decrease the level of enrichment at the 3.75% purity, which has been allowed in the 2015 nuclear agreement from which the US unilaterally withdrew and left the future of the nuclear deal in limbo.

IAEA under pressure to drop Iran's resolution banning attack on nuclear sites: *Envoy*

International Desk

Iran's ambassador to United Nations organizations in the Austrian capital Vienna, Reza Najafi, said on Tuesday that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has come under political pressure not to support Tehran's proposed resolution prohibiting attacks on nuclear facilities.

The Iranian diplomat addressed the issue of Iran's draft resolution aimed at prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities, outlining the process behind the resolution, its objectives, and the challenges it faces.

He said that similar resolutions have previously been approved at the UN security council, including a resolution against Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor, known as Tamuz 1 located near

Baghdad on June 7, 1981.

The ambassador also warned that attacks on nuclear facilities — especially those housing nuclear materials — could lead to catastrophic environmental damage and serious public health risks. He highlighted the urgent need for countries to back the resolution. Najafi said that the draft resolution is expected to be put to a vote either Thursday or Friday. He noted that while Iran has actively sought support through diplomatic outreach in various capitals and in Tehran, US pressure could sway the positions of certain countries, leaving the final outcome uncertain until the vote occurs. He emphasized the resolution's significance, highlighting that the prohibition against attacking nuclear facilities is a fundamental principle of international



Reza Najafi

law. This principle is enshrined in key documents, including the UN Charter, the IAEA Statute, and the NPT. Therefore, even if the resolution is not adopted, it still holds considerable importance, he added. Iran's move came after attacks by Israel and the US on Iran's nuclear facilities in June.



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