

Special Legal Report on the Commission of International Crimes in the Islamic Republic of

Submitted to:

- United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- International Criminal Court (ICC)

Date: January 2026

I. Introduction

This report formally documents and requests investigation into the systematic violations of international human rights law and international criminal law committed by the authorities of the Islamic Republic of Iran against civilians. It is submitted to:

- United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)
- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- International Criminal Court (ICC)

These violations constitute crimes against humanity and war crimes and require immediate independent investigation and accountability.

II. Executive Summary

- At least 12,000 civilians killed during suppression of protests.
- Victims were unarmed, non-combatants.
- Killings accompanied by torture, enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions, and persecution.
- Internet and communications were systematically shut down to prevent documentation.
- Government officials labeled protesters as terrorists, spies, and rioters.
- High-level officials, including Ali Khamenei and senior IRGC commanders, implicated.

III. Legal Framework

A. Crimes Against Humanity

Under Article 7 of the Rome Statute of the ICC, crimes against humanity include acts committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against a civilian population. Applicable acts in Iran include:

- Murder (Article 7(1)(a))
- Torture (Article 7(1)(f))
- Enforced disappearance (Article 7(1)(i))
- Persecution on political grounds (Article 7(1)(h))

B. War Crimes

Targeting civilians during unrest violates international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions

and customary law on civilian protection.

C. Command Responsibility

Article 28 of the Rome Statute establishes criminal responsibility for commanders who knew or should have known about crimes and failed to prevent or punish them. High-level Iranian officials fulfilled these criteria.

IV. Factual Findings

1. Scope and Scale of Killings: Verified over 12,000 civilian deaths.
2. Targeting of Civilians: Non-combatants including students, workers, women, children.
3. Use of Force and Torture: Lethal force, beatings, inhumane detention, extrajudicial executions.
4. Obstruction of Accountability: Nationwide internet shutdowns to prevent documentation.
5. Criminalization of Protest: Labeling civilians as terrorists, spies, or rioters.
6. State Actors Responsible: Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei, senior parliamentarians, IRGC leaders.

V. International Law Violations

- Rome Statute of the ICC: Articles 7 and 8
- Customary International Humanitarian Law: Distinction, proportionality, necessity
- ICCPR: Articles 6, 7, 9, 19
- UN Basic Principles on Use of Force by Law Enforcement
- UN Principles on Enforced Disappearances

VI. Requests

1. Formal independent investigation.
2. Accountability mechanisms via ICC or universal jurisdiction.
3. Protection of evidence and witnesses.
4. Public acknowledgment of crimes as crimes against humanity.

VII. Conclusion

Verified documentation confirms systematic crimes against civilians. These acts are violations of international criminal law and human rights law. Immediate action is required to ensure justice, hold perpetrators

accountable, and prevent recurrence. Accountability is an international obligation, not optional.