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General Secretariat
Secretariat of League
Council Affairs.

The Communiqué issued by the Extraordinary Session of the Council of the League of Arab States at the Ministerial Level on the repercussions of the Israeli aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran and its impact on regional security

The Council of the League of Arab States, convening in an Extraordinary Session at the Ministerial Level in Istanbul on June 20, 2025, on the sidelines of the 51st session of the Council of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, to discuss the repercussions of the Israeli aggression on the Islamic Republic of Iran and on the security of the region, under the presidency of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, at the request of the Republic of Iraq supported by the Member States, with the participation of the Foreign Ministers of the Member States, heads of delegations, and the Secretary-General of the League,

After hearing the intervention of the head of the Delegation of the Republic of Iraq, as well as the interventions of the Member States and the Secretary-General on this matter, the Council concluded by adopting the following steps and positions:

- 1- *Condemns* the Israeli aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of a Member State of the United Nations and a threat to regional peace and security; *and stresses* the imperative of halting this aggression and of intensifying regional and international efforts to reduce tensions, leading to a ceasefire and comprehensive calm;
- 2- *Calls for* a return to negotiations to reach an agreement on the Iranian nuclear issue; *and supports* all efforts aimed at achieving calm;
- 3- *Calls upon* the international community, particularly the Security Council, to assume its responsibilities in halting the Israeli aggression, which constitutes a clear violation of international law and a threat to regional security;

- 4- *Emphasizes* that the only viable path to resolving crises in the region lies in diplomacy and dialogue, according to the rules of international law and the Charter of the United Nations; *and affirms* that the current crisis cannot be resolved through military means;
- 5- *Affirms* that comprehensive calm in the region will not be achieved except by addressing all causes of conflict and tension, beginning with an end to the Israeli aggression against Gaza, allowing the immediate, adequate, and sustainable delivery of humanitarian aid through relevant United Nations agencies, and halting illegal Israeli measures in the occupied West Bank that undermine the two-state solution and the prospects for a just and comprehensive peace;
- 6- *Warns* that Israel is driving the region toward further conflict and tension, which necessitates effective and influential international action to halt Israel's aggressive actions and policies and to work toward achieving a just and comprehensive peace that ensures security for all, through the implementation of relevant international legitimacy resolutions and the 2002 Arab Peace Initiative; *welcomes*, in this context, the convening of the “High-Level International Conference for the Peaceful Settlement of the Question of Palestine and the Implementation of the Two-State Solution” at the United Nations General Assembly in New York, co-chaired by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the French Republic; *urges* all Member States of the United Nations to actively participate in the Conference once a new date for its convening is announced; *and welcomes* the Arab Republic of Egypt’s hosting of a high-level international conference to support early recovery and reconstruction in Gaza and the implementation of the relevant Arab-Islamic plan in the nearest time possible following the ceasefire;
- 7- *Emphasizes* the imperative of respecting freedom of navigation in international waterways, according to the relevant rules of international law, in order to avoid the repercussions of violating this freedom of navigation on the global economy and the transportation of energy;
- 8- *Asserts* the importance of respecting the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which prohibit the use or threat of force in international relations; *calls for* the peaceful resolution of conflicts; *stresses* the imperative of respecting the safety and territorial

integrity of states and the principles of good neighborhood; *and rejects* any attempts to destabilize states' security and stability;

- 9- *Demands* respect for the sovereignty of states in the region; *and condemns* any violation of their airspace by any party;
- 10- *Emphasizes* the imperative of refraining from targeting nuclear facilities subject to International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, according to relevant IAEA and Security Council resolutions, as such acts constitute a flagrant violation of international law; *and warns* of the dangers of nuclear emissions, their spread across the region, and their destructive humanitarian and environmental repercussions;
- 11- *Asserts* the importance of establishing a Middle East free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, according to international resolutions and the resolutions of previous Arab summits, the latest being the 34th Arab Summit held in May 2025 in Baghdad; *and stresses* the need for all countries in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

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- **The Republic of Tunisia** expresses support for the Communiqué on the repercussions of the Israeli aggression on the Islamic Republic of Iran and the security of the region, except for references to the “two-state solution,” in line with Tunisia’s firm position and unconditional support for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent and fully sovereign state over the entirety of Palestine with Holy Jerusalem as its capital.
 - **The Republic of Iraq** expresses reservation concerning the reference to the "two-state solution" in paragraph 5.