
**Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone
in the Middle East**

**Report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran pursuant
to paragraph 9 of section IV of the conclusions and
recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the
2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

1. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in its article VII, underlined the importance of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones through the recognition of “the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories”. The Islamic Republic of Iran, while welcoming the efforts aimed at establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones in all regions of the world, attaches great importance to and strongly supports the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, which was initiated by Iran in 1974. In order to achieve the goal of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the important region of the Middle East and the realization of the goals and objectives of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East that were supported in the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Review Conference, the Islamic Republic of Iran reports the following.

2. The Islamic Republic of Iran first initiated the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone as an important disarmament measure in the region of the Middle East in 1974, followed by the related resolution of the General Assembly. Since 1980, the Assembly has annually adopted a resolution on this issue by consensus. The continuous adoption of this resolution by the Assembly is a manifestation of the global support for the promotion of peace, security and stability in the Middle East through the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region.



Israeli nuclear-weapon programme as the main obstacle to a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East

3. As a State party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Islamic Republic of Iran is fully committed to its international undertakings and believes that that international instrument is the cornerstone of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Universal adherence to the Treaty, in particular in the region of the Middle East, would effectively ensure the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region. Currently, the Zionist regime is the only non-party to the Treaty in the region. Despite repeated calls by the international community, demonstrated in the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty and in related resolutions of the General Assembly, the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the Zionist regime, confident of the political and military support of the United States of America, has neither acceded to the Treaty nor placed its unwarranted nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards. It has continued to refuse even to declare its intention to accede to the Treaty. Its nuclear-weapon activities, with the support of the United States, seriously threaten both regional and international peace and security and endanger the non-proliferation regime.

4. The 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons reaffirmed the importance of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East. Owing to the significant provisions of that resolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran and other States in the region truly believe that the resolution should be swiftly implemented, especially by its sponsors, the Russian Federation, the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as depositaries of the Treaty. Based on the package agreed to at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, they have the main responsibility to take concrete steps to implement their commitments under this resolution.

5. The 2000 Review Conference reaffirmed “the importance of Israel’s accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the placement of all its nuclear facilities under comprehensive International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, in realizing the goal of universal adherence to the Treaty in the Middle East”. Unconditional adherence by the Zionist regime to the Treaty and the conclusion of a full-scope safeguards agreement with IAEA would undoubtedly lead to the early realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Neglecting the commitments undertaken by States parties to the Treaty with the adoption of this important resolution can only embolden that regime to continue to remain a source of threat and instability in the Middle East by flouting the aspirations of the international community and remaining outside the Treaty and the full-scope safeguards regime. In this context, we believe that some of the submitted national reports do not address the negative implications of the Zionist regime’s intransigence with respect to joining the Treaty and are not as effective as they ought to be with regard to the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

6. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in implementing its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, specifically articles II and III, reaffirms that all its nuclear facilities are devoted to peaceful purposes and are under the full-scope safeguards of IAEA. Furthermore, contributing to the realization of a world free from weapons of mass destruction, in particular in the Middle East, the

Islamic Republic of Iran has signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and ratified the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention and the 1925 Geneva Protocol. Its high record of accession, among the Middle East countries, to the non-proliferation and disarmament instruments is not only a clear manifestation of its firm commitment to the cause of disarmament and non-proliferation, but also evidence of its dedicated efforts towards the noble goal of the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

7. The Islamic Republic of Iran, in its bilateral and multilateral dialogues with other States parties to the Treaty, has always urged their active contribution towards the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. In order to promote the cause of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, the Islamic Republic of Iran also held two international conferences on disarmament and non-proliferation, in Tehran in 2010 and 2011, which, inter alia, examined ways and means to realize a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East and the existing challenges and obstacles, in particular the nuclear-weapons programme of the Zionist regime in the region.

8. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the firm belief that an agreed plan of action and timetable for the universality of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, especially in the Middle East, should be a top priority on the agenda of all Treaty parties, in particular the nuclear-weapon States. There should be greater pressure on the Zionist regime to accede, promptly and without conditions and as a non-nuclear-weapon party, to the Treaty, and to place all of its nuclear facilities under the IAEA full-scope safeguards in order to pave the way for the long-sought goal of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

9. Unfortunately, the inaction imposed upon the Security Council over the past several decades in addressing the well-documented nuclear-weapons programme of the Zionist regime has given that regime the audacity to explicitly acknowledge possession of nuclear weapons, as divulged by its former Prime Minister in an interview on German television on 12 December 2006, in contradiction to the long-sought idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Moreover, the regime's development and possession of nuclear weapons not only violate basic principles of international law, the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and numerous General Assembly, Security Council and IAEA General Conference resolutions, but also clearly defy the demands and concerns of the overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations, and constantly and obstinately disregard the international community, which has, time and again, called upon the regime to renounce nuclear weapons and accede to the Treaty. Over and above the foregoing, the Non-Aligned Movement, in its statement dated 5 February 2007, expressed its great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by the Zionist regime, which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemned that regime for its action and the aforementioned statement in this regard, and for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals.

10. The brutal attacks and aggressions by the Israeli regime against its neighbours under absurd excuses, killing civilians, including women and children, in Gaza with prohibited and devastating weapons and defying any call by the international community to stop the bloodshed of innocent people, are all evidence of the grave threat posed by such an aggressive regime. Needless to say, nuclear weapons in the

hands of such a regime could significantly endanger regional and international peace and security. This regime is the only one with the dark record of attacking nuclear facilities of the States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and continues to threaten to attack the IAEA-safeguarded peaceful nuclear facilities of other States in the region.

11. The Security Council should fulfil its Charter-based responsibility to address such a clear and serious threat to international peace and security, and take prompt and appropriate actions accordingly. The Zionist regime is the only obstacle to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Indeed, peace and stability cannot be achieved in the Middle East while the massive nuclear arsenal of this regime continues to threaten the region and beyond. In this context, the resolutions of the IAEA General Conference on the nuclear capabilities of the Zionist regime (see GC(53)/RES/17) and the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East (see GC(53)/RES/16) should be recalled. Those resolutions are additional manifestations of the international concern about the threat posed to regional and international peace and security by the nuclear-weapons programme of this regime, which is the main obstacle to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

12. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the opinion that, pending the realization of the nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region, no country of the region must acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices on its territory or under its jurisdiction or control. They should also refrain from taking actions that run counter to both the letter and the spirit of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and are in contradiction with the resolutions and consensus outcome documents of the Treaty Review Conferences, as well as the resolutions of the United Nations and the IAEA General Conference relating to the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

13. The Islamic Republic of Iran believes that the Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty have a significant role in the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. The 2015 Review Conference should establish a subsidiary body under Main Committee II to consider this issue and make concrete recommendations on urgent and practical steps for the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, as well as the measures contained in the Final Document and the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, respectively. Iran believes that the implementation of relevant measures contained in the conclusions and recommendations for follow-on actions adopted at the 2010 Review Conference should lead to the prompt and unconditional accession of the Zionist regime of Israel to the Treaty as a non-nuclear-weapon party. The Islamic Republic of Iran is of the firm belief that an agreed plan of action and timetable for the universality of the Treaty in the Middle East should be a top priority on the agenda of all regional parties to the Treaty, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, at the conference on a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East to be held in 2012. There should be sustained pressure on the Zionist regime, particularly at the 2012 conference, to accede to the Treaty, without any delay and without any condition, as a non-nuclear-weapon party, and to place all its nuclear facilities under the IAEA comprehensive safeguards in order to pave the way for the long-sought goal of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. Needless to say, the 2012 Conference on a nuclear-weapon-

free zone in the Middle East is a subsidiary forum of the Review Conference and therefore should follow its procedures.

14. In support of the rights of States parties under article VII of the Treaty, and in order to strengthen the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East as well as the agreements reached at the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences, the Islamic Republic of Iran is of the view that all States parties to the Treaty, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, especially the co-sponsors of the 1995 Middle East resolution, should continue to report on the implementation of the resolution through the United Nations Secretariat to the President of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, as well as to the Chairs of its Preparatory Committee meetings, as agreed at the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences.

15. The Review Conference should also establish a standing committee to monitor the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the agreements of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences in this regard, and to report thereon to the States parties to the Treaty.
