

# 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

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## Establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons

### Report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to section IV, paragraph 9, 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. By virtue of that section, the Conference reaffirmed that “all States parties to the Treaty, particularly the nuclear-weapon States and the States in the region, should continue to report on steps taken to implement the 1995 Resolution”. The Islamic Republic of Iran submitted its last report in March 2017, as contained in [NPT/CONF.2020/PC.I/4](#). The present report contains the list of measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran since 2017 with regard to the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, including the 2010 action plan on the implementation of the 1995 resolution.

2. As the initiator of the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, presented in 1974, a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention and the 1925 Geneva Protocol, and a signatory to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and having a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), based on which all of its nuclear facilities are under the Agency’s safeguards, the Islamic Republic of Iran has a high record of accession, among the Middle Eastern countries, to the international instruments banning weapons of mass destruction. This, indeed, is a clear manifestation of the firm commitment of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the cause of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. It also testifies to the strong commitment of the Islamic Republic of Iran to achieving the objective of the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling, use or threat of use of weapons of mass destruction.

3. Consistent with this policy, the Islamic Republic of Iran fully supports the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, which is an essential and integral element of the outcome of the 1995 Conference and the basis on which the Treaty was indefinitely extended without a vote in 1995. While expressing deep concern over the long delay in the



implementation of the resolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly believes that the resolution remains valid until its goals and objectives are achieved.

4. The adoption of the 2010 action plan on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East, which called for the convening of a conference in 2012 on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction, taking the 1995 resolution as its terms of reference, was a positive sign towards the implementation of the 1995 resolution. Since the adoption of that action plan, the Islamic Republic of Iran has fully supported its prompt and full implementation. The steps taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran in support of the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the relevant part of the 2010 action plan are, among others, as follows:

I. The Islamic Republic of Iran continued to vote in favour of the General Assembly resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East. This resolution, which, since 1982, has been adopted by consensus, *inter alia*, “urges all parties directly concerned seriously to consider taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and, as a means of promoting this objective, invites the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”, “calls upon all countries of the region that have not yet done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards”, and “invites those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices”. The Israeli regime along with the United States broke the 35 year-long consensus on this resolution in 2018 in objection to the initiative of the countries of the region to take forward the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons.

II. Moreover, the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to vote in favour of the General Assembly resolution on the risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, in which the Assembly, recalling that Israel remains the only one in the Middle East that has not yet become a party to the Treaty and expressing concern “about the threats posed by the proliferation of nuclear weapons to the security and stability of the Middle East region”, “reiterates that the resolution on the Middle East adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty remains valid until its goals and objectives are achieved”, “calls for immediate steps towards the full implementation of that resolution”, “reaffirms the importance of Israel’s accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and 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” and calls upon Israel “to accede to the Treaty without further delay, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons, to renounce possession of nuclear weapons and to place all its unsafeguarded nuclear facilities under full-scope Agency safeguards as an important confidence-building measure among all States of the region and as a step towards enhancing peace and security”.

III. The Islamic Republic of Iran also continued to vote in favour of the IAEA General Conference resolution on the application of IAEA safeguards in the Middle East, by virtue of which the General Conference, by expressing concern over the “grave consequences, endangering peace and security, of the presence in the Middle East region of nuclear activities not wholly devoted to peaceful

purposes”, “calls upon all States in the region to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons” and “affirms the urgent need for all States in the Middle East to forthwith accept the application of full-scope Agency safeguards to all their nuclear activities” as a step in enhancing peace and security in the context of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

IV. Furthermore, the Islamic Republic of Iran continued its full support for the Organization of Islamic Cooperation resolution on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East. In the resolution, the Organization, inter alia, expressed deep concern “that the possession of nuclear weapons by Israel poses grave dangers to the security and stability of the Middle East region”, and “constitutes a threat to non-nuclear-weapon States and poses grave danger to international peace and security”.

V. In addition, the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to vote in favour of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation resolution on condemnation of the Zionist regime for possession of nuclear capability to develop nuclear arsenals. By that resolution, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation “expresses its grave concern over the clandestine nuclear activities and acquisition of nuclear weapon capability by Israel, which poses a serious and continuing threat to international peace and security, as well as the security of neighbouring and other States, and condemns it for continuing to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals”. Moreover, the Organization “urges the international community to exert pressure on Israel to renounce possession of its nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without further delay and conditions, to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards”. The Organization also, once again, “reaffirms the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East”.

VI. The Islamic Republic of Iran also actively participated in the relevant discussions in meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference and submitted to such meetings a report ([NPT/CONF.2020/PC.I/4](#)) on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East and the 2010 action plan, and three working papers ([NPT/CONF.2020/PC.I/WP.12](#), [NPT/CONF.2020/PC.II/WP.31](#) and [NPT/CONF.2020/PC.III/WP.9](#)) which contain, inter alia, several proposals on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East for inclusion in the Final Document of the 2020 Review Conference. The Islamic Republic of Iran, during these meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference, invited the Review Conference to establish a subsidiary body under its Main Committee II to consider the urgent implementation of the 1995 resolution and the 2010 plan of action on the Middle East and, building upon past experience, agree on concrete steps for their speedy implementation.

VII. As a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to support the common position of the Movement on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons, reflected in the Final Documents of the Summits and Ministerial Conferences of the Movement. The latest such document is the Final Document of the eighteenth Summit of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Baku on 25 and 26 October 2019, through which the Heads of State, inter alia, “reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East”, “called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the fulfilment of the proposal initiated by Iran in 1974 for the establishment of such a zone” and demanded that Israel, the only one in the region that has not joined the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of

Nuclear Weapons nor declared its intention to do so, “renounce possession of nuclear weapons, accede to the Treaty without precondition and further delay, place promptly all its nuclear facilities under IAEA full-scope safeguards according to Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and conduct its nuclear-related activities in conformity with the non-proliferation regime”.

VIII. In the light of the lack of progress in implementing the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Islamic Republic of Iran, during the seventy-third session of the General Assembly, voted in favour of Assembly decision 73/546 on convening a conference on the establishment of a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. In this decision, the General Assembly entrusted the Secretary-General with convening, no later than 2019, at Headquarters, such a conference. In the decision, the Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene annual sessions of the Conference, for a duration of one week, at Headquarters, until the Conference concluded the elaboration of a legally binding treaty establishing a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The Assembly decided that all decisions emanating from the conference should be taken by consensus by the States of the region.

IX. The Islamic Republic of Iran participated in the first session of the Conference on the Establishment of a Middle East Zone Free of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction, which was held from 18 to 22 November 2019, in accordance with General Assembly decision 73/546. Iran supported the political declaration adopted at the first session of the Conference, which conveyed a clear message by the participating States to the international community of their political will, renewed commitment and determination to achieve the objective of establishing such a zone.

X. In addition, during the period, the Islamic Republic of Iran continued to fully support all other international and regional resolutions and statements in support of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

XI. The Islamic Republic of Iran continued its bilateral and multilateral dialogue and consultations with States parties to the Treaty, particularly in the Middle East, to exchange views and coordinate positions on the implementation of the 1995 resolution on the Middle East.

5. While expressing its deepest concern over the failure of the 2015 Review Conference, due to the objection of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada to the inclusion in the draft final document of certain elements on the implementation of the 1995 resolution and the 2010 action plan on the Middle East, the Islamic Republic of Iran reiterates its principled position on the subject. The Islamic Republic of Iran will resolutely continue its utmost efforts, including within the United Nations and other multilateral forums, in particular the review process of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.