

**Генеральная Ассамблея**

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Семьдесят шестая сессия
Пункт 100 повестки дня
Всеобщее и полное разоружение

**Письмо Постоянного представителя Бразилии
при Организации Объединенных Наций от 5 октября
2021 года на имя Генерального секретаря**

Имею честь обратиться к Вам в качестве координатора по вопросам, касающимся Агентства по запрещению ядерного оружия в Латинской Америке и Карибском бассейне, в Нью-Йорке.

В этой связи рад сообщить Вам, что государства — члены Агентства приняли декларацию по случаю Международного дня борьбы за полную ликвидацию ядерного оружия (см. приложение), в отношении которой поступила просьба о ее распространении в качестве документа Генеральной Ассамблеи*.

В этой связи буду признателен Вам за распространение настоящего письма и приложения к нему в качестве документа Генеральной Ассамблеи по пункту 100 повестки дня.

(Подпись) Роналду Коста Филью

Посол

Постоянный представитель Бразилии
при Организации Объединенных Наций

* Приложение распространяется только на тех языках, на которых оно было представлено.



**Приложение к письму Постоянного представителя Бразилии
при Организации Объединенных Наций от 5 октября 2021 года
на имя Генерального секретаря**

[Текст только на английском и испанском языках]

**Declaration of the Member States of the Agency for the
Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and
the Caribbean**

International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

(26 September 2021)

The Member States of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL),

Maintaining their historic commitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons,

Reaffirming that a world without nuclear weapons is essential for the accomplishment of the priority objectives of humanity, those being peace, security, development, and the protection of the environment,

Recognising that to achieve and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons is a responsibility shared by all Member States of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons are a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, a violation of International Law, including International Humanitarian Law, and constitute a crime against humanity,

Proud to belong to Latin America and the Caribbean, the first densely populated region in the world which, by means of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)¹, established a nuclear-weapon-free zone on 14 February 1967,

Recalling that the Treaty of Tlatelolco has been strictly complied with by its States Party for more than 50 years, relying on the permanent work of OPANAL, the only international intergovernmental organization specializing in non-proliferation and disarmament of nuclear weapons,

Recalling also that the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly dedicated to Disarmament, in 1978, in its Final Document (A/S-10/2) stated that “nuclear weapons pose the greatest existing danger for humanity and for the survival of civilization”, and are far from contributing to strengthen international security, on the contrary, they diminish it; a situation that has not changed until this day,

Reiterating the full validity of the declarations on nuclear disarmament adopted by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) on 20 August 2013, in Buenos Aires; on 29 January 2014, in Havana; on 29 January 2015, in Belen; on 27 January 2016, in Quito; and on 25 January, in Punta Cana,

¹ http://www.opanal.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Treaty_Tlatelolco.pdf.

Conscious that the Treaty of Tlatelolco and OPANAL are political, legal and institutional references for the creation of other nuclear-weapon-free zones,

Reiterating also their conviction that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones is closely related to the maintenance of international peace and security and that the prohibition of nuclear weapons in different regions, adopted by sovereign decision of States comprised therein, has a beneficial influence over other regions,

Emphasising their rejection of nuclear weapons, which, after more than 75 years of existence and use, continue to pose a risk to international peace and security, as well as a significant threat to environment, which may render the whole earth uninhabitable, considering that no State has the physical and technical capacities to face catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons,

Highlighting the importance of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 7 December 2020: 75/39 “Humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons”²; and 75/73 “Ethical imperatives for a nuclear-weapon-free world”³, which represent important political advances towards the delegitimization of nuclear weapons,

Convinced that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT)⁴ continues to be the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime,

Fully aware of the obligation set forth in Article VI of the NPT and the unequivocal commitment of nuclear weapon States to negotiate effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament and to general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that the prohibition of nuclear weapons is a means to contribute to the elimination of nuclear weapons in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner within clearly established timeframes and that the elimination is the only truly effective guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons,

The Member States of OPANAL,

Join in the commemoration, on 26 September 2021, of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, established by resolution 68/32 (2013)⁵ of the United Nations General Assembly;

Invite the international community to commemorate once again this International Day as part of the global efforts towards achieving the common goal of a world free of nuclear weapons and urge governments, parliaments and civil society to take further action each year to commemorate this International Day;

On this occasion, the Member States:

1. **Reiterate** their concern over the existence of more than thirteen thousand nuclear weapons that pose an unacceptable threat to humankind, a danger that becomes more serious day by day.
2. **Recall** that this concern is reflected in numerous resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, such as Res. 1 (I) of 24 January 1946⁶; in the Final Document of the First Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly

² <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/39>.

³ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/75/73>.

⁴ <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/npt>.

⁵ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/68/32>.

⁶ [https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/1\(I\)](https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/1(I)).

on Disarmament (SSOD-I), of 1978⁷; as well as in the preamble of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean of 1967; and in the preamble of the NPT of 1968; and in the preamble of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, of 2017⁸.

3. **Firmly demand** that nuclear weapons not be used again, under any circumstances by any actor, which can only be assured by the prohibition and the subsequent transparent, verifiable and irreversible elimination of all nuclear weapons.
4. **Reiterate** the call upon all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States, to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons in their security and defence doctrines and policies and to comply fully with their legal obligations and unequivocal commitments to accomplish the total elimination of nuclear weapons without further delay.
5. **Call upon** non-nuclear weapon States that are covered by extended nuclear deterrence policies by means of military alliances to eliminate the role of nuclear weapons from their security and defense policies.
6. **Urge** that nuclear-weapon States cease the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons arsenals, the development of new types of these weapons, and of new scenarios and procedures for the development and employment of new types of such weapons, what is inconsistent with the obligation to adopt effective measures towards nuclear disarmament.
7. **Recall** the mutually reinforcing relationship of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation treaties.
8. **Recall** their participation in the adoption and recent entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which currently has 86 Signatories and 55 States Party, and that prohibits the possession, development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
9. **Welcome** the firm conviction and permanent commitment of Latin America and the Caribbean to continue promoting nuclear disarmament, complete and verifiable, as a priority objective; and the urgent need to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons as evidenced by the high number of States from the region, that are parties to international legally-binding instruments and commitments on disarmament and non-proliferation, included the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace and the Declarations on Nuclear Disarmament and a World Free of Nuclear Weapons of the CELAC Summits.
10. **Consider** that, with the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons prohibiting nuclear weapons for the first time, joins the path towards the total elimination of those weapons of mass destruction, in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner and within clearly established time frames, that have marked the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.
11. **Note** that these three Treaties, as well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), once in force, establish norms of International Law that are legally-binding on the States which signed and ratified them; these legal instruments are not mere declarations of intention, since they are a suitable legal

⁷ <https://undocs.org/en/A/S-10/4>.

⁸ <http://disarmament.un.org/treaties/t/tpnw>.

basis for the process aimed at complete eliminating all nuclear weapons in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner forever.

12. **Welcome and congratulate** for the recent ratification of Cuba of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty, on 4 February 2021.
13. **Express** their concern for the erosion of the treaty-based disarmament architecture and firmly support all bilateral, regional or multilateral instruments that contribute to achieve nuclear disarmament and call upon all States to promote and strengthen international peace and security.
14. **Highlight** the importance to preserve the bilateral arms control instruments that have contributed to peace and international security, and consequently **take note with appreciation** on the extension of the Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, known as the “New START”.
15. **Call upon** all States to refrain from carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions, or any other non-explosive experiment, including subcritical experiments for the improvement of nuclear weapons; such actions are contrary to the spirit and purposes of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and undermine its desired impact as a nuclear disarmament measure.
16. **Urge** the States included in Annex II to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty that have not ratified it to take necessary measures to do so without further delay⁹.
17. **Encourage** Nuclear-Weapon States to provide unequivocal and legally binding guarantees of non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States parties of nuclear-weapon-free zones.
18. **Urge** all States not parties to the NPT to accede to it as non-nuclear-weapon States, without further delay and without conditions¹⁰.
19. **Underline** the responsibility of all States Parties for the full implementation of the NPT, and **urge** the nuclear-weapon States to take immediate action for the full and effective implementation of article VI in compliance with their obligations.
20. **Welcome and congratulate** for the appointment of Ambassador Gustavo Rodolfo Zlauvinen, of Argentina, as President-Designate of the X NPT Review Conference. They also, take note of the new postponement of the Conference, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and express their determination to work for the success of it once the parties achieve agreement on the new dates of its convening.
21. **Reaffirm** the legally binding obligations reached more than 50 years ago with the entry into force of the NPT and **consider** that the commitments undertaken at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference¹¹ and the 2000¹² and 2010¹³ Review Conferences remain valid.

⁹ The People’s Republic of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Arab Republic of Egypt, the United States of America, the Republic of India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the State of Israel, and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

¹⁰ The Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), the Republic of India, the State of Israel, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Republic of South Sudan.

¹¹ [NPT/CONF.1995/32 \(Part I\)](#).

¹² [NPT/CONF.2000/28 \(Parts I and II\)](#).

¹³ [NPT/CONF.2010/50 \(Vol. I\)*](#).

22. **Recognize** the essential role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and of the safeguards agreements in the implementation of the NPT and the Treaty of Tlatelolco and reiterate their firm support to the Agency promoting close collaboration and cooperation with OPANAL.
23. **Welcome** the commemoration, in July 2021, of the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Guadalajara Agreement, by means of which Argentina and Brazil confirmed their unequivocal commitment to the use of nuclear energy for strictly peaceful purposes and thereby creating the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Materials (ABACC). Therefore, they highlight that the successful experience of ABACC has been recognized internationally and constitutes an example and source of inspiration for other regions around the world, particularly for those where nuclear-weapon-free zones do not yet exist.
24. **Urge** to make efforts to overcome the *impasse* of more than two decades of the Conference on Disarmament, in order to fulfill its mandate.
25. **Confirm** the inalienable right of all States to develop, research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.
26. **Urge** nuclear-weapon States that made interpretative declarations concerning Additional Protocols I and II to the Treaty of Tlatelolco which are contrary to the spirit of the Treaty, to examine the proposals made by OPANAL with the aim of resolving this problem, giving full and unequivocal security assurances to the States that comprise the Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as to respect the militarily denuclearized character of the zone of application of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.
27. **Encourage** the establishment of new nuclear-weapon-free zones by means of arrangements freely arrived at among States of the regions concerned and *stress* the importance of these zones as a contribution to the achievement of nuclear disarmament.
28. **Regret** the failure, after more than two decades, to comply with the resolution on the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East¹⁴, an integral part of the commitments of the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Parties to the NPT, and of the Final Documents of the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the NPT.
29. **Reaffirm** their support to the objective of creating a zone free of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant UN General Assembly resolutions.
30. **Reiterate** their commitment to continue to promote the dialogue and cooperation among Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, including Mongolia, through, *inter alia*, the convening of a Fourth Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, in accordance with the resolution 73/71, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, on 13 December 2018¹⁵, which will be convened in 2022, on a date determined by the 75th UN General Assembly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to contribute to the success of the Conference.

¹⁴ NPT/CONF.1995/32 (Part I), Annex.

¹⁵ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/73/71>.

31. **Commemorate** the 76th anniversary of the nuclear bombings against the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and, taking into consideration its humanitarian impact, **stress** their determination to work for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, which still remain a latent destruction risk for the planet and a risk for peace and international security.
32. **Reiterate further** their conviction that the dissemination of information concerning the danger posed by nuclear weapons is essential so that the entire civil society may join the efforts for the elimination of nuclear weapons.
33. **Reaffirm** the importance of the “United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education”¹⁶, adopted by the Resolution 57/60 of the United Nations General Assembly, in its LVII session (2002)¹⁷ and **commit themselves** to continue working on the implementation of programmes of education on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, convinced that they are effective means to contribute to the consolidation of international peace and security.
34. **Consider** the seventh edition of the Summer School on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean, organized by the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Mexico and the Institute Matias Romero, in close collaboration with the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) – Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey, and the OPANAL, held virtually in an exceptional manner from 28 June to 9 July 2021, with the participation of representatives from 17 countries, a significant contribution of the region to the international peace and security.
35. **Reiterate** the commitment of the States of the region, endorsed in the Proclamation of Latin America and the Caribbean as a Zone of Peace, to continue to promote nuclear disarmament as a priority objective and to contribute to general and complete disarmament in order to favour the strengthening of confidence among nations.

26 September 2021.

¹⁶ <https://undocs.org/en/A/57/124>.

¹⁷ <https://undocs.org/en/A/RES/57/60>.