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General and complete disarmament

Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report outlines the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

* [A/78/150](#).



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I. Introduction

1. In its resolution [77/47](#) on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, the General Assembly:

(a) Underlined the strong support, expressed at its high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament, held on 26 September 2013, for taking urgent and effective measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons (para. 1);

(b) Called for urgent compliance with the legal obligations and the fulfilment of the commitments undertaken on nuclear disarmament and endorsed the wide support expressed at the high-level meeting for a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons (paras. 2 and 3);

(c) Also called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, on a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons (para. 4);

(d) Requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its seventy-eighth session, and also to transmit the report to the Conference on Disarmament (para. 13).

2. Pursuant to that request, a note verbale was sent to Member States on 26 January 2023 inviting them to provide information on the subject. The replies received are contained in section II below. Any views received after 31 May 2023 will be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs in the original language of submission. No addenda will be issued.

II. Replies received from Governments

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[28 March 2023]

The legitimate aspiration of achieving the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as the only way to guarantee that humanity never again suffers their devastating effects, validates the goal of ensuring that nuclear disarmament is, and should remain, the highest priority in the area of disarmament.

We share the concerns about the continued erosion of multilateralism as a result of the failure of certain States to comply with their international legal agreements and obligations, including in the area of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

The high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, held in 2013, at the initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, was of historic significance in United Nations efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. One of the most important outcomes of that meeting was the declaration of 26 September as the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

We call on the United Nations system, Governments, parliaments and civil society to take additional steps each year to continue to commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons and to mobilize international action to achieve nuclear disarmament.

We encourage Member States to participate actively in the high-level plenary meeting held by the General Assembly to commemorate this International Day each year.

Our country will continue to work together with the international community to identify additional measures and actions to eliminate nuclear weapons through the high-level United Nations conference on nuclear disarmament.

We welcome the events that have been held internationally to promote a world free of nuclear weapons. The momentum behind the goal of the total elimination of nuclear weapons contributed to the adoption and entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Cuba is honoured to have been the fifth State to ratify the Treaty.

Contrary to the claims of some nuclear-weapon States, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons makes an effective contribution to general and complete disarmament and to the maintenance of international peace and security by establishing a new norm of international law that categorically prohibits nuclear weapons in all circumstances and also by providing a strong and legally binding framework for their destruction and total elimination. With the Treaty's entry into force, it has been clearly established that nuclear weapons are not only inhumane, immoral and ethically indefensible, but also illegal.

The enhancement and modernization of nuclear arsenals are unacceptable actions that are inconsistent with the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world and that contravene the norms and principles of international law and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

Disarmament and international security issues must be addressed through multilateralism and concerted solutions, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

Cuba promotes general and complete disarmament and rejects the existence, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons, as foreign policy principles established in its Constitution, and will continue to advocate nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of nuclear weapons in meetings and negotiations on disarmament.

We reiterate that, as part of the shared endeavour to eliminate nuclear weapons, the full implementation of General Assembly resolutions [68/32](#), [69/58](#), [70/34](#), [71/71](#), [72/251](#), [73/40](#), [74/54](#), [75/45](#), [76/36](#) and [77/47](#) on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting is also of great importance.

India

[Original: English]
[31 May 2023]

India voted in favour of General Assembly resolution [77/47](#) on the follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament submitted by the countries of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. It calls for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

India has played an active role in the global efforts to advance the shared aspiration for nuclear disarmament. India remains committed to universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable nuclear disarmament. In India's working paper, submitted to the Conference on Disarmament in 2007 (see [CD/1816](#)), a step-by-step

process is envisioned, underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed global and non-discriminatory multilateral framework to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons. As a responsible nuclear weapon State, India has a policy of maintaining a credible minimum deterrence based on a no-first-use posture and non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States.

We would urge the international community to intensify dialogue to build consensus towards achieving our common goal of nuclear disarmament based on the following elements (also contained working paper [CD/1816](#)):

- Reaffirmation of the unequivocal commitment of all nuclear weapon States to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons
- Reduction of the salience of nuclear weapons in the security doctrines
- Adoption of measures by nuclear-weapon States to reduce nuclear danger, including the risks of accidental nuclear war, de-alerting of nuclear-weapons to prevent unintentional and accidental use of nuclear weapons
- Negotiation of a global agreement among nuclear weapon States on “no-first-use” of nuclear-weapons
- Negotiation of a universal and legally binding agreement on non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon States
- Negotiation of a convention on the complete prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons
- Negotiation of a nuclear weapons convention prohibiting the development, production, stockpiling and use of nuclear weapons and on their destruction, leading to the global, non-discriminatory and verifiable elimination of nuclear weapons with a specified time frame.

India reiterates its call to undertake these steps as outlined in the working paper, including negotiation in the Conference on Disarmament of a comprehensive nuclear weapons convention, also called for by the Non-Aligned Movement.

India’s two annual resolutions at the General Assembly on the “Convention on the Prohibition of the use of Nuclear Weapons” and on “Reducing Nuclear Danger” represent our strong commitment towards the common goal of nuclear disarmament.

India attaches high importance to the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral disarmament negotiating forum drawing its mandate from the consensus final document of the first special session on disarmament and reaffirmed in General Assembly resolution [77/89](#).

Without prejudice to the priority India attaches to disarmament, India supports the immediate commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a fissile material cut-off treaty in accordance with [CD/1299](#) and the mandate contained therein, which remains the most suitable basis for negotiations.

India participates actively in the disarmament triad of the Conference on Disarmament, the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Disarmament Commission to highlight contemporary challenges to global peace and security and to foster multilateral dialogue towards tangible outcomes.

India is cognizant of the need for enhanced international cooperation and for the promotion of peaceful uses of science and technology through technology transfer, sharing of information and exchange of equipment and materials. India’s annual resolution at the General Assembly on the role of science and technology in the context of international security and disarmament, adopted by consensus, calls upon Member States to remain vigilant in understanding new and emerging developments

in science and technology that could affect international security. It also underlines the importance of Member States engaging with relevant stakeholders including experts from industry, the research community and civil society in addressing this challenge. The resolution calls upon Member States to continue efforts to apply developments in science and technology for disarmament related purposes.

We are deeply concerned about the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, which endangers international peace and security. The possibility of terrorists acquiring weapons of mass destruction necessitates Member States to work together to address this grave danger. Through its annual consensus resolution at the General Assembly, entitled “Measures to prevent terrorists from acquiring weapons of mass destruction”, India has been drawing the attention of the world towards these threats and the need to strengthen international cooperation to address them.

India participated in the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly to commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in September 2022. India believes that trust and confidence coupled with political will and intensified dialogue among States will help achieve consensus towards the shared objective of a world free of nuclear weapons. India stands ready to work with all Member States in achieving this noble goal.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[31 May 2023]

The present document is submitted by Mexico pursuant to General Assembly resolution [77/47](#), entitled “Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament”, in which the Assembly requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

In keeping with its firmly pacifist tradition, Mexico rejects the view that nuclear weapons underpin international security or constitute a mainstay of strategic balance. On the contrary, increased military expenditure and explicit or veiled threats of the use of nuclear weapons, as well as the so-called doctrine of nuclear deterrence, represent a threat that force will be used, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and incentivize proliferation.

Mexico is fully convinced that the premise of living free from the threat of nuclear war, and of achieving the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons, is a key principle that should drive all our political efforts and diplomatic good offices. The short-, medium- and long-term effects that an intentional or accidental nuclear detonation could have at the regional and global levels would be devastating. For Mexico, therefore, striving for nuclear disarmament means defending and strengthening the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and safeguarding the common interests and well-being of all humanity.

Mexico belongs to the first densely populated area in the world to be declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone, under the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco). This Treaty has been a political, legal and institutional benchmark for the establishment of other nuclear-weapon-free zones in other regions of the world. It is a tangible sign of the region’s commitment to the nuclear disarmament regime.

In this context, Mexico welcomes all international commemorative efforts and events to promote a world free of nuclear weapons. On 26 September each year, Mexico supports and participates in activities to commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, established at the initiative of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries following the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament. Mexico seeks to play its part, at the highest possible level, in highlighting the importance of strengthening our disarmament efforts and in preventing devastating consequences for humanity.

Mexico recognizes the importance of the 2013 high-level meeting as an event that demonstrated the legitimate desire of a vast majority of States for the United Nations to address, without further delay, the elimination of nuclear weapons, a topic that has remained relevant since the adoption in 1946 of the first General Assembly resolution, which reflected the will of Member States to ensure “the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons”.

Although this Organization has, since its inception, recognized nuclear disarmament as a priority owing to the risk posed by nuclear weapons to the existence of humankind, Mexico expresses its deep concern about the turbulent situation currently facing the world. The existence of nuclear weapons and explicit and veiled threats of their use are increasing tensions throughout the world, sowing distrust and hindering cooperation among States. The modest reductions in nuclear weapons achieved so far have unfortunately been offset by the constant modernization and qualitative improvement of nuclear arsenals. These technological developments are leading towards a dangerous new arms race.

Mexico condemns the failure of the nuclear-weapon States to comply with the commitment that they made under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and that was renewed at the 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences. It is extremely worrying that, at the 2015 and 2022 Review Conferences, agreement could not be reached on a final document based on the document that had been agreed upon by consensus in 2010. Mexico believes that the international and diplomatic community should step up to demonstrate its political will during the forthcoming review cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The international disarmament regime is facing its most challenging period since the cold war. Failure to take tangible action now could have serious and devastating consequences that would be felt in the near future and for generations to come.

Although reference has been made, at the 2013 high-level meeting and in subsequent General Assembly resolutions, to the continuing importance and relevance of the multilateral disarmament mechanism mandated by the General Assembly at its first special session devoted to disarmament, there is no doubt that after more than two decades of paralysis, the Conference on Disarmament is in crisis. Unfortunately, the same trend can be observed in the Disarmament Commission. While the paralysis is understood to stem from the lack of real political will among various countries to achieve the elimination of nuclear weapons, it also brings to mind the need to update the existing disarmament machinery to confront new international realities and the possibility of holding a fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to the topic.

The adoption and entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons has made it clear that these weapons are contrary to international law. The provisions of the Treaty include procedures for the elimination of those weapons by nuclear-weapon States not only after but also before their accession to the Treaty.

Mexico welcomes the fact that, to date, 92 States have signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and 68 have become States parties. Mexico hopes that the States parties to and signatories of the Treaty will continue to meet their

obligations and will collaborate to make progress in the implementation and universalization of the Treaty, as well as in the strengthening of the rule prohibiting nuclear weapons, bearing in mind the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of such weapons.

The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is fully consistent with the obligation contained in article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and contributes to its effective implementation. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons also supports the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world by ensuring the irreversibility of nuclear disarmament once “global zero” is achieved. The Treaty also recognizes the grave implications of nuclear weapons for human survival, the environment, socioeconomic development, the global economy, food security and the health of current and future generations, as well as the disproportionate impact of ionizing radiation on women and girls.

Mexico served as Vice-President of the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held from 21 to 23 June 2022 in Vienna. On that occasion, the participating States adopted a political declaration in response to the recent threats of the use of nuclear weapons and the increased risk of nuclear conflict. They also adopted the Vienna Action Plan, based on previously considered working documents, for the implementation of the Treaty, and established a scientific advisory group and an intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty. Mexico was elected President of the second Meeting of States Parties by acclamation, in recognition of its clear and long-standing commitment to nuclear disarmament.

Mexico regrets that it has not yet been possible to hold a high-level conference on nuclear disarmament to review the progress made in this regard, as mandated in resolution [77/47](#). It is important to keep nuclear disarmament high on the political agenda of the General Assembly, as well as to continue to build multilateral consensus on the need to eliminate existing nuclear weapons, not to use such weapons again and not to produce new ones, as a condition for global security and stability, and for peace.

With regard to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, Mexico underlines the central role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. It also considers that the Treaty’s entry into force would contribute to furthering the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. It is a matter of concern that, more than 20 years after the Treaty was opened for signature, it has not entered into force because of the lack of will shown by a few countries.

Mexico calls upon States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the Treaty, especially those listed in annex II, to do so without further delay. Mexico reiterates the need for all States to refrain from carrying out nuclear tests, other nuclear explosions or any other relevant non-explosive test, including subcritical experiments and those conducted by supercomputers for enhancing nuclear weapons, because such testing is in violation of the spirit of the Treaty.

Mexico supports initiatives to gradually incorporate the technical challenges faced during nuclear disarmament verification into discussions at the International Atomic Energy Agency and is convinced that the Agency is the primary multilateral platform for dealing with nuclear verification, including disarmament, because it has the technical expertise and the relevant mandate, and enjoys the broad recognition of the international community.

Mexico believes that the international community should pay attention to other strategic issues that affect nuclear disarmament. States should abandon the development or deployment of missile defence systems that undermine global and

regional strategic stability, prevent the weaponization of outer space and arms races in outer space, take preventive arms control measures, prevent high-tech arms races from aggravating international strategic imbalances, and maintain global strategic security and stability.

Mexico supports the Secretary-General's reflection on a new conceptualization of the disarmament work of the United Nations, presented in the report entitled "Our Common Agenda" and in the Secretary-General's disarmament agenda, *Securing our Common Future: An Agenda for Disarmament*. A process of reflection on disarmament must be fostered, not as an end in itself, but as a means of achieving and sustaining peace.

A new peace agenda should be aimed at achieving the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, at controlling conventional weapons more effectively, especially those with indiscriminate effect, and small arms and light weapons, and at regulating new technological advances in weapons that are incompatible with international humanitarian law, such as autonomous weapons systems.

Mexico recognizes that there are different views and approaches on how nuclear disarmament can be achieved. A comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons is one such approach and is one of the options for achieving and maintaining a world free of such weapons of mass destruction.

Generally speaking, a comprehensive convention would complement the existing normative framework on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and should include, at minimum, the following elements:

1. Prohibitions on nuclear weapons to guarantee the irreversibility of nuclear disarmament
2. Prohibitions on the existence and production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
3. Establishment of a mechanism for the elimination of existing nuclear weapons, with defined time frames
4. Dismantling or conversion of plants that produce fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices
5. International verification mechanism to ensure compliance with obligations under the convention
6. Institutional arrangements that support the objectives and principles of the comprehensive convention.

Mexico will continue to participate actively and vigorously in the forums in which the nuclear disarmament agenda is addressed, with the aim of promoting initiatives that contribute to achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world.

Morocco

[Original: French]
[2 March 2023]

The contribution of Morocco is submitted pursuant to paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution [77/47](#), entitled "Follow-up to the 2013 high-level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament", in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States with regard to achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, in particular on effective

nuclear disarmament measures, including elements of a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

Morocco voted in favour of resolution [77/47](#), submitted by Indonesia on behalf of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in which the General Assembly called for the urgent commencement of negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on effective nuclear disarmament measures to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons, including, in particular, a comprehensive convention on nuclear weapons.

Morocco stresses that a high-level meeting to commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons should be held on a regular basis as part of the work of the General Assembly, thereby helping to keep the issue of disarmament at the heart of the political agenda of Member States.

The non-proliferation and disarmament policy of Morocco is based on: (a) respect for the Charter of the United Nations and international law; (b) a firm and unwavering commitment to non-proliferation and disarmament efforts; (c) the scrupulous fulfilment of its international commitments through the transparent and faithful application of the instruments to which it is a party; (d) multilateralism and the United Nations as the ideal framework for developing new instruments and international strategies for non-proliferation and disarmament; (e) the use of dialogue and the diplomatic channel to resolve all disputes in the area of non-proliferation and arms control; (f) balance between non-proliferation, disarmament and the transfer of technology for peaceful purposes; (g) disarmament as the ultimate objective of the international community in safeguarding international peace and security; (h) the universal and balanced application of international instruments.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which Morocco signed in 1968 and ratified in 1970, is the cornerstone of the disarmament and non-proliferation regime; despite the failure to adopt a final document at the 2015 Review Conference, all States parties should uphold the commitments made at past sessions.

Considering nuclear disarmament to be the highest priority in the field of disarmament, Morocco recalls the importance of the implementation by the parties of article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, pursuant to which they undertake “to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control”.

Morocco considers the Conference on Disarmament to be the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum and hopes that the work of the subsidiary bodies that have been established will lead to a convergence of views, paving the way for negotiations on legally binding disarmament instruments.

The Kingdom of Morocco, which was among the first countries to commit themselves to an irreversible ban on nuclear testing through a universal and effectively verifiable treaty, signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 1996 and ratified it in 2000.

Morocco regrets the fact that, more than 25 years after it was opened for signature, and despite the broad political support that it enjoys, with 186 signatories and 177 ratifications, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty has still not entered into force, although continuing progress is being made in the Treaty’s verification regime.

Morocco contributes to the efforts of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and reiterates its call for all countries that have not yet done so, in particular those listed in annex II to the Treaty,

to sign and/or ratify the Treaty in order to fill an important gap in the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.

In line with its non-proliferation commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Morocco signed a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1975, enabling IAEA to verify the peaceful nature of nuclear materials and activities in Morocco, and an additional protocol to that agreement in 2004. Verification supervised by IAEA under the Treaty is crucial to maintaining and fostering trust among Member States.

Morocco participated as an observer in the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, held from 21 to 23 June 2022 in Vienna, and was a Vice-President of the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, during which it voted in favour of the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. As stated during meetings of the First Committee of the General Assembly, Morocco adheres to the principles, content and substance of this Treaty, thus honouring its commitments as a State party to all the multilateral instruments relating to weapons of mass destruction.

As a country committed to disarmament, Morocco emphasizes the role of multilateralism in this context and welcomes efforts that complement United Nations processes aimed at supporting the international community's efforts in this area.

It was in this spirit that Morocco joined the Creating an Environment for Nuclear Disarmament initiative in 2019. It currently co-chairs, together with the Netherlands, the sub-working group on reducing perceived incentives for States to retain, acquire or increase their holdings of nuclear weapons and increasing incentives to reduce and eliminate nuclear weapons, whose aim is to foster open and inclusive dialogue on priority areas for nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as a complement to existing multilateral forums.

Uruguay

[Original: Spanish]
[22 February 2023]

Uruguay reaffirms its status as a pacifist country that does not possess nuclear weapons, and its steadfast commitment to strengthening the disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Through its adherence to the multilateral normative framework, it implements a foreign policy that emphasizes and promotes the need for continued progress in negotiations aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament under a strict international regime.

In this regard, our country attaches particular importance to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco), signed on 14 February 1967, as the first prohibition of nuclear weapons under international law. As an active State party to the Treaty, Uruguay has promoted the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones throughout the world as an effective means to achieve the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons, while giving absolute priority to international peace and security both regionally and internationally.

Our country is also a party to various international legal instruments, including the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and has recently become increasingly involved in disarmament issues.

For the purpose of verifying compliance with its commitments under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Uruguay agreed to accept the application of the measures and controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency to all its peaceful activities. Uruguay signed a nuclear safeguards agreement with the Agency on 24 September 1971, in accordance with article 13 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco.

By Act No. 17.750 of 26 March 2004, our country approved the Additional Protocol to the Agreement between Uruguay and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Our country believes that the proliferation of nuclear weapons constitutes a real threat to international peace and security. We therefore emphasize the need for States to take appropriate national measures, in accordance with their national laws and with international law, to achieve the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

As a nuclear-weapon-free State, Uruguay shares the legitimate concern of most members of the international community about the growing nuclear arsenals of certain countries and non-State actors.

It is for this reason that our country calls for greater commitment from the nuclear-weapon States to strict and effective international controls to prevent the possible use or threat of the use of nuclear weapons by both States and non-State actors.
