

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

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### **Report of Mexico on actions taken in its capacity as a non-nuclear-weapon State, pursuant to action 20 of the action plan in the final document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular, article VI, paragraph 4(c) of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and directives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament” and the practical steps agreed to in the final document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996, in order to encourage greater efforts in this regard, and to promote the presentation of such information by States that possess nuclear weapons**

1. The only guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons and the damage they cause is to eliminate them completely. The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is a violation of international law, the United Nations Charter and the principles of international humanitarian law and constitutes a war crime.
2. The very existence of nuclear weapons is a threat to international security. As long as one nuclear weapon exists, some actor will want to have it and use it. What does not exist cannot proliferate, be used or cause harm; therefore, the best non-proliferation measure would be the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.
3. Mexico is known for its active advocacy of the total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons under strict international control.
4. México believes that concern about the devastating short- and long-term effects that a nuclear detonation could have, not only regionally but globally, on the population and in areas such as public health, the environment, climate change, food security, displaced persons, development, transport and communications should



guide our efforts to fully comply with our obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

5. Even though a large-scale nuclear event does not seem likely to happen, the risk that one or several nuclear weapons might be used, either deliberately or accidentally, appears to be more of a possibility than it was several years ago. The humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons is a fundamental and global concern that must be at the centre of deliberations on disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and it is an important issue on the global security agenda for the twenty-first century.

6. Mexico submits herewith its report on national actions taken in its capacity as a non-nuclear-weapon State, in compliance with action 20 of the action plan set forth in the final document of the eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in 2010, in particular, article VI, paragraph 4 (c), of the 1995 decision entitled “Principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament” and the practical steps agreed to in the final document of the 2000 Review Conference, and recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 8 July 1996, in order to encourage greater efforts to be made in this regard and promote the presentation of such information by nuclear-weapon States.

7. Mexico has undertaken the following initiatives in regard to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation: established the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a densely populated area; hosted the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties That Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones; advocated for the total prohibition of nuclear testing; promoted systematic steps for implementing article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; supported efforts to take forward multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament in the United Nations and proposed an amendment to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court to make the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons a war crime.

## **Nuclear disarmament**

8. Forty-three years after the entry into force of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the obligation laid down in article VI of the Treaty has not yet been fulfilled. There have still been no negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament or on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

9. Mexico believes that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is still the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation system and that it is fundamental to any progress towards the goal of nuclear disarmament. The agreements adopted at the 1995, 2000 and 2010 Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty are fully valid, and they embody commitments that must be honoured. Accountability is therefore a significant aspect that must be taken into account when assessing compliance with the Treaty and with the commitments undertaken in that context (action 21).

10. Bearing in mind the unequivocal undertaking of the nuclear-weapon States to destroy their nuclear arsenals, the nuclear-weapon States have a responsibility to

report on actions they have taken to comply with the obligation to hold negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament, pursuant to article VI of the Treaty and the nuclear disarmament measures agreed in 2000 and 2010.

11. Mexico participates actively in the United Nations forums that deal with the issue of nuclear disarmament (action 1). In the General Assembly, Mexico submits, on its own behalf and together with other States, draft resolutions aimed at strengthening synergies in this area. It has submitted the following texts: (i) Taking forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations; (ii) Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments (iii) Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty; (iv) Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco); (v) United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (action 22), and (vi) United Nations Disarmament Information Programme.

12. In addition, the 18-year impasse in the Conference on Disarmament, the permanent forum of the United Nations in charge of negotiating binding multilateral disarmament instruments, has directly affected compliance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Of the 13 systematic steps for disarmament agreed on in 2000, five would have to be fulfilled by means of multilateral negotiations in the Disarmament Commission.

13. In 2010 and 2011, Mexico promoted, supported and participated in the high-level meetings convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in support of the work of the Conference on Disarmament (actions 7 and 15) and to overcome the deadlock that has persisted in that forum for almost two decades.

14. The outcome of those meetings was a summary by the Secretary-General, in which he summarized the major issues dealt with at both meetings. In that regard, Mexico contributed ideas and alternative formulas for revitalizing the Conference on Disarmament and promoting multilateral disarmament (action 6).

15. Since 1998, Mexico has been flexible for the sake of achieving consensus on the adoption of a work programme for the Conference on Disarmament. Either individually or with other countries (the Group of 21 and the New Agenda Coalition), it has supported and promoted initiatives aimed at that end, advocating the gradual and balanced treatment of all items on the agenda.

16. In view of the lack of progress on substantive issues in the Conference on Disarmament, Mexico has stressed the need to consider alternatives with a view to initiating multilateral negotiations on nuclear disarmament, in accordance with the obligations undertaken by the parties to the Treaty. At the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, Mexico, together with a group of 19 sponsors, introduced a draft resolution on taking forward negotiations for the achievement and maintenance of a world without nuclear weapons. The text was adopted as resolution 67/56 by 147 votes to 4, with 31 abstentions. The resolution provided for the establishment of an open-ended working group, which met in 2013, with the mandate to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. International organizations, civil society and some 70 countries, many of them non-members of the Conference on Disarmament, participated in its work.

17. In order to give continuity to the work of the open-ended working group, Mexico and the group of sponsors of resolution 67/56 submitted a new draft resolution at the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, which was adopted as resolution 68/46. This resolution called for countries to present their views on the report of the Open-ended Working Group and on how to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations. It requests the General Assembly to consider the possibility of re-establishing the Open-ended Working Group, if necessary, at the sixty-ninth General Assembly.

18. Discussions in multilateral forums that are concerned with nuclear disarmament have usually been centred on political considerations relating to the possession of nuclear weapons rather than the uncontrollable damage those weapons would cause if used again, whether deliberately or accidentally. During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty, a group of countries which included Mexico successfully sought the inclusion in the final document of a reference to the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons.

19. Since then, more and more States have stressed that the impact of nuclear weapons must be dealt with from the perspective of contemporary society, as only then will it be possible to make progress toward stigmatizing these weapons which continue to be used by countries that possess them for purposes of political manipulation and threats.

20. Mexico participated in the Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons (4-5 March 2013, Oslo). That gathering provided an unusual opportunity for 127 countries and international and civil society organizations to address the issue of nuclear weapons from the standpoint of the damage they cause, of human security and of their impact on the population and on health, the environment and food security. Participants at the Conference concluded that (a) it is unlikely that any State and/or international organization will have the capacity to deal adequately with the humanitarian emergency that would be caused by the detonation of a nuclear weapon and to provide necessary assistance to those affected; (b) history has shown that the use and testing of nuclear weapons has devastating short- and long-term effects; and (c) the impact of a nuclear detonation, independently of the cause, will affect States and individuals across borders and will have regional and global impact.

21. At that Conference, Mexico announced that it would convene a second Conference, to be held in Nayarit, Mexico, on 13 and 14 February 2014. The second Conference was open to the participation of States members of the United Nations, international organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, national societies of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, civil society and academic organizations (action 19). The Conference held factual discussions on the lethal and harmful effects of a detonation of any nuclear weapon, deliberate or accidental, in fields such as public health, climate change, food security, development, economic growth and population movements. It also considered the risks of an explosion and the inability of the international community to offer a humanitarian response should such a catastrophe occur. The Chair's summary on the second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons is attached to this report. The text in question is on file with the Secretariat.

22. Mexico stressed the measures included the action plan that should be considered especially urgent by nuclear-weapon States. Those measures are intended to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in all military and security concepts, doctrines and policies (action 5 (c)), raise awareness about the need to reduce the risk of accidental use of nuclear weapons and further enhance transparency and increase mutual confidence (actions 5 (f), (g) and 21) and discuss policies that could lead to their elimination, lessen the danger of nuclear war and contribute to non-proliferation and disarmament (action 5 (d)). The final document of the Nayarit Conference, which was presented as the Chair's Summary by Mexico, points out that the discussions on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons should lead to the commitment of States and civil society to reach new international standards and norms, through a legally binding instrument, and that the time has come to initiate a diplomatic process conducive to that goal. The process should comprise a specific time frame, the definition of the most appropriate forums and a clear and substantive framework.

23. Mexico participated in the high-level meeting on nuclear disarmament held during the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, with the aim of contributing to the goal of nuclear disarmament.

24. As a member of the New Agenda Coalition and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Mexico has submitted several working papers in the framework of the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the eleventh Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty to be held in 2015, thus implementing actions 3, 4 and 5 of the 2010 action plan.

### **Security assurances and nuclear-weapon-free zones**

25. As a promoter of the first nuclear-weapon-free zone in a densely populated area, Mexico supports the creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones as an effective measure to promote disarmament. Any further nuclear-weapon-free zones to be established must be based on arrangements freely arrived at among States of the region concerned, in accordance with the 1999 Guidelines of the United Nations Disarmament Commission (action 9). Mexico respects the sovereign decisions of countries that wish to sign treaties to establish new nuclear-weapon-free zones.

26. Mexico believes that although nuclear-weapon-free zones are not an end in themselves, they do represent a very important intermediate step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

27. Mexico reiterates that nuclear-weapon States should withdraw the interpretative declarations they made at the time of signature or deposit of their instruments of ratification to the protocols of treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones (action 9), especially the Treaty of Tlatelolco, so that nuclear-weapon-free zones can be considered truly free of the threat of nuclear weapons.

28. In the case of the Middle East, Mexico, as a party to the commitments undertaken by the parties to the Treaty in 1995, 2000 and 2010, supports the adoption of resolutions relating to the establishment of a zone free of nuclear weapons and all other weapons of mass destruction. In that regard, it has stressed that the conference on the establishment of such a zone, which was proposed in

2012, should be held as soon as possible. To that end, it has offered its support and its experience to the facilitator of the conference.

29. Mexico is also fostering coordination among the 115 countries that have established nuclear-weapon-free zones with the common goal of contributing to disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. México convened all the signatories to treaties that establish nuclear-weapon-free zones to the first Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties That Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones, which was held in Mexico City in 2005. Mexico and Mongolia presided jointly over the second preparatory meeting to the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties That Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (to be held in 2015). The preparatory meeting was held in Geneva on 26 April 2013, in the context of the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

30. Mexico is also participating actively in the work of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL). It is serving on the Council of OPANAL for the period 2014-2018.

31. On the issue of negative security guarantees (action 7), Mexico is in favour of initiating negotiations for the creation of a legally binding instrument to guarantee that nuclear weapons will not be used against non-nuclear-weapon States.

### **Nuclear testing**

32. Mexico recognizes the importance of preventing the development and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, with a view to strengthening the system of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects.

33. Mexico has actively promoted the total prohibition of nuclear tests. During the period 2011-2013, Mexico and Sweden presided over the seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. At that Conference, the two countries worked together to urge those countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty, especially those mentioned in annex II, to do so.

34. The seventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty adopted a final declaration that refers to the action plan of the seventh Review Conference of Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in 2010; it urges States to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay; and it calls upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote training on the civil and scientific applications of the International Monitoring System (actions 10, 11 and 12).

35. At the eighth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, held in 2013, the two countries reaffirmed their commitment to continue actively promoting the entry into force and implementation of the Treaty, even after the conclusion of their mandate as co-presidents of the Article XIV process (action 13).

36. Mexico has continued to actively support the work of the Preparatory Commission, being persuaded that multilateral will and efforts in the area of nuclear disarmament and prevention of proliferation in every aspect offer the only solution

for achieving lasting global peace. It has also reiterated its commitment to the work of the International Monitoring System at the five monitoring stations located in its territory, which have been certified by the Treaty, as well as its commitment to comply with the agreement on activities relating to facilities in the International Monitoring System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was signed by the two parties on 20 October 2011 (actions 13 and 14).

37. Mexico also belongs to the Group of Eminent Persons set up in late 2013 by Dr. Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Organization, to expedite ratification by the eight remaining Annex 2 States so as to ensure the prompt entry into force of that Treaty.

38. In February 2013, Mexico joined in the international condemnation of the nuclear test carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in violation of Security Council resolutions and of the provisions of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. That action was an open challenge to the appeals made by the international community through several General Assembly resolutions and ran counter to the international community's efforts to promote dialogue, confidence and cooperation for the pacification of the Korean Peninsula (action 11).

### **Fissile materials**

39. Mexico has consistently recognized the need to conclude a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Such a treaty would represent another step towards the goal of completely eliminating nuclear weapons and strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime (action 15).

40. Mexico believes that this instrument should be viewed as part of the broad and comprehensive process of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and considers it necessary that such a treaty should provide for the regulation of existing fissile materials, a verification mechanism and confidence-building measures.

41. Although there are several draft texts of a treaty on fissile materials, Mexico holds the view that those drafts should be considered as a basis for negotiations, without precluding the discussion and consideration of other proposals, so as to avoid discrimination in the proceedings.

42. Mexico is active in the Group of Governmental Experts established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 67/53, adopted in 2012. This Group held its first session in Geneva from 31 March to 11 April 2012.

### **Other measures in support of nuclear disarmament**

43. Mexico reiterates the importance of the measures relating to transparency contained in the final document (action 21). Such measures play an important role in compliance with the obligations undertaken under the Treaty. They will determine the credibility of any disarmament measures that have been taken and the ability to assess compliance with the Treaty and adopt further measures. Mexico has urged nuclear-weapon States to show greater transparency with regard to their stocks of nuclear weapons and fissile materials.

44. The New Agenda Coalition has submitted two working papers on verification and transparency in nuclear matters, promoting application of the principles of irreversibility, verifiability and transparency in relation to the implementation of the obligations of States parties to the Treaty (action 2).

45. The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative has submitted to the third session of the Preparatory Committee a working paper stressing the need to set up a standard reporting form for nuclear-weapon States and encouraging them to continue implementing confidence-building measures, in compliance with their obligations in regard to nuclear disarmament under article VI.

### **Nuclear non-proliferation**

46. Mexico will continue to promote universal adherence to the Treaty. To that end, it will continue urging States that are not yet parties to adhere to the Treaty promptly and without conditions and to refrain from taking measures that might negatively affect compliance with and implementation of the Treaty (action 23).

47. México recognizes the key role played by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy (action 47), in drawing up security guidelines, fostering technical cooperation and promoting nuclear non-proliferation through its safeguards system.

48. Mexico supports the strengthening of this system and the universal application of the additional protocols on safeguards, and urges those countries that have not yet done so to sign such agreements with IAEA as soon as possible (actions 24-28). It will continue to offer political, technical and financial support to IAEA for its work (actions 33 and 34).

49. On 29 March 2004, Mexico signed the IAEA additional protocol on safeguards, which entered into force on 4 March 2011. The Government of Mexico decided to sign the additional protocol because it believes that signing such instruments is one way to make a significant contribution to strengthening the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the safeguard system. This is further evidence of the commitment of Mexico to the non-proliferation regime (action 29).

50. Mexico is of the view that bearing in mind the Treaty, the New Agenda Coalition and the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, during the next five-year cycle of the Treaty, nuclear-weapon States should consider undertaking verification or safeguard commitments with IAEA, given that IAEA does not currently verify the nuclear or military facilities of any nuclear-weapon State. This creates an imbalance that is detrimental to the Treaty..

51. To comply with the requirement to ensure that exports of nuclear materials do not contribute, directly or indirectly, to the production of nuclear weapons or other explosive nuclear devices, in 2010 Mexico began the process of joining four export-control regimes. As of April 2014, it belongs to the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group. As part of its export-control process, Mexico set up an export-control committee to identify specific export materials, taking into account their use and final destination (actions 35 and 36).

52. Mexico has participated in three nuclear security summits held in Washington (2010), Seoul (2012) and The Hague (2014). The summits represent an international



effort to guarantee the safety and security of nuclear materials and facilities throughout the world and mitigate the threat of nuclear terrorism. Mexico has taken this position with a view to strengthening the comprehensive nuclear security regime, preventing acts of nuclear terrorism and promoting disarmament, with due regard for the inalienable right of all States to benefit from nuclear energy under IAEA safeguards (actions 38-40 and 44).

53. Since 2011, Mexico has cooperated with the United States on improving the safety and security of medical, industrial and research facilities in which category 1 and 2 radioactive sources are used. This includes the physical and training infrastructure (action 40).

54. Mexican nuclear regulations are based on documents issued in the IAEA Nuclear Security Series, in particular, the recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 and Rev.5). It also applies the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and the Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources (actions 41 and 43).

55. Mexico and Canada are cooperating in the framework of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, which Mexico joined in 2012. Mexico City was the venue of a regional workshop on the safety and security of radioactive sources used in medical applications, held on 27 and 28 August 2013.

56. Mexico ratified the amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) in 2012 and has already passed legislation to punish nuclear terrorism (published in Diario Oficial de la Federación on 14 March 2014). In collaboration with IAEA, Mexico hosted the Regional Workshop on Facilitating Adherence to and Implementation of the 2005 Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) for the Caribbean States, which was held on 8-10 April 2014 (action 42).

57. In 2007, Mexico deposited the instrument of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (action 45).

58. The eighth plenary meeting of the Global Initiative To Combat Nuclear Terrorism was held in Mexico on 23 and 24 May 2013. The work done at that plenary meeting will no doubt help to strengthen the physical security of countries belonging to that arrangement, which seeks to improve international nuclear security and share best practices. The training workshop and exercise was carried out from 25 to 28 February in Manzanillo, Colima, Mexico, in coordination with the Nuclear Detection Working Group of the Global Initiative To Combat Nuclear Terrorism.

## **Peaceful uses of nuclear energy**

59. Mexico is committed to using the nuclear materials and facilities under its jurisdiction exclusively for peaceful purposes, and it recognizes the right of all States to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. However, this right entails the obligation to comply with the spirit and purposes of the Treaty and of IAEA safeguard agreements (actions 47-49).

60. Mexico attaches high importance to the technical cooperation programme and all mechanisms that allow for optimum use to be made of resources allocated to it, especially those pertaining to human health, food and agriculture and to the use of energy for generating electricity (actions 52-54 and 56).

61. Mexico is a party to the following international instruments adopted within the framework of IAEA (action 59): the Convention on Nuclear Safety (ratified on 24 October 1996); the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident (ratified on 10 June 1988); the Convention on Assistance in the Case of Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency (ratified on 10 June 1988); the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (ratified on 4 May 1988) and the amendment thereto (ratified on 1 August 2012), and the International Convention on the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ratified on 27 June 2006). Mexico is considering the possibility of signing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.

62. At the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, Mexico announced the successful conclusion, in close cooperation with IAEA, of the trilateral agreement between Mexico, the United States and Canada to convert highly enriched uranium to low enriched uranium for the TRIGA Mark III reactor at the National Nuclear Research Institute (action 61).

63. Mexico has adopted nuclear standards based on the IAEA Nuclear Security Series publications, in particular, the recommendations on the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (INFCIRC/225/Rev.4 and Rev.5) (actions 41 and 57). Mexico contributes actively to development of the Nuclear Security Series and recently participated in the Nuclear Security Guidance Committee.

64. Mexico, working in conjunction with the United States, has set up an intergovernmental cooperation network for training specialists in export controls and identification of sensitive materials (actions 47 and 51).

65. Mexico is encouraging the national nuclear industry to observe and implement a culture of nuclear safety and security, with a view to ensuring a timely response to any incident involving nuclear or radiological materials (action 60).

66. Mexico and Canada have signed an agreement on monitoring of radioactive sources from their origin to their final destination, including transport of category 1 sources. Likewise, in 2013, in cooperation with Canada, it carried out a regional workshop for Central America on safety and security of radioactive sources in medical facilities (action 62).

### **Other Treaty-related issues**

67. Mexico recognizes the right of all States to withdraw from the Treaty in accordance with international law and the provisions of article X. In conjunction with the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Mexico has submitted a working paper on the subject to the third session of the Preparatory Committee.

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