

Distr.
GENERALA/5618
20 November 1963
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISHEighteenth session
Agenda item 74

DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

Report of the First CommitteeRapporteur: Mr. Fernando VOLIO JIMENEZ (Costa Rica)

1. On 18 July 1963, Brazil requested the inclusion in the agenda of the eighteenth session of the General Assembly of the item "Denuclearization of Latin America" (A/5447). In the letter asking for the inclusion of the item, Brazil referred to the decision taken by the General Assembly on 19 December 1962 that consideration of the draft resolution submitted at the seventeenth session by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Ecuador on the denuclearization of Latin America (document A/C.1/L.312/Rev.2) be postponed to the eighteenth session of the General Assembly. On 9 August Brazil submitted an explanatory memorandum (A/5447/Add.1).
2. In its report of 19 September (A/5530), the General Committee recommended the inclusion of the item in the agenda and its allocation to the First Committee. At its 1210th plenary meeting, on 20 September, the General Assembly approved the recommendation of the General Committee and referred the item to the First Committee for consideration and report.
3. At its 1309th meeting, on 15 October, the First Committee decided to consider the denuclearization of Latin America as the third item on its agenda. It was considered at the 1333rd to 1337th and 1339th to 1341st meetings of the Committee.
4. At the 1333rd meeting, on 11 November, a draft resolution (A/C.1/L.329) was jointly submitted by Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Uruguay. Subsequently Honduras was added to the list

of sponsors (A/C.1/L.329/Add.1). By the draft resolution, the General Assembly would: (1) Note with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration by the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico of 29 April 1963 (A/5415); (2) Express the hope that the States of Latin America would initiate studies as they deemed appropriate, in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements, and by the means and through the channels which they deemed suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration; (3) Trust that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement had been reached, all States, particularly the nuclear Powers, would lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring this resolution; (4) Request the Secretary-General, upon request of the States of Latin America, to extend to them such technical facilities as they might require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the resolution.

5. On 14 November, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico requested that the authentic text of the aforementioned joint declaration by the Presidents of Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador and Mexico be circulated as an official United Nations document (A/5415/Rev.1).

6. At its 1341st meeting, on 19 November, the Committee adopted the eleven-Power draft resolution (A/C.1/L.329 and Add.1) by a roll-call vote of 89 to none with 14 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tanganyika, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

/...

Against: None.

Abstaining: Algeria, Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Mali, Mongolia, Poland, Tunisia, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE FIRST COMMITTEE

7. The First Committee therefore recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Penuclearization of Latin America

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the vital necessity of sparing present and future generations the scourge of a nuclear war,

Recalling its resolutions 1380 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, 1576 (XV) of 20 December 1960 and 1665 (XVI) of 4 December 1961, in which it recognized the danger that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons would involve, since such an increase would necessarily result in an intensification of the arms race and an aggravation of the difficulty of maintaining world peace, thus rendering more difficult the attainment of a general disarmament agreement,

Observing that in its resolution 1664 (XVI) of 4 December 1961 it stated explicitly that the countries not possessing nuclear weapons had a grave interest and an important part to fulfil in the preparation and implementation of measures that could halt further nuclear weapon tests and prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons,

Considering that the recent conclusion of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water, signed on 5 August 1963, has created a favourable atmosphere for parallel progress towards the prevention of the further spread of nuclear weapons, a problem which, as indicated in General Assembly resolutions 1649 (XVI) of 8 November 1961 and 1762 (XVII) of 6 November 1962, is closely connected with that of the banning of nuclear weapon tests,

Considering that the Heads of State of five Latin American Republics issued, on 29 April 1963, a declaration on the denuclearization of Latin America^{1/} in which, in the name of their peoples and Governments, they announced that they are prepared to sign a multilateral Latin American agreement whereby their countries would undertake not to manufacture, receive, store or test nuclear weapons or nuclear launching devices,

Recognizing the need to preserve, in Latin America, conditions which will prevent the countries of the region from becoming involved in a dangerous and ruinous nuclear arms race,

1. Notes with satisfaction the initiative for the denuclearization of Latin America taken in the joint declaration of 29 April 1963;

2. Expresses the hope that the States of Latin America will initiate studies as they deem appropriate, in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements and by the means and through the channels which they deem suitable, concerning the measures that should be agreed upon with a view to achieving the aims of the said declaration;

3. Trusts that at the appropriate moment, after a satisfactory agreement has been reached, all States, particularly the nuclear Powers, will lend their full co-operation for the effective realization of the peaceful aims inspiring the present resolution;

4. Requests the Secretary-General, upon request of the States of Latin America, to extend to them such technical facilities as they may require in order to achieve the aims set forth in the present resolution.
