
**Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Implementation of article VI of the Treaty on the Non-
Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and of paragraph 4 (c) of
the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation
and disarmament adopted in 1995**

Report submitted by Mexico

I. Submission of regular reports

1. Having regard for the agreement reached at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Government of Mexico reiterates that accountability for compliance with article VI of the NPT is an essential element of transparency and confidence-building in the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation process. Mexico also stresses that the five nuclear-weapon States have a greater responsibility to report on actions undertaken to fulfil the obligation to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to nuclear disarmament.

2. At the second session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference, Mexico submitted a report on actions which it has carried out, as a non-nuclear-weapon State, for compliance with article VI, based on the relevant steps agreed upon by the 2000 Review Conference (document NPT/CONF.2005/PC.II/41 of 7 May 2003).

II. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

3. Mexico signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 5 October 1999.

4. In its capacity as Chairman of the second Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York, 11-13 November 2001) and pursuant to the Final Declaration of that Conference, Mexico was elected as coordinator of the informal consultations to promote cooperation among all States to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty.

5. The work coordinated by Mexico, with the support of a Group of Friends, resulted in the adoption of a programme of action and an agreement by the States Parties to hold a third international conference on measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, which was held in Vienna from 3 to 5 September 2003.

6. At the fifty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand submitted a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” with a view to promoting its entry into force.

III. Negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament on a treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices

7. Mexico is continuing its efforts in the Conference on Disarmament to give effect to the decision by the Conference in August 1998 to establish an ad hoc committee to negotiate a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, which should also include consideration of the issue of existing arsenals, with a view to their destruction.

8. Mexico has stressed the need for the nuclear-weapon States to take measures to ensure that fissile material is placed as soon as possible under International Atomic Energy Agency or other relevant international verification. The Mexican Government has also continued to urge these States to use this material for peaceful purposes.

IV. Establishment in the Conference on Disarmament of a subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with nuclear disarmament

9. Mexico continues to give full support to the efforts to ensure that the Conference on Disarmament succeeds in adopting a programme of work which includes the establishment of a subsidiary body with a mandate to deal with issues relating to nuclear disarmament. Mexico maintains its position that any programme of work which fails to include this issue of such interest to members of the international community would be unacceptable.

V. The principle of irreversibility to apply to nuclear disarmament, nuclear and other related arms control and reduction measures

10. Both in an individual capacity and within the New Agenda Coalition (Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden), Mexico is continuing to promote the full implementation of the principles of irreversibility, transparency and verification of nuclear disarmament and nuclear arms control, including measures for arms reduction and elimination.

VI. Unequivocal undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals leading to nuclear disarmament, to which all States Parties are committed under article VI

11. At the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the Foreign Ministers of the New Agenda Coalition countries issued a Declaration in which they expressed deep concern at the lack of progress to date in the implementation of the 13 steps on nuclear disarmament to which all the States Parties to the NPT had agreed at the 2000 Review Conference.

12. The Ministers stressed that each article of the NPT is binding on the respective States Parties, at all times and in all circumstances, and that all States Parties must be held fully accountable with respect to strict compliance with their obligations under the Treaty.

13. The Declaration also stresses that the recent international debate on weapons of mass destruction has highlighted that the sole guarantee against the use of any weapon of mass destruction anywhere, including nuclear weapons, is their total elimination and the assurance that they will never be used or produced again. The Ministers also reiterated their deep concern at emerging approaches to the broader role of nuclear weapons as part of security strategies, including rationalizations for the use of and the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

14. The Ministers also underlined the significance of the current NPT review process to assess progress in implementation and to consider actions needed on nuclear disarmament, stressing the importance that the Third Preparatory Committee should submit substantive recommendations regarding nuclear disarmament, as well as on the matter of security assurances, to the Review Conference.

15. At the fifty-eighth session of the General Assembly, the New Agenda countries again submitted two resolutions to the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) designed to promote the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

16. Paragraph 26 of resolution 58/51, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: a new agenda" calls upon the Russian Federation and the United States of America to approach the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out the verification requirements set forth in the Plutonium Management and Disposition Agreement signed by the two States on the basis of the model legal framework that has been agreed on and that is now available to be used in new verification agreements between the Agency and each of the two States.

17. Resolution 58/50, entitled "Reduction of non-strategic nuclear weapons", once again calls upon the Russian Federation and the United States of America to formalize their presidential nuclear initiatives into legal instruments and to initiate negotiations on further reductions of such weapons. It also states that reductions of non-strategic nuclear weapons should be carried out in a transparent, verifiable and irreversible manner; calls for the adoption of measures to reduce further the operational status of these weapons; and stresses the need for an undertaking by the nuclear-weapon States that possess such weapons not to increase the number or types of weapons deployed and not to develop new types of these weapons or rationalizations for their use.

18. Mexico stresses that reductions of non-strategic weapons are an integral part of the process of reducing nuclear weapons and disarmament.

VII. Development of the verification capabilities that will be required to provide assurance of compliance with nuclear disarmament agreements for the achievement and maintenance of a nuclear-weapon-free world

19. When participating in meetings on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, Mexico always reaffirms its position that verification and accountability perform a crucial role in the negotiation and implementation of agreements on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as in all efforts designed to bring about general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.