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LETTER DATED 11 MAY 1966 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MEXICO
TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I would request you to circulate as a General Assembly document note P-057, dated 4 May 1966, addressed to you by the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America, Mr. Alfonso Garcia Robles, which I have the honour to transmit to you together with the Final Act of the third session of the Commission, held at Mexico City from 19 April to 4 May 1966, which is annexed thereto.

(Signed) Francisco CUEVAS CANCINO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico
to the United Nations

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

P-057

Mexico City, 4 May 1966

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith five copies of the Final Act of the third session of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America, which was unanimously adopted at the closing meeting of the said session, held this day.

As in the case of the Final Acts of the previous sessions of the Preparatory Commission, please circulate the attached as a document of the United Nations General Assembly, for the information of the Members of the Organization and in relation to resolution 1911 (XVIII), paragraph 2.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration,

(Signed) Alfonso GARCIA ROBLES
Chairman of the Preparatory Commission
for the Denuclearization of
Latin America

His Excellency U Thant
Secretary-General of the United Nations
New York, N.Y.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

Distr.
GENERAL

COPREDAL/38
4 May 1966

FINAL ACT

of the

THIRD SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR THE
DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

held at Mexico City, from 19 April to 4 May 1966

FINAL ACT

In accordance with resolution 10 (II), adopted on 31 August 1965, the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America held its third session from 19 April to 4 May 1966.

The States members of the Preparatory Commission were represented at this session as follows:

Argentina

Representative: Mr. Luis Santiago Sanz, Ambassador

Alternate representatives: Mr. Julio César Carasales
Mr. Vicente Ernesto Berasategui

Advisers: Mr. Mario Eduardo Báncora
Mr. Alberto Santiago Insúa
Mr. Rómulo Víctor Trombetta

Bolivia

Representative: Mr. Mario Ovando Ovando

Alternate representative: Mr. Francisco J. Santiago

Brazil

Representative: Mr. José Sette Câmara, Ambassador

Alternate representatives: Mr. Paulo Ribeiro Arruda
Mr. Fernando Guimarães de Cerqueira Lima

Advisers: Mr. Carlos Antonio B. Bueno
Mr. Marcos C. de Azambuja

Chile

Representative: Mr. Gonzalo Latorre Salamanca, Ambassador

Alternate representatives: Mr. Mario Rodríguez Altamirano, Ambassador
Mr. Armando Uribe Arce

Colombia

Representative: Mr. César Augusto Pantoja, Ambassador

Alternate representatives: Mr. Tulio A. Marulanda
Mr. Jorge Cervantes Pinzón

Costa Rica

Representative: Mr. Francisco Alvarez Monge
Alternate representatives: Mr. Gilberto Saborío González
Mrs. Carmen Herdocia de Hernández
Adviser: Mr. Enrique Cobo del Campo

Dominican Republic

Representative: Mr. René Fiallo
Alternate representative: Mr. Leonte Guzmán Vidal

Ecuador

Representative: Mr. Leopoldo Benites Vinueza
Alternate representative: Mr. Ernesto Valdivieso Chiriboga

El Salvador

Representative: Mr. Rafael Eguizábal Tobías, Ambassador
Alternate representative: Mr. Guillermo Rubio Melhado

Guatemala

Representative: Mr. Carlos García Bauer, Ambassador
Alternate representatives: Mr. Francisco Linares Aranda, Ambassador
Mr. Rolando Ureta Laparra

Haiti

Representative: Mr. Julio Jean Pierre-Audain, Ambassador

Honduras

Representative: Mr. Armando Velázquez Cerrato, Ambassador
Alternate representative: Mr. Hernán López Callejas
Adviser: Mr. Roberto Alonzo Cleaves

Jamaica

Representative: Mr. Frederick E. Degazon
Alternate representative: Mr. Lloyd M.H. Barnett

Mexico

Representative: Mr. Alfonso García Robles, Ambassador
Alternate representative: Mr. Jorge Castañeda, Ambassador
Advisers: Mr. Jesús Cabrera Muñoz-Ledo
Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Díaz A.
Mr. Joaquín Mercado
Mr. Jaime Contreras Guerrero
Mr. Agustín Muñoz de Cote
Mr. Carlos Graef Fernández
Mr. Roberto Treviño

Nicaragua

Representative: Mr. Alejandro Argüello Montiel, Ambassador
Alternate representatives: Mr. Edgar Escobar Fornos
Mr. Gilberto Pérez Alonso

Panama

Representative: Mr. José B. Cárdenas, Ambassador
Alternate representatives: Mr. Simón Quirós Guardia
Mr. José B. Calvo

Paraguay

Representative: Mr. Bacon Duarte Prado, Ambassador

Peru

Representative: Mr. Edgardo Seoane Corrales, Ambassador
Alternate representatives: Mr. Felipe Portocarrero Olave, Ambassador
Mr. Carlos Silva Morón

Trinidad and Tobago

Representative: Sir Ellis Clarke, Ambassador

Uruguay

Representative: Mrs. María E. Rocha de Barthaburu
Alternate representatives: Mr. Aníbal Abadie-Aicardi
Mr. Alfredo Giró Pintos

Venezuela

Representative: Mr. Rolando Salcedo Delima, Ambassador
Alternate representatives: Mr. Augusto Brito Ascanio
Mr. José Alberto Velandia
Advisers: Mr. Virgilio Fernández
Mrs. María Cristina Gómez de Sucre

The Preparatory Commission was assisted at this session by Mr. William Epstein, Chief of the Disarmament Affairs Division of the United Nations Secretariat, who acted as Technical Adviser.

The following observers attended this session of the Preparatory Commission:

Austria Mr. Hans Thalberg, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. Herbert Grubmayr

Canada Mr. Dwight Wilder Fulford

Denmark Mr. Erno M. Olsen

Federal Republic of Germany Mr. Swidbert Schnippenkötter, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. Jürgen Diesel

France Mr. Jacques Vimont, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. Henri de Coignac

India Mr. Naranjan Singh Gill, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. C. Dasgupta

Italy Mr. Enrico Guastone Belcredi, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. Pio Pignatti Morano di Custoza

Japan Mr. Shiro Ishiguro, Ambassador
Alternate: Mr. Yoji Sugiyama

Netherlands Mr. L.A.M. Lichtveld, Ambassador

Norway Mr. Nils Oskar Dietz

Poland Mr. Jerzy Grudzinski, Ambassador

<u>Sweden</u>	Mr. Arne Helleryd
<u>United Arab Republic</u>	Mr. Hassan Salah El Din Gohar, Ambassador
	Alternate: Mr. Abdel Rahman Hassan
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>	Sir Nicolas J.A. Cheetham, Ambassador
	Alternate: Mr. Thomas C. Barker
<u>United States of America</u>	Mr. Fulton Freeman, Ambassador
	Alternate: Mr. Charles Gordon Stefan
<u>Yugoslavia</u>	Mr. Dalibor Soldatić, Ambassador
	Alternate: Mr. Ante Markotić
<u>Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission</u>	Mr. Enrique Ferrer Vieyra
<u>International Atomic Energy Agency</u>	Mr. Reinhard Rainer

At the session, the Preparatory Commission had the following item on its agenda:

Preparation of the preliminary draft of a Multilateral Treaty for the Denuclearization of Latin America.

The Commission's debates and activities were based on the following documents: the working paper which the Co-ordinating Committee submitted to the Preparatory Commission for drawing up the preliminary draft of a Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America (COPREDAL/CC/DT/1 and Corr.); the report of the Negotiating Committee (COPREDAL/CN/1); the report of the Co-ordinating Committee, dated 14 March 1966 (COPREDAL/CC/20 and annexes); the draft Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America, submitted by the delegations of Brazil and Colombia (COPREDAL/L/13); and the proposals submitted by delegations (COPREDAL/S/20/Rev.2 and Add.1).

As at the previous sessions, the Officers of the Commission were the following:

Chairman: Mr. Alfonso García Robles, Ambassador, representative of Mexico
Vice-Chairmen: Mr. José Sette Câmara, Ambassador, representative of Brazil,
Mr. Rafael Eguizábal Tobías, Ambassador, representative of
El Salvador

Mr. Carlos Peón del Valle, Ambassador, acted as General Secretary of the Preparatory Commission. He was assisted by Mr. Antonio González de León, Deputy Secretary; Mr. Manuel Tello Macías, Mr. Sergio González Gálvez, and Mr. José Luís Vallarta, Assistant Secretaries; and Mr. José Pontones Tovar, who acted as Co-ordinator.

Just before the third session began, the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica informed the Chairman of the Preparatory Commission of their accession to resolution II of the Preliminary Meeting on the Denuclearization of Latin America. The Commission accordingly welcomed the representatives of those countries at its 20th and 21st meetings respectively. As a result, the Preparatory Commission decided unanimously, on the proposal of its Secretariat, to revise rule 20 of its rules of procedure (COPREDAL/3) so as to make English an official language.

The Preparatory Commission also welcomed the observers for the Federal Republic of Germany, France, India, Poland and the United Arab Republic, who joined the observers already accredited at previous sessions. The session was also attended by observers for the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission.

Apart from the resolutions adopted at this session, which are reproduced below, the Preparatory Commission agreed on 3 May 1966, at its 33rd meeting, on the following:

(a) To recommend that the Governments of member States, in the light of the statements made at the 32nd meeting, should study the question of transit raised by the delegation of Nicaragua, so that efforts may be made to reach a conclusion on the subject at the next session;

(b) To recognize the importance of the proposal made by the delegation of Uruguay that the Governments of member States should make all the necessary efforts to arrive at an accurate geographical demarcation of the area which is to have denuclearized status, with the necessary assistance of specialized technical personnel and to recommend that Governments themselves should study this recommendation carefully;

(c) To postpone consideration of the annexes to the report of the Co-ordinating Committee until the fourth session, not having had an opportunity to consider them at the third.

The delegations of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru and Venezuela stated that they reserved the right to seek, at such time as they saw fit, the views of the competent organs of the Inter-American System on the establishment of a denuclearized zone in Latin America, in the light of the regional agreements in force and the documents prepared by the Preparatory Commission.

At its 34th meeting, the Commission passed a vote of thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the encouraging message (COPREDAL/S/Inf.33) which he sent to the Commission on 19 April, on the occasion of the opening of the third session, and for the valuable services of Mr. William Epstein, United Nations Technical Adviser.

In order to facilitate and expedite the work of the session, the Preparatory Commission established, to start with, two working groups: Group I on the technical problems involved in the proposed Treaty; and Group II on the problems of continental security it raises. The Chairman of Group I was Mr. Armando Uribe Arce (Chile) and the Rapporteur was Mr. José Alberto Velandía (Venezuela). The Chairman of Group II was Mr. Felipe Portocarrero (Peru), and the Rapporteur was Mr. Vicente Ernesto Berasategui (Argentina). Later, it was found necessary to set up an Ad Hoc Group and a new Technical Group, which considered various items on which the Commission had not yet reached agreement. The Chairman of the Ad Hoc Group was Mr. José Sette Câmara (Brazil) and the Chairman of the Technical Group was Mr. Armando Uribe Arce.

As a result of the work of these groups and of its discussions in plenary session, the Preparatory Commission reached unanimity on the following resolutions:

RESOLUTION 12 (III)

Report of the Negotiating Committee

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,
Having examined the report of the Negotiating Committee (COPREDAL/CN/1), which was of practical use in connexion with the relevant aspects of the Commission's work,

Noting that the Negotiating Committee was unable to make contact at United Nations Headquarters, New York, with representatives of the People's Republic of China,

Decides

1. To express its gratitude to the members of the Negotiating Committee for the excellent work they accomplished during the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly in carrying out the work assigned to them by the Preparatory Commission;
2. To request the Negotiating Committee to make informal inquiries, in the manner and by the means it deems fit, to ascertain whether the Government of the People's Republic of China would be prepared to undertake to respect the legal instrument on the denuclearization of Latin America;
3. To request the Negotiating Committee, also, to transmit to the Governments of member States a report on the results of its efforts before the opening of the Commission's fourth session.

(Adopted at the 33rd meeting, on 3 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 13 (III)

Report of the Co-ordinating Committee

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Having considered the report of the Co-ordinating Committee (COPREDAL/CC/20) and the documents annexed thereto, particularly the working paper (COPREDAL/CC/DT/1) dated 14 March 1966, which the Committee transmitted to the Governments of member States and submitted to the Commission for use in the preparation of the preliminary draft of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America as recommended in Commission resolution 10 (II),

Taking into account the fact that the working paper has been extremely useful both to Governments and to the Commission in performing their respective functions,

Decides to express its special gratitude to the Co-ordinating Committee for the invaluable contribution that the results of the work summarized in its report have made to the success of the Commission's third session.

(Adopted at the 33rd meeting, on 3 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 14 (III)

Proposals for the preparation of the Treaty on the Denuclearization
of Latin America

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Having considered the working paper prepared by the Co-ordinating Committee and the draft Treaty submitted by the delegations of Brazil and Colombia, the parallel texts of which are reproduced in document COPREDAL/S/19/Rev.1, and the amendments and suggestions put forward by delegations, which are contained in document COPREDAL/S/20/Rev.2 and Add.1,

Decides

1. To place on record its especial gratitude to the Governments of Mexico and Chile for the observations (COPREDAL/CC/OAT/1 and Corr.1, 2) which they transmitted to the Co-ordinating Committee in accordance with resolution 9 (II), to the Governments of Brazil and Colombia for the draft Treaty referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to the Governments of all member States for the amendments and suggestions put forward by their delegations, which have contributed so much to the success of the Commission's third session;

2. To endorse the document entitled "Proposals for the Preparation of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America" (COPREDAL/36), which is annexed to this resolution;

3. To request the General Secretary to transmit this document to the Governments of member States;

4. To recommend that the Governments should transmit to the General Secretary, as soon as possible, and in any event not later than 15 July 1966, any observations they see fit to make on this document, asking them to have such observations drafted preferably in the form of specific amendments to the relevant passages in the document;

5. To instruct the General Secretary to circulate the observations referred to in the previous paragraph to the Governments of Member States as he receives them;

6. To request the Chairman of the Commission to transmit the document in question to the Governments of the States with which the Negotiating Committee was in touch during the twentieth session of the United Nations General Assembly,

asking them to inform him, if possible before 15 July 1966, of the attitude they intend to adopt, in the light of the contents of this document, towards the items which are relevant in each case from among the three mentioned in paragraph 6 (1) of the report of the Negotiating Committee (COPREDAL/CN/1).

7. To request the Chairman of the Commission to instruct the General Secretary to circulate the replies received from the Governments mentioned in the previous paragraph as he receives them, in the same way as is provided in paragraph 4 for the observations referred to therein.

ANNEX

PROPOSALS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TREATY ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA (COPREDAL/36)

(Adopted by the Preparatory Commission at its third session
held from 19 April to 4 May 1966)

TREATY ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA

Preamble

In the name of their peoples and faithfully interpreting their desires and aspirations, the Governments represented at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the armaments race, especially in nuclear weapons, and towards strengthening a world at peace, based on the sovereign equality of States, mutual respect and good neighbourliness,

Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 808 (IX), adopted unanimously as one of the three points of a co-ordinated programme of disarmament "the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type",

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolution 1911 (XVIII), which established that the measures that should be agreed upon for the denuclearization of Latin America should be taken "in the light of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of regional agreements",

/...

Recalling that the Charter of the Organization of American States proclaims that it is an essential purpose of the organization to strengthen the peace and security of the continent,

Convinced:

That the incalculable destructive power of nuclear weapons has made it imperative that the legal prohibition of war should be strictly observed in practice if the survival of civilization and of mankind itself is to be assured;

That nuclear weapons, whose terrible effects are suffered, without distinction and without escape, by the armies and by the civilian population alike, constitute, through the persistence of the radioactivity they release, an attack on the integrity of the human species and ultimately may even render the whole Earth uninhabitable;

That general and complete disarmament under effective international control is a vital matter which all the peoples of the world equally demand;

That the proliferation of nuclear weapons, which seems inevitable unless States, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, use self-restraint in order to prevent it, would make any agreement on disarmament enormously difficult and would increase the danger of the outbreak of a nuclear conflagration;

That the establishment of denuclearized zones is closely linked with the maintenance of peace and security in the respective regions;

That the privileged situation of the States represented at the Conference, whose territories are wholly free from nuclear weapons, imposes upon them the inescapable duty of preserving that situation both in their own interests and for the good of mankind;

That the existence of nuclear weapons in any country of Latin America would make it a target for possible nuclear attacks and would inevitably set off, throughout the region, a ruinous race in nuclear weapons which would involve the unjustifiable diversion, for warlike purposes, of the limited resources available for economic and social development;

That the foregoing factors, coupled with the traditional peace-loving outlook of their peoples, make it essential that nuclear energy should be used in Latin America exclusively for peaceful purposes, giving the Latin American countries the greatest and most equitable possible access to the peaceful uses of the atom, in order to expedite the promotion of their development in all respects;

That the denuclearization of vast geographical areas, adopted by the sovereign decision of the States comprised therein, will exercise a beneficial influence on other regions, where similar conditions exist;

Convinced finally:

That the denuclearization of Latin America - being understood to mean the undertaking entered into internationally in this Treaty to keep their territories free for ever from nuclear weapons - will constitute a measure of protection for their peoples against the squandering of their limited resources on nuclear armaments and against possible nuclear attacks on their territories; a significant contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and a powerful factor for general and complete disarmament; and

That Latin America, faithful to its tradition of universality, must not only endeavour to banish from its homelands the scourge of a nuclear war, but must also strive to promote the well-being and advancement of its peoples, at the same time co-operating in the fulfilment of the ideals of mankind, that is to say, in the consolidation of a lasting peace based on equal rights, economic fairness and social justice for all, in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and with the nature, purposes and principles of the Organization of American States as set forth in its Charter,

Have agreed as follows:

Obligations

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories:

(a) The testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition by any means whatsoever of any nuclear weapons, by the Parties themselves, directly or indirectly, by anyone on their behalf or in any other way; and

(b) The receipt, storage installation, deployment and any form of possession of any nuclear weapon, directly or indirectly, by the Parties themselves, by anyone on their behalf or in any other way.

2. The Contracting Parties also undertake to refrain from engaging in, encouraging or authorizing, directly or indirectly, or in any way participating in the testing, use, manufacture, production, possession of or dominion over any nuclear weapon.

Definition of "territory"

Article 2

For the purposes of this Treaty, the term "territory" shall be understood to include the territorial sea, air space and any other space over which the State has sovereignty under its own law.

Definition of "nuclear weapons"

Article 3

For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear weapon is defined as any device which is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and is intended to be used for military purposes. Any instrument that may be used for the transport or propulsion of the device is not included in this definition if it is separable from the device and not an indivisible part thereof.

Organization

Article 4

1. In order to ensure fulfilment of the obligations of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties hereby establish an international organization to be known as the "Agency for the Denuclearization of Latin America", hereinafter referred to as "the Agency".

2. The Agency shall be responsible for the holding of periodic or extraordinary consultations among member States on matters relating to the purposes, measures and procedures set forth in this Treaty and supervision of compliance with the obligations arising therefrom.

3. The Contracting Parties agree to extend to the Agency full and prompt co-operation in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, of any agreements they may conclude with the Agency and of any agreements the Agency may conclude with any other international organization or body.

Organs

Article 5

1. There are hereby established as principal organs of the Agency a General Conference and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as are considered necessary may be established in accordance with this Treaty.

The General Conference

Article 6

1. The General Conference, the supreme organ of the Agency, shall be composed of all States which are parties to this Treaty and shall hold annual regular sessions and special sessions whenever this Treaty so provides or the circumstances so require.

1. The General Conference, the supreme organ of the Agency, shall be composed of all sovereign States situated south of the parallel of latitude 30 degrees north in the western hemisphere and shall hold annual regular sessions but may, nevertheless, hold special sessions whenever this Treaty so provides or the circumstances make this advisable.

2. The General Conference:

(a) May discuss any matter covered by this Treaty and take a decision thereon within the limits of the Treaty;

(b) Shall establish the procedures for the control system to ensure observance of this Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and its annexes;

(c) Shall elect the General Secretary;

(d) Shall receive and consider the annual and special reports submitted by the General Secretary;

(e) Together with the General Secretary, shall consider and initiate studies designed to facilitate the fulfilment of the aims of this Treaty;

(f) Shall be the organ competent to authorize the conclusion of agreements with Governments and other international organizations or bodies.

3. The General Conference shall adopt the Agency's budget and fix the scale of financial contributions to be made by member States, taking into account the systems and criteria used for the same purpose by the United Nations.

4. The General Conference shall elect its officers for each session and may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary in order to discharge its functions.

5. The decisions of the General Conference shall be taken by the Parties present and voting, by a simple majority in the case of procedural matters and by a two-thirds majority in the case of matters relating to the control system, the measures referred to in article 15, the admission of new members, the election of the General Secretary and adoption of the budget. In other cases, it shall be decided by a simple majority whether a two-thirds majority is required.

6. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Secretariat

Article 7

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a General Secretary, who shall be the chief administrative official of the Agency, and of such staff as he requires. The General Secretary shall have a term of office of three years and may be re-elected.

2. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the General Secretary, in accordance with the instructions issued by the General Conference.

3. In addition to the functions assigned to him under this Treaty and to such others as may be assigned to him by the General Conference, the General Secretary shall ensure the proper operation of the control system established by this Treaty, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the decisions taken by the General Conference.

4. The General Secretary shall act in that capacity at all sessions of the General Conference and shall make an annual report to it on the work of the Agency and any special reports that the General Conference may request of him or that he deems desirable.

5. The General Secretary shall establish the procedures for distributing, to all Contracting Parties, all information materials the Centre may receive from governmental or non-governmental sources.

6. In the performance of their duties, the General Secretary and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the Agency and shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Agency; subject to their responsibility to the Agency, they shall not reveal any manufacturing secrets or any other confidential information that comes to their knowledge through the performance of their official duties in the Agency.

7. Each of the Contracting Parties undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the General Secretary and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Control system

Article 8

1. A control system is hereby established for the purpose of verifying fulfilment of the obligations arising out of this Treaty and, to that end, of verifying in particular:

For the purpose of verifying fulfilment of the obligations entered into by the Contracting Parties in accordance with article 1, a control system shall be established and shall be put into effect in accordance with the provisions of articles 9-13 inclusive.

(a) that devices, services and facilities intended for peaceful uses of nuclear energy are not used in the testing or manufacture of nuclear weapons;

(b) that none of the activities prohibited in article 1 of this Treaty are carried out in the territory of the Contracting Parties with nuclear materials or weapons introduced from abroad;

(c) that explosions for peaceful purposes are compatible with article 13 of this Treaty.

2. The procedures for putting into effect the control system referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are set forth in articles 9-13 of this Treaty.⁷

IAEA Safeguards

Article 9

The Contracting Parties undertake to request the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply the safeguards of the Agency to special fissionable materials and to nuclear facilities in their respective territories and undertake to conclude the corresponding bilateral agreements. These safeguards agreements shall include all the provisions of the Safeguards System (1965) and The Agency's Inspectorate (GC (V) INF/59) that are applicable and such other provisions as are

The Contracting Parties shall negotiate bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of its Safeguards System approved by the ninth General Conference to nuclear facilities and activities in their respective territories including gaseous diffusion, centrifuge, chemical separation and reprocessing plants and any other plants for the production, refining or utilization of special fissionable material.⁷ /...

necessary in each case, including any amendments thereto made by the date of the agreement. These agreements shall enter into force, for each Party, not later than 180 days after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of this Treaty.

Reports of the Parties

Article 10

1. The Contracting Parties shall submit to the Agency and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, for its information, semi-annual reports stating that no activity prohibited under this Treaty has occurred in their respective territories.

2. The Contracting Parties shall simultaneously transmit to the Agency a copy of any report relating to the matters which are the subject of this Treaty and to the application of the Safeguards which they may submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

3. The Contracting Parties shall also transmit to the Organization of American States, for its information, any reports that may be of interest to it, in accordance with the obligations established by the Inter-American System.

Special reports requested by the General Secretary

Article 11

1. The General Secretary may request any of the Contracting Parties to provide the Agency with complementary or supplementary information regarding any event or circumstance connected with the application of this Treaty, explaining his reasons. The Contracting Parties undertake to co-operate promptly and fully with the General Secretary.

2. The General Secretary shall inform all Contracting Parties forthwith of such requests and of the respective replies.

Special inspections

Article 12

1. Special inspections may be carried out in the following circumstances:

(a) By the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the agreements referred to in article 9 of this Treaty;

(b) If the General Secretary is so requested, the reasons for the request being stated, by any Party which suspects that some prohibited activity has been carried out, or is about to be carried out, in the territory of any other Contracting Party or anywhere on such latter Party's behalf;

(c) If the General Secretary is so requested by any Party which is suspected or accused of having violated the Treaty. The General Secretary shall arrange immediately for such an inspection to be carried out.

2. The costs and expenses of any special inspection carried out under paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) or (c), of this article shall be borne by the requesting Party or Parties, except where the report on the special inspection concludes that, in view of the relevant circumstances, such costs and expenses should be borne by the Agency.

3. The General Conference shall formulate the procedures for the organization and execution of any special inspections that may be carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (b) and (c), of this article.

4. The Contracting Parties shall undertake to grant the inspectors carrying out such special inspections full and free access to whatever places and information may be necessary for the performance of their duties. If so requested by the authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory the inspection is carried out, the inspectors appointed by the Conference shall be accompanied by representatives of the said authorities, provided that this does not in any way delay or hinder the work of the inspectors.

5. The General Secretary shall immediately transmit to all the Contracting Parties a copy of the report pursuant to any special inspection.

6. Similarly, the General Secretary shall immediately send to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for the information of the Security Council and the General Assembly, a copy of any report pursuant to any special inspection.

7. The General Secretary, or any of the Contracting Parties, may request a special session of the Conference for the purpose of considering the report pursuant to any special inspection. The General Secretary shall convene a special session of the General Conference when so requested by any Contracting Party.

8. The General Conference, convened in special session under this article, may make recommendations to the Contracting Parties and submit reports to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the information of the Security Council and the General Assembly.

Explosions for peaceful purposes

Article 13

1. The Contracting Parties may carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes - including explosions which involve devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons - or assist third parties, or be assisted by third parties, for the same purpose, provided that they do so in accordance with the provisions of this article.

2. Parties intending to carry out, or co-operate in the carrying out of, such an explosion shall notify the Agency, as far in advance as the circumstances require, of the date of the explosion and shall at the same time provide the following information:

- (a) The nature of the nuclear device and the source from which it was obtained;
- (b) The date, place and purpose of the proposed explosion;
- (c) The procedures which will be followed in order to comply with paragraph 3 of this article;
- (d) The expected force of the device;
- (e) The fullest possible information on any radioactive fall-out that may result from the explosion or explosions, and the measures which will be taken to avoid danger to the population and territories of any other Party or Parties.

3. Members of the Secretariat and of the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency may observe all the preparations, including the explosion of the device, and shall have unrestricted access to any area in the vicinity of the

explosion, in order to ascertain whether the device and the procedures followed during the explosion are in conformity with the information submitted in accordance with paragraph 2 of the present article.

Relations with other international organizations

Article 14

1. The Agency may conclude such agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as it considers likely to facilitate the efficient operation of the control system established by this Treaty.

2. The Agency may also enter into relations with any international organization or body, especially any which may be established in the future to supervise disarmament or measures for the control of armaments in any part of the world.

3. The Contracting Parties may, if they see fit, request the advice of the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission on all technical matters connected with the application of the Treaty with which the Commission is competent to deal under its statutes.

Measures in the event of violation of the Treaty

Article 15

1. The General Conference shall take note of all cases in which, in its opinion, any Contracting Party is not complying fully with its obligations under this Treaty and shall draw the matter to the attention of the Party concerned, making such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

2. If, in its opinion, such non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Treaty which might endanger peace and security, the General Conference shall report thereon simultaneously to the Security Council and the General Assembly through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to the Council of the Organization of American States. The General Conference shall likewise report to the International Atomic Energy Agency for such purposes as are relevant in accordance with its Statutes.

United Nations and Organization of American States

Article 16

None of the provisions of this Treaty shall be construed as impairing the rights and obligations of the Parties under the Charter of the United Nations or, in the case of States members of the Organization of American States, under existing regional treaties.

Prerogatives and immunities

Article 17

1. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties such prerogatives and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions and may conclude agreements with the Contracting Parties to this end.

2. Representatives of the Contracting Parties accredited to the Agency and members of its staff shall also enjoy such prerogatives and immunities as are necessary for the performance of their duties.

Notification of other agreements

Article 18

Once this Treaty has entered into force, the Secretariat shall be notified immediately of any international agreement concluded by any of the Contracting Parties on matters with which this Treaty is concerned; the Secretariat shall register it and notify the other Contracting Parties.

Settlement of disputes

Article 19

1. Unless the Parties concerned agree on another mode of peaceful settlement, any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Treaty which is not settled shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, subject to the consent of the Parties.

2. The General Conference shall be empowered, subject to authorization from the General Assembly of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice to give an opinion on any legal question arising within the scope of the Agency's activities.

Signature and accession

Article 20

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature or accession to:

(a) All Latin American republics;

(b) The other present and future sovereign States of the western hemisphere situated in their entirety south of latitude 30° North, which express their desire to accede to this Treaty and are admitted by the General Conference;

(c) States inside or outside the continent which have, de jure or de facto, international responsibility for territories situated in the western hemisphere south of latitude 30° North, with reference to the territories in respect of which they agree to accept the obligations arising out of this Treaty.

2. Nothing in this article shall be construed as prejudging the status of the territories referred to in paragraph 1 (c).

1. This Treaty shall be open for signature and accession to all Latin American States. It shall also be open to other present and future sovereign States which are situated in the western hemisphere south of latitude 30° North, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this article.

2. Nothing in this article shall be construed as prejudging the status of the territories situated in the western hemisphere south of latitude 30° North, for which States inside or outside the continent have, de jure or de facto, international responsibility.

3. The General Conference shall not take any decision regarding the admission of a political entity whose territory is, in whole or in part and prior to the date of signature of this Treaty, the subject of a dispute or claim between a country outside the continent and one or more Latin American States until the dispute has been settled by peaceful means.

Ratification and deposit

Article 21

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification or accession by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.

2. The Treaty and the instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Government of, which is hereby designated the Depositary Government.

3. The Depositary Government shall send certified copies of the Treaty to the Governments of signatory and acceding States and shall notify them of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Reservations

Article 22

This Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

Entry into force

Article 23

1. The Treaty shall enter into force between the States which have ratified it or acceded to it on the date on which they deposit their respective instruments of ratification or accession.

1. This Treaty shall enter into force as soon as the following requirements have been complied with:
(a) Transmittal to the Depositary Government of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty by the

2. The Agency shall start to operate when eleven instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited.

Governments of the States mentioned in article 20, except as provided in paragraph 3 of that article.

(b) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocol of Guarantee I, annex I to this Treaty, by all the "nuclear Powers";

(c) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocol of Guarantee II, annex II to this Treaty, by the Governments of all States which have, de jure or de facto, international responsibility for territories situated in the western hemisphere south of latitude 30° North;

(d) Conclusion of bilateral agreements on the application of the Safeguards System of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with article 9 of this Treaty.

2. "Nuclear Powers" shall be understood to mean those States which possess, under their exclusive national control, the nuclear weapons defined in article 3 of this Treaty.

(Note: The working paper of the Co-ordinating Committee contained no specific provisions concerning the obtaining of guarantees from the nuclear Powers because this aspect was already covered in the report of the Negotiating Committee, which put forward a specific procedure to be followed in this matter and an outline draft resolution to be submitted in due course to the General Assembly of the United Nations (annex 1).)

(Note: The draft Treaty submitted by the delegations of Brazil and Colombia included in addition to the provisions contained in this article, two draft Additional Protocols of Guarantee (annex 2).)

Amendments

Article 24

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Treaty, through the General Secretary of the Agency, who shall transmit them to all the other Contracting Parties. The General Secretary shall immediately convene a special session of the General Conference to consider such proposals, for the adoption of which a two-thirds majority of the Contracting Parties present and voting shall be required.

2. Amendments adopted shall enter into force as soon as the requirements set forth in article 23 of this Treaty have been complied with.

Duration and denunciation

Article 25

1. This Treaty shall be of a permanent nature and shall remain in force indefinitely, but any Party may denounce it by notifying the General Secretary of the Agency if, in the opinion of the denouncing State, there have arisen or may arise circumstances connected with the content of the Treaty which affect its supreme interests and the peace and security of one or more Contracting Parties.

(New paragraph)

2. This Treaty may also be denounced in the following cases:

(a) By unilateral decision of any of the Contracting Parties because of the violation or denunciation of one or more provisions of the Additional Protocol of Guarantee I, annex I to this Treaty;

(b) By unilateral decision of any of the Contracting Parties because of the violation or denunciation of one or more provisions of the Additional Protocol of Guarantee II, annex II to this Treaty;

(c) By unilateral decision of any of the Contracting Parties, if any State that becomes a "nuclear Power" does not, for any reason, sign the Additional Protocol of Guarantee I, annex I to this Treaty, within a period of not more than 180 days from the date on which its status as a "nuclear Power" is made public.

5. The denunciation shall take effect three months after the General Secretary of the Agency is notified by the Government of the signatory State concerned. The General Secretary shall immediately communicate such notification to the other Contracting Parties and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the information of the Security Council and the General Assembly. He shall also communicate it to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

Authentic texts and registration

Article 26

This Treaty, of which the Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be registered by the Depositary Government in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Depositary Government shall notify the Secretary-General of the signatures, ratifications, accessions and amendments relating to this Treaty and shall communicate them to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States for his information.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, sign this Treaty on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at....., on the days of the month of 19..... .

ANNEX 1^{1/}

PARAGRAPHS 7 AND 8 OF THE REPORT OF THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE (COPREDAL/CN/1), WHICH CONTAIN THE COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE PROCEDURE WHEREBY THE NUCLEAR POWERS MAY APPROPRIATELY UNDERTAKE TO RESPECT THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF LATIN AMERICA, INCLUDING THE OUTLINE DRAFT RESOLUTION PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE FOR SUBMISSION TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

7. The members of the Negotiating Committee next considered what specific procedure could be suggested for the consideration of the nuclear Powers whereby they might appropriately enter into the commitment referred to in resolution 1 (I) of the Preparatory Commission, namely, to respect the legal instrument of the denuclearization of Latin America, and came to the conclusion that a suitable method of achieving the desired end might be the following:

(1) Once the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America had been signed, its text would be sent to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for circulation as a document of the General Assembly of that Organization in connexion with its resolution 1911 (XVIII).

(2) At the session of the General Assembly immediately following signature of the Treaty, the signatory States would request the inclusion in the Assembly's agenda of an item entitled "Treaty on the denuclearization of Latin America".

(3) The signatory States (or a group of them), together with any other States Members of the United Nations that so desired, would submit to the Committee of the Assembly responsible for dealing with the item a draft resolution which, among such other provisions as might be considered appropriate, would contain two whereby the Committee would:

(a) Recognize that, in order that the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America should be as effective as possible, it was highly advisable that all States, and particularly the nuclear States, should undertake to refrain from taking, directly or indirectly, for whatever reason, any action that might jeopardize faithful compliance with the provisions of the Treaty;

^{1/} See foot-note to article 23, left-hand column, page 28.

(b) Declare that any State voting in favour of the resolution of subsequently acceding to it would automatically be assuming the commitment referred to in the preceding paragraph.

8. This procedure, apart from its simplicity and the ease with which it could be put into effect, would have the advantage of making it possible, not just for the nuclear Powers, but for all other States in the world, whether or not they are at present Members of the United Nations, automatically to assume the commitment in question at any time they so desired.

* * *

Outline of a possible draft resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, submitted by the Negotiating Committee to the representatives of the nuclear States for consideration by their respective Governments

The General Assembly,

Having considered the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America (A/...), the text of which was transmitted to it by the signatory States,

(Here would follow any other preambular paragraphs that might be considered appropriate.)

1. Expresses its particular appreciation of the methodical and assiduous work done by the signatory States, which has led to the conclusion of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America, this Treaty being an important contribution towards preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons;

(Here would follow any other paragraphs that might be thought appropriate to insert before the last two, which would be worded as follows.)

X. Recognizes that, in order to ensure that the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America is as effective as possible, it is highly advisable that all States, and particularly the nuclear States, should undertake to refrain from taking, directly or indirectly, for whatever reason, any action that might jeopardize faithful compliance with the provisions of the Treaty;

XX. Declares that any State which votes in favour of this resolution or subsequently accedes to it will be automatically assuming the commitment referred to in the preceding paragraph.

ANNEX 2^{1/}

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOLS

I

PROTOCOL OF GUARANTEE

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being vested with full powers, respectively, by the President of the United States of America; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and of Her other Realms and Territories, Queen, Head of the Commonwealth; the Chairman of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; and the Chairman of the People's Republic of China,

Convinced that the Multilateral Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America, negotiated and signed pursuant to the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations contained in resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, is an important step forward towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Conscious that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself but a means of achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards promoting and strengthening peace in the world, based on mutual respect and the sovereign equality of States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The status of denuclearization of Latin America as defined, delimited and formulated in the provisions of the Multilateral Treaty to which this Protocol is annexed shall be fully respected by the signatories of the present instrument as regards all its express aims and provisions.

Article 2. The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries accordingly undertake not to contribute in any way to the performance of the following acts in the territory defined in the aforesaid Treaty:

^{1/} See foot-note to article 25, right-hand column, page 28.

(a) The testing, use, manufacture, production or acquisition by any means whatsoever of nuclear weapons, either directly or by anyone on behalf of others;

(b) The receipt, storage or installation of any nuclear weapon or launching device, either directly or by anyone on behalf of others.

Article 3. The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries also undertake to give the Contracting Parties to the Multilateral Treaty to which this Protocol is annexed, while it remains in force, full guarantees that they will not take the initiative in the use of nuclear weapons, of any kind, against any part of the territory included in the area defined in the aforesaid Treaty, provided that this same commitment is assumed by all other Powers possessing nuclear weapons.

Article 4. This Protocol shall have the same duration as the Multilateral Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America to which it is annexed, and the provisions concerning ratification and denunciation appearing in the body of the Treaty shall apply to it.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Protocol of Guarantee on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at ..., in the Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish languages, on the ... days of the month of ... 19...

II

PROTOCOL OF GUARANTEE

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being vested with full powers, respectively, by the President of the United States of America; the President of the French Republic; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth; and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands,

Convinced that the Multilateral Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America negotiated and signed pursuant to the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations contained in resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, is an important step forward towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

Conscious that the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself, but a means of achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power towards ending the arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons, and towards promoting the strengthening of peace in the world, based on mutual respect and the sovereign equality of States,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. The status of denuclearization of Latin America, as defined, delimited and formulated in the provisions of the Multilateral Treaty to which this Protocol is annexed, shall be fully respected by the above-mentioned signatory Governments as regards all its express aims and provisions, with respect to the territories for which they have, de jure or de facto, international responsibility and which lie within the geographical area to which the Treaty applies.

Article 2. This Protocol shall have the same duration as the Multilateral Treaty on the denuclearization of Latin America to which it is annexed and the provisions concerning ratification and denunciation appearing in the body of the Treaty shall apply to it.

In witness whereof, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have signed this Protocol of Guarantee on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at ..., in the Chinese, English, French, Portuguese, Russian and Spanish languages, on the ... days of the month of ... 19...

(Adopted at the 33rd meeting on 3 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 15 (III)

Amendments submitted by the delegation of Venezuela

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Considering the fact that the amendments submitted by the delegation of Venezuela in document COPREDAL/L/14 could not be examined at the third session with the attention and care that their importance warrant,

Decides

To request the General Secretary to transmit copies of the said document to the Governments of member States, inviting them to take these amendments into account

/...

when considering the text of the proposals for the drafting of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America adopted by the Commission in resolution 14 (III).

(Adopted at the 33rd meeting on 3 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 16 (III)

Fourth session of the Preparatory Commission

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,
Recalling resolution 1911 (XVIII), adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 27 November 1963,

Recalling also its resolution 10 (II), adopted on 31 August 1965,

Noting that the results of its discussions at its third session and the content of the proposals for the drafting of the Treaty on the Denuclearization of Latin America adopted in its resolution 14 (III) indicate that further efforts must be made jointly, before the twenty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly, to eliminate the differences of opinion that still exist on some aspects of the Treaty's contents,

Decides

1. To set Tuesday, 30 August 1966, as the date of the first meeting of the fourth session of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America;

2. To call upon the Governments of member States to make special efforts and to take all measures they deem appropriate in order to help to reach a consensus on the points of difference that still exist.

(Adopted at the 33rd meeting, on 3 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 17 (III)

Appeal to the nuclear Powers

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,
Noting that tests of nuclear weapons constitute a form of proliferation of such weapons, and convinced that it is necessary to put an end to their proliferation,

Determined to ensure that the territory of Latin America remains free from the lethal effects of nuclear weapons,

Being informed that new nuclear weapon tests are shortly to be held which may endanger and harm the health of the inhabitants of some regions of Latin America, the maritime resources and other sources of production in the sea itself or in contiguous American waters and coasts, and have other unforeseeable and incalculable repercussions,

Recalling that the General Assembly of the United Nations, in resolution 1762 (XVII), expressly condemned "all nuclear weapon tests" without exception,

Expressing its concern at the fact that so far the nuclear Powers have not been able to reach agreement on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests in all environments,

Decides

1. To address a solemn appeal to the nuclear Powers to cease nuclear weapon tests of all kinds;
2. To express the hope that new nuclear tests which might endanger the health of the peoples of Latin America or harm its maritime and other natural resources will not be conducted.

(Adopted at the 34th meeting, on 4 May 1966)

RESOLUTION 18 (III)

Vote of thanks

The Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America,

Bearing in mind the policy followed by Mr. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States, in supporting without reservation the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy while at the same time steadfastly striving to bring about a permanent ban on atomic weapons in Latin America,

Having received with deep appreciation the message which the President of the Mexican Republic personally addressed to it at the opening of its third plenary session,

Considering the interest which, in accordance with the above-mentioned policy, the Mexican Government has always shown in the proposal to denuclearize this

geographical region and which has been reflected in the excellent facilities provided for the Preparatory Commission,

Decides

1. To express to Mr. Gustavo Diaz Ordaz, President of the United Mexican States, and to Mr. Antonio Carrillo Flores, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, its deep gratitude for the facilities with which their Government has provided to the Preparatory Commission during its third session, including the use, for the first time, of the magnificent conference area in the new building of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

2. To congratulate once more Ambassador Alfonso García Robles, Chairman of the Commission, on the results of the proceedings over which he presided;

3. To convey to Mr. Carlos Peón del Valle, General Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Antonio González de León, Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Manuel Tello Macías and Mr. Sergio González Galvez, who acted as secretaries of the Working Groups, an expression of well deserved thanks for the services they and their efficient colleagues have provided.

(Adopted at the 34th meeting, on 4 May 1966)

* * *

This Final Act was adopted unanimously by the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America at the closing meeting of its third session, held on Wednesday, 4 May 1966.
