
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 paragraph 4 (c) of the principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament adopted in 1995

National report of Mexico

I. Submission of regular reports

1. In accordance with the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Government of Mexico once again reaffirms that the submission of reports in compliance with article VI of the Treaty not only serves to promote the transparency and trust that are vital to the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation process itself, but also offers an indispensable means to build international confidence in the value of the Treaty.

2. In addition, Mexico, basing its approach on the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, once again reiterates that the five nuclear-weapon States have a greater responsibility for submitting information about steps taken to comply with the obligation to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures for nuclear disarmament, in accordance with article VI of the Treaty.

3. Mexico submitted reports on the activities that it had conducted, as a non-nuclear-weapon State, to comply with article VI on the basis of the relevant measures adopted by the 2000 Review Conference, during the second and third sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty (NPT/CONF.2005/PC.II/41, of 7 May 2003, and NPT/CONF.2005/PC.III/23, of 29 April 2004).

4. The following steps and activities have been undertaken to date.

II. Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

5. Mexico signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 5 October 1999.
6. Mexico will participate in the fourth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to be held in New York from 22 to 24 September 2005.
7. At the fifty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Australia, Mexico and New Zealand submitted a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” with a view to promoting its entry into force. The draft resolution was adopted by a large majority of Member States as General Assembly resolution 59/109 on 3 December 2004.

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

8. Mexico also continues to support efforts within the Conference on Disarmament to give effect to the decision by the Conference in August 1998 to establish an ad hoc committee entrusted with negotiating 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 consider the issue of existing stockpiles, with a view to their destruction.
9. Mexico continues to stress the need for the nuclear-weapon States to take measures to ensure that fissile material is made available as speedily as possible to the international verification mechanism of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) or another appropriate international mechanism.
10. Under paragraph 5 of its resolution 59/75, entitled “Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments” and sponsored by Mexico as a member, alongside Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden, of the New Agenda Coalition, the General Assembly agrees urgently to strengthen efforts towards both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation through the resumption in the Conference on Disarmament of negotiations on a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, in accordance with the statement of the Special Coordinator in 1995 and the mandate contained therein, taking into account both nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives, as well as the completion and implementation of arrangements by all nuclear-weapon States to place fissile material no longer required for military purposes under international verification.

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

11. 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.

12. Mexico maintains its position that any programme of work for the Conference on Disarmament which fails to include this issue of such interest to members of the international community would be unacceptable. Paragraph 6 of resolution 59/75 calls for the establishment of an appropriate subsidiary body in the Conference on Disarmament to deal with nuclear disarmament.

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

13. Mexico maintains its support for the full implementation of the principles of irreversibility, transparency and verification of nuclear disarmament, including measures for nuclear arms reduction and elimination.

14. Paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/75 underlines the imperative of the principles of irreversibility and transparency for all disarmament measures.

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

15. Prior to the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the New Agenda Coalition countries published in the *International Herald Tribune* a joint article stating that, while non-proliferation was vital, it was insufficient in order to eliminate the nuclear peril.

16. The article states that nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation are two sides of the same coin, and that both must be strenuously pursued, because otherwise the world might soon enter into a new nuclear arms race involving new types of weapons and new arguments in favour of their use.

17. The joint article also stresses that the Non-Proliferation Treaty is a legally binding agreement, which cannot be implemented on an à la carte basis and which rests on a delicate balance between the commitments of the five nuclear-weapon States and those of the non-nuclear-weapon States. It further states that the central premise of the Treaty is that non-nuclear-weapon States should refrain from developing nuclear weapons and that, in exchange, the nuclear Powers should reduce and ultimately eliminate their nuclear weapons.

18. At the fifty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the New Agenda countries submitted in the First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) a draft resolution entitled "Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament

commitments”, subsequently adopted as General Assembly resolution 59/75, designed to promote the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

19. The resolution calls on all States to comply fully with commitments made regarding nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and not to act in any way that may be detrimental to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation or that may lead to a new nuclear arms race.

20. The resolution also calls on all States to spare no efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and calls on all States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty to accelerate the implementation of the practical steps for systematic and progressive efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament that were agreed upon at the 2000 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty.

21. General Assembly resolution 59/75 calls upon the nuclear-weapon States to take further steps to reduce their non-strategic nuclear arsenals and not to develop new types of nuclear weapons, in accordance with their commitment to diminish the role of nuclear weapons in their security policies.

22. On 2 May 2005, the New Agenda group published another article in the *International Herald Tribune*, stressing that disarmament and non-proliferation are mutually reinforcing processes and that if something does not exist, it cannot proliferate, which is why the New Agenda countries promote the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

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

23. Mexico has continued to participate in meetings on disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation, maintaining a firm 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. Paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 59/75 underlines the need to develop further adequate and efficient verification capabilities.
