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Items 52, 64, 65 and 67 of  
the provisional agenda\*

CESSATION OF ALL NUCLEAR-TEST EXPLOSIONS

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE  
TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH  
SPECIAL SESSION

Note verbale dated 26 July 1988 from the Permanent Representative of  
Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to request him to arrange for the Declaration issued by the Government of Mexico on the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 52, 64, 65 and 67 of the provisional agenda (see annex) .

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\* A/43/150 .

ANNEX

Declaration issued by the Government of Mexico on 10 July 1988  
in connection with the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty on  
the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The Government of Mexico wishes to express its satisfaction at the observance of the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The existence of this important international instrument over the past two decades has helped to create a safer world by promoting the principle that nuclear energy should be used for manifestly peaceful purposes.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty established a legal framework designed to avert any loss of control over the destructive power of the atom that might threaten the very survival of mankind. In tandem with the Treaty, and in order to implement its provisions, the International Atomic Energy Agency was established and has scrupulously monitored the uses made of atomic energy for peaceful purposes by various nations. By averting the proliferation of nuclear-weapon States and regulating the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Non-Proliferation Treaty has strengthened peace and international security and has afforded all nations new options for development.

The Treaty establishes binding obligations of great significance for all States parties, in particular for nuclear-weapon States. Thus, the parties to the Treaty undertake to hold negotiations in good faith on effective measures to end the arms race and achieve nuclear disarmament. Of primary importance in such negotiations are those relating to the complete prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests, a priority objective of Mexico's disarmament policy.

The Government of Mexico welcomes the progress made in the negotiations on nuclear weapons between the United States and the Soviet Union and trusts that it will prove possible to adopt new measures to promote general and complete disarmament, in keeping with the commitments made by those States under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. At the same time the Government of Mexico wishes to make known its concern that the two Powers might conclude an agreement which, by legitimizing the holding of nuclear tests, would undermine the original spirit of the Treaty.

The observance of the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is an auspicious occasion to reaffirm that only the faithful discharge of their obligations by all States parties can create the necessary conditions for its success and universal application. Similarly, this is a fitting occasion to appeal to those States that are **régi**me not parties to the Treaty to assist, in the near future, in strengthening the **régi**me for nuclear non-proliferation.

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