

No. 9068

MULTILATERAL :

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (with annexed Additional Protocols I and II). Done at Mexico, Federal District, on 14 February 1967

*Official texts: Spanish, French, English, Portuguese, Chinese and Russian.
Registered by Mexico on 26 April 1968.*

MULTILATÉRAL :

Traité visant l'interdiction des armes nucléaires en Amérique latine (avec, en annexe, les Protocoles additionnels I et II). Fait à Mexico (District fédéral), le 14 février 1967

*Textes officiels espagnol, français, anglais, portugais, chinois et russe.
Enregistré par le Mexique le 26 avril 1968.*

No. 9068. TREATY ¹ FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA. DONE AT MEXICO, FEDERAL DISTRICT, ON 14 FEBRUARY 1967

PREAMBLE

In the name of their peoples and faithfully interpreting their desires and aspirations, the Governments of the States which sign the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America,

Desiring to contribute, so far as lies in their power, towards ending the armaments race, especially in the field of 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), ² adopted unanimously as one of the three points of a coordinated programme of disarmament “ the total prohibition of the use and manufacture of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction of every type ”,

Recalling that militarily denuclearized zones are not an end in themselves but rather a means for achieving general and complete disarmament at a later stage,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1911 (XVIII), ³ 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 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2028 (XX), ⁴ which established the principle of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and duties for the nuclear and non-nuclear powers, and

¹ In accordance with paragraph 2 of article 28, the Treaty came into force on 22 April 1968 as between Mexico and El Salvador, on behalf of which instruments of ratification, with annexed declarations wholly waiving the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of the same article for the entry into force of the Treaty, were deposited with the Government of Mexico on 20 September 1967 and 22 April 1968, respectively. An instrument of ratification was also deposited, on 29 January 1968, by the Government of Brazil (not availing itself of the waiver provided in article 28, paragraph 2). See p. 422 of this volume for the texts of the declarations made upon ratification.

² United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Session, Supplement No. 21* (A/2890), p. 3.

³ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/5515), p. 14.

⁴ United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 14* (A/6014), p. 7.

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 hemisphere,

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, indiscriminately and inexorably, by military forces and 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, impose restrictions on themselves 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 militarily denuclearized zones is closely linked with the maintenance of peace and security in the respective regions,

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

That the privileged situation of the signatory States, 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 required for economic and social development,

That the foregoing reasons, together with the traditional peace-loving outlook of Latin America, give rise to an inescapable necessity that nuclear energy should be used in that region exclusively for peaceful purposes, and that the Latin American countries should use their right to the greatest and most equitable possible access to this new source of energy in order to expedite the economic and social development of their peoples,

Convinced finally:

That the military denuclearization of Latin America — being understood to mean the undertaking entered into internationally in this Treaty to keep their territories forever free from nuclear weapons — will constitute a measure which will spare their peoples from the squandering of their limited resources on nuclear armaments and will protect them against possible nuclear attacks on their territories, and will also constitute 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 permanent peace based on equal rights, economic fairness and social justice for all, in accordance with the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Charter of the Organization of American States,

Have agreed as follows :

OBLIGATIONS

Article 1

1. The Contracting Parties hereby undertake to use exclusively for peaceful purposes the nuclear material and facilities which are under their jurisdiction, and 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, on behalf of anyone else or in any other way, and
 - (b) The receipt, storage, installation, deployment and any form of possession of any nuclear weapons, 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 or control of any nuclear weapon.

DEFINITION OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES

Article 2

For the purposes of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties are those for whom the Treaty is in force.

DEFINITION OF TERRITORY

Article 3

For the purposes of this Treaty, the term "territory" shall include the territorial sea, air space and any other space over which the State exercises sovereignty in accordance with its own legislation.

ZONE OF APPLICATION

Article 4

1. The zone of application of this Treaty is the whole of the territories for which the Treaty is in force.
2. Upon fulfilment of the requirements of article 28, paragraph 1, the zone of application of this Treaty shall also be that which is situated in the western hemisphere within the following limits (except the continental part of the territory of the United States of America and its territorial waters) : starting at a point located at 35° north latitude, 75° west longitude ; from this point directly southward to a point at 30° north latitude, 75° west longitude ; from there, directly eastward to a point at 30° north latitude, 50° west longitude ; from there, along a loxodromic line to a point at 5° north latitude, 20° west longitude ; from there, directly southward to a point at 60° south latitude, 20° west longitude ; from there, directly westward to a point at 60° south latitude, 115° west longitude ; from there, directly northward to a point at 0 latitude, 115° west longitude ; from there, along a loxodromic line to a point at 35° north latitude, 150° west longitude ; from there, directly eastward to a point at 35° north latitude, 75° west longitude.

DEFINITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Article 5

For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear weapon is any device which is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and which has a group of characteristics that are appropriate for use for warlike purposes. An 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.

MEETING OF SIGNATORIES

Article 6

At the request of any of the signatory States or if the Agency established by article 7 should so decide, a meeting of all the signatories may be convoked to consider in common questions which may affect the very essence of this

instrument, including possible amendments to it. In either case, the meeting will be convoked by the General Secretary.

ORGANIZATION

Article 7

1. In order to ensure compliance with the obligations of this Treaty, the Contracting Parties hereby establish an international organization to be known as the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, hereinafter referred to as "the Agency". Only the Contracting Parties shall be affected by its decisions.
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 to the 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.
4. The headquarters of the Agency shall be in Mexico City.

ORGANS

Article 8

1. There are hereby established as principal organs of the Agency a General Conference, a Council and a Secretariat.
2. Such subsidiary organs as are considered necessary by the General Conference may be established within the purview of this Treaty.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

Article 9

1. The General Conference, the supreme organ of the Agency, shall be composed of all the Contracting Parties; it shall hold regular sessions every two years, and may also hold special sessions whenever this Treaty so provides or, in the opinion of the Council, the circumstances so require.
2. The General Conference:
 - (a) May consider and decide on any matters or questions covered by this Treaty, within the limits thereof, including those referring to powers and functions of any organ provided for in this Treaty;

- (b) Shall establish procedures for the control system to ensure observance of this Treaty in accordance with its provisions ;
 - (c) Shall elect the Members of the Council and the General Secretary ;
 - (d) May remove the General Secretary from office if the proper functioning of the Agency so requires ;
 - (e) Shall receive and consider the biennial and special reports submitted by the Council and the General Secretary.
 - (f) Shall initiate and consider studies designed to facilitate the optimum fulfilment of the aims of this Treaty, without prejudice to the power of the General Secretary independently to carry out similar studies for submission to and consideration by the Conference.
 - (g) Shall be the organ competent to authorize the conclusion of agreements with Governments and other international organizations and bodies.
3. The General Conference shall adopt the Agency's budget and fix the scale of financial contributions to be paid 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 for the performance of its functions.
5. Each Member of the Agency shall have one vote. The decisions of the General Conference shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting in the case of matters relating to the control system and measures referred to in article 20, the admission of new Members, the election or removal of the General Secretary, adoption of the budget and matters related thereto. Decisions on other matters, as well as procedural questions and also determination of which questions must be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be taken by a simple majority of the Members present and voting.
6. The General Conference shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

THE COUNCIL

Article 10

1. The Council shall be composed of five Members of the Agency elected by the General Conference from among the Contracting Parties, due account being taken of equitable geographic distribution.
2. The Members of the Council shall be elected for a term of four years. However, in the first election three will be elected for two years. Outgoing

Members may not be re-elected for the following period unless the limited number of States for which the Treaty is in force so requires.

3. Each Member of the Council shall have one representative.
4. The Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously.
5. In addition to the functions conferred upon it by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to it by the General Conference, the Council shall, through the General Secretary, ensure the proper operation of the control system in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty and with the decisions adopted by the General Conference.
6. The Council shall submit an annual report on its work to the General Conference as well as such special reports as it deems necessary or which the General Conference requests of it.
7. The Council shall elect its officers for each session.
8. The decisions of the Council shall be taken by a simple majority of its Members present and voting.
9. The Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 11

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a General Secretary, who shall be the chief administrative officer of the Agency, and of such staff as the Agency may require. The term of office of the General Secretary shall be four years and he may be re-elected for a single additional term. The General Secretary may not be a national of the country in which the Agency has its headquarters. In case the office of General Secretary becomes vacant, a new election shall be held to fill the office for the remainder of the term.
2. The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the General Secretary, in accordance with rules laid down by the General Conference.
3. In addition to the functions conferred upon him by this Treaty and to those which may be assigned to him by the General Conference, — the General Secretary shall ensure, as provided by article 10, paragraph 5, 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 in all meetings of the General Conference and of the Council and shall make an annual report to both bodies on the work of the Agency and any special reports requested

by the General Conference or the Council or which the General Secretary may deem desirable.

5. The General Secretary shall establish the procedures for distributing to all Contracting Parties information received by the Agency from governmental sources and such information from non-governmental sources as may be of interest to the Agency.

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 disclose any industrial secrets or other confidential information coming to their knowledge by reason 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 12

1. For the purpose of verifying compliance with the obligations entered into by the Contracting Parties in accordance with article 1, a control system shall be established which shall be put into effect in accordance with the provisions of articles 13-18 of this Treaty.

2. The control system shall be used in particular for the purpose of verifying :

- (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, and
- (c) That explosions for peaceful purposes are compatible with article 18 of this Treaty.

IAEA SAFEGUARDS

Article 13

Each Contracting Party shall negotiate multilateral or bilateral agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of its safeguards to its nuclear activities. Each Contracting Party shall initiate

negotiations within a period of 180 days after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification of this Treaty. These agreements shall enter into force, for each Party, not later than eighteen months after the date of the initiation of such negotiations except in case of unforeseen circumstances or *force majeure*.

REPORTS OF THE PARTIES

Article 14

1. The Contracting Parties shall submit to the Agency and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, for their 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 they may submit to the International Atomic Energy Agency which relates to matters that are the subject of this Treaty and to the application of safeguards.
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 15

1. With the authorization of the Council, 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 compliance with 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 the Council and the Contracting Parties forthwith of such requests and of the respective replies.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Article 16

1. The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Council established by this Treaty have the power of carrying out special inspections in the following cases :
 - (a) In the case of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements referred to in article 13 of this Treaty ;

(b) In the case of the Council :

- (i) When so requested, the reasons for the request being stated, by any Party which suspects that some activity prohibited by this Treaty has been carried out or is about to be carried out, either in the territory of any other Party or in any other place on such latter Party's behalf, the Council shall immediately arrange for such an inspection in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5 ;
- (ii) When requested by any Party which has been suspected of or charged with having violated this Treaty, the Council shall immediately arrange for the special inspection requested in accordance with article 10, paragraph 5.

The above requests will be made to the Council through the General Secretary.

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

3. The General Conference shall formulate the procedures for the organization and execution of the special inspections carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

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

5. The Council shall immediately transmit to all the Parties, through the General Secretary, a copy of any report resulting from special inspections.

6. Similarly, the Council shall send through the General Secretary to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, for transmission to the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly, and to the Council of the Organization of American States, for its information, a copy of any report resulting from any special inspection carried out in accordance with paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b), sections (i) and (ii) of this article.

7. The Council may decide, or any Contracting Party may request, the convening of a special session of the General Conference for the purpose of considering the reports resulting from any special inspection. In such a case, the General Secretary shall take immediate steps to convene the special session requested.

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 to be transmitted to the United Nations Security Council and the General Assembly.

USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Article 17

Nothing in the provisions of this Treaty shall prejudice the rights of the Contracting Parties, in conformity with this Treaty, to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, in particular for their economic development and social progress.

EXPLOSIONS FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

Article 18

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 collaborate with third parties for the same purpose, provided that they do so in accordance with the provisions of this article and the other articles of the Treaty, particularly articles 1 and 5.

2. Contracting Parties intending to carry out, or to co-operate in carrying out, such an explosion shall notify the Agency and the International Atomic Energy 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 place and purpose of the planned 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, and
- (e) The fullest possible information on any possible radioactive fall-out that may result from the explosion or explosions, and measures which will be taken to avoid danger to the population, flora, fauna and territories of any other Party or Parties.

3. The General Secretary and the technical personnel designated by the Council and 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 site of the explosion in order to ascertain whether the device and the procedures followed during the explosion are in conformity with the information supplied under paragraph 2 of this article and the other provisions of this Treaty.

4. The Contracting Parties may accept the collaboration of third parties for the purpose set forth in paragraph 1 of the present article, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 thereof.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Article 19

1. The Agency may conclude such agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency as are authorized by the General Conference and 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 this Treaty with which the Commission is competent to deal under its Statute.

MEASURES IN THE EVENT OF VIOLATION OF THE TREATY

Article 20

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 this Treaty which might endanger peace and security, the General Conference shall report thereon simultaneously to the United Nations 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 Statute.

UNITED NATIONS AND ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Article 21

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.

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 22

1. The Agency shall enjoy in the territory of each of the Contracting Parties such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.
2. Representatives of the Contracting Parties accredited to the Agency and officials of the Agency shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the performance of their functions.
3. The Agency may conclude agreements with the Contracting Parties with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER AGREEMENTS

Article 23

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 24

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 with the prior consent of the Parties to the controversy.

SIGNATURE

Article 25

1. This Treaty shall be open indefinitely for signature by :
 - (a) All the Latin American Republics, and

- (b) All other sovereign States situated in their entirety south of latitude 35° north in the western hemisphere ; and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of this article, all such States which become sovereign, when they have been admitted by the General Conference.
2. The General Conference shall not take any decision regarding the admission of a political entity part or all of whose territory is the subject, prior to the date when this Treaty is opened for signature, of a dispute or claim between an extra-continental country and one or more Latin American States, so long as the dispute has not been settled by peaceful means.

RATIFICATION AND DEPOSIT

Article 26

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. This Treaty and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the Mexican United States, which is hereby designated the Depositary Government.
3. The Depositary Government shall send certified copies of this Treaty to the Governments of signatory States and shall notify them of the deposit of each instrument of ratification.

RESERVATIONS

Article 27

This Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 28

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, this Treaty shall enter into force among the States that have ratified it as soon as the following requirements have been met :
 - (a) Deposit of the instruments of ratification of this Treaty with the Depositary Government by the Governments of the States mentioned in article 25 which are in existence on the date when this Treaty is opened for signature and which are not affected by the provisions of article 25, paragraph 2 ;
 - (b) Signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I annexed to this Treaty by all extra-continental or continental States having *de jure* or *de facto* international responsibility for territories situated in the zone of application of the Treaty ;

- (c) Signature and ratification of the Additional Protocol II annexed to this Treaty by all powers possessing nuclear weapons ;
- (d) Conclusion of bilateral or multilateral agreements on the application of the Safeguards System of the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with article 13 of this Treaty.

2. All signatory States shall have the imprescriptible right to waive, wholly or in part, the requirements laid down in the preceding paragraph. They may do so by means of a declaration which shall be annexed to their respective instrument of ratification and which may be formulated at the time of deposit of the instrument or subsequently. For those States which exercise this right, this Treaty shall enter into force upon deposit of the declaration, or as soon as those requirements have been met which have not been expressly waived.

3. As soon as this Treaty has entered into force in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 for eleven States, the Depositary Government shall convene a preliminary meeting of those States in order that the Agency may be set up and commence its work.

4. After the entry into force of this Treaty for all the countries of the zone, the rise of a new power possessing nuclear weapons shall have the effect of suspending the execution of this Treaty for those countries which have ratified it without waiving requirements of paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (c) of this article, and which request such suspension ; the Treaty shall remain suspended until the new power, on its own initiative or upon request by the General Conference, ratifies the annexed Additional Protocol II.

AMENDMENTS

Article 29

1. Any Contracting Party may propose amendments to this Treaty and shall submit its proposals to the Council through the General Secretary, who shall transmit them to all the other Contracting Parties and, in addition, to all other signatories in accordance with article 6. The Council, through the General Secretary, shall immediately following the meeting of signatories convene a special session of the General Conference to examine the proposals made, 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 28 of this Treaty have been complied with.

DURATION AND DENUNCIATION

Article 30

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 this Treaty or of the annexed Additional Protocols I and II which affect its supreme interests or the peace and security of one or more Contracting Parties.

2. The denunciation shall take effect three months after the delivery to the General Secretary of the Agency of the notification 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 United Nations 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 31

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

Transitional Article

Denunciation of the declaration referred to in article 28, paragraph 2, shall be subject to the same procedures as the denunciation of this Treaty, except that it will take effect on the date of delivery of the respective notification.

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 Mexico, Distrito Federal, on the Fourteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven.

For the Argentine Republic : ¹

¹ Signature affixed on 27 September 1967 : Enrique Martínez Paz. See p. 415 of this volume for the text of the declarations made upon signature.

For the Republic of Bolivia :

Reinaldo DEL CARPIO JÁUREGUI

For Brazil : ¹

For the Republic of Colombia :

Alvaro HERRÁN MEDINA

Tulio MARULANDA

For the Republic of Costa Rica :

Rafael Angel CALDERÓN GUARDIA

For the Republic of Chile :

Armando URIBE ARCE

For the Republic of Ecuador :

Leopoldo BENITES VINUEZA

For the Republic of El Salvador :

Rafael EGUIZÁBAL TOBÍAS

For the Republic of Guatemala :

Carlos Leónidas ACEVEDO

Carlos HALL LLOREDA

Juan Carlos DELPRÉE CRESPO

For the Republic of Haiti :

Julio Jean PIERRE-AUDAIN

For the Republic of Honduras :

Armando VELÁZQUEZ CERRATO

For Jamaica : ²

¹ Signature affixed on 9 May 1967 : José Sette Câmara Filho. See p. 415 of this volume for the text of the declarations made upon signature.

² Signature affixed on 26 October 1967 : Thomas Albin Stimpson.

For the Mexican United States :

Alfonso GARCÍA ROBLES
Jorge CASTAÑEDA

For the Republic of Nicaragua : ¹

For the Republic of Panama :

José B. CÁRDENAS
Simón QUIRÓS GUARDIA
José B. CALVO

For the Republic of Paraguay : ²

For the Republic of Peru :

Eduardo VALDEZ PÉREZ DEL CASTILLO

For the Dominican Republic : ³

For Trinidad and Tobago : ⁴

For the Eastern Republic of Uruguay :

Manuel SÁNCHEZ MORALES

For the Republic of Venezuela :

Rolando SALCEDO DELIMA

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers by their respective Governments,

¹ Signature affixed on 15 February 1967 : Edgar Escobar Fornos.

² Signature affixed on 26 April 1967 : Bacon Duarte Prado.

³ Signature affixed on 28 July 1967 : René Fiallo.

⁴ Signature affixed on 27 June 1967 : Ellis Emmanuel Innocent Clarke.

Convinced that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, negotiated and signed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, represents an important step towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

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

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

Have agreed as follows :

Article 1

To undertake to apply the statute of denuclearization in respect of warlike purposes as defined in articles 1, 3, 5 and 13 of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in territories for which, *de jure* or *de facto*, they are internationally responsible and which lie within the limits of the geographical zone established in that Treaty.

Article 2

The duration of this Protocol shall be the same as that of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this Protocol is an annex, and the provisions regarding ratification and denunciation contained in the Treaty shall be applicable to it.

Article 3

This Protocol shall enter into force, for the States which have ratified it, on the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, sign this Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments. ¹

¹ The Protocole was signed on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 20 December 1967, by Nicolas J. A. Cheetham, and on behalf of the Netherlands on 15 March 1968, by Schelto van Heemstra. See p. 415 of this volume for the texts of the declarations made upon signature.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL II

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries, furnished with full powers by their respective Governments,

Convinced that the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, negotiated and signed in accordance with the recommendations of the General Assembly of the United Nations in Resolution 1911 (XVIII) of 27 November 1963, represents an important step towards ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons,

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

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

Have agreed as follows :

Article 1

The statute of denuclearization of Latin America in respect of warlike purposes, as defined, delimited and set forth in the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this instrument is an annex, shall be fully respected by the Parties to this Protocol in all its express aims and provisions.

Article 2

The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries undertake, therefore, not to contribute in any way to the performance of acts involving a violation of the obligations of article 1 of the Treaty in the territories to which the Treaty applies in accordance with article 4 thereof.

Article 3

The Governments represented by the undersigned Plenipotentiaries also undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.

Article 4

The duration of this Protocol shall be the same as that of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America of which this

Protocol is an annex, and the definitions of territory and nuclear weapons set forth in articles 3 and 5 of the Treaty shall be applicable to this Protocol, as well as the provisions regarding ratification, reservations, denunciation, authentic texts and registration contained in articles 26, 27, 30 and 31 of the Treaty.

Article 5

This Protocol shall enter into force, for the States which have ratified it, on the date of the deposit of their respective instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, hereby sign this Additional Protocol on behalf of their respective Governments. ¹

¹ The Protocole was signed on behalf of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, on 20 December 1967, by Nicolas J. A. Cheetham, and on behalf of the United States of America, on 1 April 1968, by Hubert H. Humphrey. See p. 415 of this volume for the texts of the declarations made upon signature.

DECLARATIONS MADE UPON
SIGNATUREDÉCLARATIONS FAITES LORS
DE LA SIGNATURE

ARGENTINA

ARGENTINE

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« El Gobierno de la República Argentina, al firmar el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina, de conformidad con el artículo veintiocho inciso primero, desea expresar su satisfacción por la inclusión en el instrumento de cláusulas que preservan el desarrollo pacífico de la energía nuclear y, entre ellas, del artículo dieciocho que reconoce el derecho de las partes contratantes a realizar, por sus propios medios o en asociación con terceros, explosiones de dispositivos nucleares con fines pacíficos, inclusive explosiones que presupongan artefactos similares a los empleados en el armamento nuclear. Entiende el Gobierno de la República Argentina que dichas disposiciones aseguran el empleo de la energía nuclear como auxiliar indispensable en el proceso de desarrollo de la América Latina y representan, en consecuencia, la condición previa y fundamental para sentar las bases de un equilibrio aceptable de responsabilidades y obligaciones mutuas para las potencias nucleares y las no nucleares en materia de no proliferación.

« Al suscribir el Tratado, el Gobierno de la República Argentina desea también dejar constancia en forma expresa de su complacencia por las disposiciones de la Resolución interpretativa del mismo, designada como Resolución veinte (Cuarto) de la Comisión Preparatoria para la Desnuclearización de la América Latina ».

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

The Government of the Argentine Republic, upon signing the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America in conformity with article 28, paragraph 1, thereof, wishes to express its satisfaction at the inclusion in that instrument of provisions which protect the peaceful development of nuclear energy and, among them, the provisions of article 18 which recognize the right of the Contracting Parties to carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes — in-

Le Gouvernement de la République argentine tient, au moment de signer le Traité visant l'interdiction des armes nucléaires en Amérique latine conformément au paragraphe 1 de l'article 28, à se déclarer satisfait de l'inclusion dans l'instrument de clauses qui garantissent l'utilisation de l'énergie nucléaire à des fins pacifiques, et notamment de l'article 18 qui reconnaît le droit des Parties contractantes de procéder, par leurs propres moyens ou en collaboration avec des tiers, à des explosions de

cluding explosions which involve devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons — or to collaborate with third parties for the same purpose. It is the understanding of the Government of the Argentine Republic that the said provisions ensure the use of nuclear energy as an indispensable aid in the process of development of Latin America and consequently represent the prior and basic condition for laying the groundwork of an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations for the nuclear and the non-nuclear Powers in the matter of non-proliferation.

In signing the Treaty, the Government of the Argentine Republic wishes also expressly to record its satisfaction with the provisions of the resolution, designated as resolution 20 (IV) of the Preparatory Commission for the Denuclearization of Latin America, which serves to interpret the Treaty.

dispositifs nucléaires à des fins pacifiques, même s'il s'agit d'explosions qui rendent nécessaire l'emploi de dispositifs semblables à ceux qui sont utilisés dans l'armement nucléaire. Le Gouvernement de la République argentine considère que ces dispositions garantissent l'emploi de l'énergie nucléaire en tant qu'agent auxiliaire indispensable du développement de l'Amérique latine et représentent en conséquence la condition préalable essentielle à remplir pour jeter les bases d'un équilibre de responsabilités et d'obligations mutuelles en matière de non-prolifération qui soit acceptable pour les puissances nucléaires et celles qui ne le sont pas.

En signant le Traité, le Gouvernement de la République argentine tient en outre à déclarer expressément qu'il est satisfait des dispositions de la résolution qui en interprète les clauses [résolution 20 (IV) de la Commission préparatoire pour la dénucléarisation de l'Amérique latine].

BRAZIL

BRÉSIL

[PORTUGUESE TEXT — TEXTE PORTUGAIS]

« ... No entendimento do Governo brasileiro, o artigo 18 faculta aos Estados signatários realizar, por seus próprios meios, ou em associação com terceiros, explosões nucleares para fins pacíficos, inclusive as que pressupõem artefatos similares aos empregados em armamentos militares. »

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

... In the view of the Brazilian Government, article 18 authorizes signatory States, acting alone or in collaboration with third parties, to

... Selon l'interprétation du Gouvernement brésilien, l'article 18 confère aux États signataires le droit de procéder, par leurs propres moyens

carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes — including explosions which involve devices similar to those used in nuclear weapons.

ou en collaboration avec des tiers, à des explosions de dispositifs nucléaires à des fins pacifiques, même si elles rendent nécessaire l'emploi de dispositifs semblables à ceux qui sont utilisés dans l'armement nucléaire.

NETHERLANDS

PAYS-BAS

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

“ No provision of the Additional Protocol I shall be interpreted as prejudicing the position of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as regards its recognition or non-recognition of the rights of or claims to sovereignty of the Parties to the Treaty, or of the grounds on which such claims are made.

“ No provision of the Protocol shall be interpreted as implying that, with respect to the carrying-out of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes on the territory of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, other rules apply than those operative for the Parties to the Treaty.”

Aucune disposition du Protocole additionnel I ne sera interprétée comme portant préjudice à la position du Royaume des Pays-Bas pour ce qui est de sa reconnaissance ou non-reconnaissance des droits de souveraineté des Parties au Traité, ou de leurs revendications de ces droits ou des motifs de ces revendications.

Aucune disposition du Protocole ne sera interprétée comme impliquant que d'autres règles que celles qui sont appliquées aux Parties au Traité sont applicables aux explosions nucléaires auxquelles il est procédé à des fins pacifiques sur le territoire du Surinam et des Antilles néerlandaises.

*UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND*

*ROYAUME-UNI
DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

“ ... It is the understanding of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that :

(a) the reference in Article 3 of the Treaty to ‘ its own

... Selon le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord :

a) Les termes « sa législation » qui figurent à l'article 3 du Traité

legislation relates only to such legislation as is compatible with the rules of international law and as involves an exercise of sovereignty consistent with those rules, and accordingly that signature or ratification of either Additional Protocol by the Government of the United Kingdom could not be regarded as implying recognition of any legislation which did not, in their view, comply with the relevant rules of international law ;

- (b) Article 18 of the Treaty, when read in conjunction with Articles 1 and 5 thereof, would not permit the Contracting Parties to the Treaty to carry out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes unless and until advances in technology have made possible the development of devices for such explosions which are not capable of being used for weapons purposes ;
- (c) signature or ratification of either Additional Protocol by the Government of the United Kingdom could not be regarded as affecting in any way the legal status of any territory for the international relations of which they are responsible lying within the limits of the geographical zone established by the Treaty ; and
- (d) the Government of the United Kingdom would, in the event of any act of aggression by a Contracting Party to the Treaty

visent uniquement les législations qui sont compatibles avec les règles du droit international et qui impliquent que la souveraineté est exercée conformément à ces règles et, en conséquence, la signature ou la ratification par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni de l'un ou l'autre des Protocoles additionnels ne peut être considérée comme impliquant la reconnaissance d'une législation qui, à son avis, n'est pas conforme aux règles pertinentes du droit international ;

- b) L'article 18 du Traité, mis en regard des articles 1 et 5 dudit Traité, ne permettrait pas aux Parties contractantes au Traité de procéder à des explosions de dispositifs nucléaires à des fins pacifiques tant que les progrès de la technologie n'auraient pas rendu possible la mise au point pour ces explosions de dispositifs qui soient inutilisables à des fins d'armement ;
- c) La signature ou la ratification de l'un ou l'autre des Protocoles additionnels par le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni ne pourrait être considérée comme affectant d'une façon quelconque le statut juridique de tout territoire des relations internationales duquel il est responsable et qui se trouve dans les limites de la zone géographique établie par le Traité ;
- d) Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni, dans le cas d'un acte d'agression quelconque commis par une Partie contractante au Traité

in which that Party was supported by a nuclear-weapon State, be free to reconsider the extent to which they could be regarded as committed by the provisions of Additional Protocol II.

“... The Government of the United Kingdom are prepared to regard their undertaking under Article 3 of Additional Protocol II not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties to the Treaty as extending not only to those Parties but also to territories in respect of which the undertaking to apply the statute of denuclearisation, in accordance with Article 1 of Additional Protocol I, becomes effective.”

avec l'appui d'un État doté d'armes nucléaires, serait libre de reconsidérer la mesure dans laquelle il pourrait être réputé engagé par les dispositions du Protocole additionnel II.

Le Gouvernement du Royaume-Uni est disposé à considérer l'engagement qu'il a pris en vertu de l'article 3 du Protocole additionnel II et qui est de ne recourir ni à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires ni à la menace de leur emploi contre les Parties contractantes au Traité comme s'étendant non seulement à ces Parties mais aussi aux territoires à l'égard desquels prend effet l'engagement d'appliquer le statut de dénucléarisation, conformément à l'article 1 du Protocole additionnel I.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

“In signing Protocol II of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, the United States Government makes the following statement:

“ I

“The United States understands that the Treaty and its Protocols have no effect upon the international status of territorial claims.

“The United States takes note of the Preparatory Commission's interpretation of the Treaty, as set forth in the Final Act, that, governed

En signant le Protocole additionnel II au Traité de Tlatelolco, le Gouvernement des États-Unis d'Amérique fait la déclaration suivante:

I

Selon l'interprétation des États-Unis, le Traité et ses Protocoles n'ont pas d'effet sur le statut international des revendications territoriales.

Les États-Unis d'Amérique prennent note de l'interprétation que la Commission préparatoire donne du Traité dans l'Acte final, à savoir que

by the principles and rules of international law, each of the Contracting Parties retains exclusive power and legal competence, unaffected by the terms of the Treaty, to grant or deny non-Contracting Parties transit and transport privileges.

“As regards the undertaking in Article 3 of Protocol II not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the Contracting Parties, the United States would have to consider that an armed attack by a Contracting Party, in which it was assisted by a nuclear-weapon State, would be incompatible with the Contracting Party's corresponding obligations under Article 1 of the Treaty.

“ II

“The United States wishes to point out again the fact that the technology of making nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes is indistinguishable from the technology of making nuclear weapons and the fact that nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes are both capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and have the common group of characteristics of large amounts of energy generated instantaneously from a compact source. Therefore we understand the definition contained in Article 5 of the Treaty as necessarily encompassing all nuclear explosive devices. It is our understanding that Articles 1 and 5 restrict accordingly the activities

chaque Partie contractante, conformément aux principes et aux règles du droit international, continue, indépendamment des termes du Traité, à avoir le pouvoir et la compétence juridique exclusifs pour accorder ou refuser aux États non parties des privilèges en matière de transit et de transport.

S'agissant de l'engagement prévu à l'article 3 du Protocole II de ne recourir ni à l'emploi d'armes nucléaires ni à la menace de leur emploi contre les Parties contractantes, les États-Unis devront considérer qu'une attaque armée lancée par une Partie contractante avec l'appui d'un État doté d'armes nucléaires serait incompatible avec les obligations correspondantes de la Partie contractante prévues à l'article 1 du Traité.

II

Les États-Unis tiennent à souligner de nouveau que les techniques de fabrication des dispositifs nécessaires pour procéder à des explosions à des fins pacifiques ne peuvent se distinguer des techniques de fabrication des armes nucléaires et que les armes nucléaires et les dispositifs nécessaires pour procéder à des explosions nucléaires à des fins pacifiques sont les uns et les autres capables de libérer de l'énergie nucléaire d'une façon non contrôlée et ont en commun l'ensemble des caractéristiques inhérentes à une grande quantité d'énergie engendrée instantanément par une source compacte. Par conséquent, selon notre interprétation, la définition qui figure à l'article 5 du Traité englobe nécessairement tous les dis-

of the Contracting Parties under paragraph 1 of Article 18.

“ The United States further notes that paragraph 4 of Article 18 of the Treaty permits, and that United States adherence to Protocol II will not prevent, collaboration by the United States with Contracting Parties for the purpose of carrying out explosions of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes in a manner consistent with our policy of not contributing to the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities. In this connection, the United States reaffirms its willingness to make available nuclear explosion services for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory basis under appropriate international arrangements and to join other nuclear-weapon States in a commitment to do so.

“ III

“ The United States also wishes to state that, although not required by Protocol II, it will act with respect to such territories of Protocol I adherents as are within the geographical area defined in paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Treaty in the same manner as Protocol II requires it to act with respect to the territories of Contracting Parties. ”

positifs nécessaires pour procéder à des explosions nucléaires. Selon notre interprétation, les articles 1 et 5 limitent en conséquence les activités des Parties contractantes prévues au paragraphe 1 de l'article 18.

Les États-Unis notent en outre que le paragraphe 4 de l'article 18 du Traité permet aux États-Unis — et leur adhésion au Protocole II ne les en empêche pas — de collaborer avec des Parties contractantes afin de procéder à l'explosion de dispositifs nucléaires à des fins pacifiques d'une manière compatible avec leur politique qui est de ne pas contribuer à la prolifération des armes nucléaires. À cet égard, les États-Unis réaffirment qu'ils sont disposés à fournir les services nécessaires pour l'explosion de dispositifs nucléaires à des fins pacifiques sur une base non discriminatoire dans le cadre d'arrangements internationaux appropriés et à se joindre aux autres États dotés d'armes nucléaires qui prendraient un engagement dans ce sens.

III

Les États-Unis tiennent également à déclarer que, bien qu'ils n'y soient pas tenus par le Protocole II, ils agiront à l'égard des territoires des adhérents au Protocole I qui se trouvent dans la région géographique définie au paragraphe 2 de l'article 4 du Traité comme ils sont tenus par le Protocole II de le faire à l'égard des territoires des Parties contractantes.

DECLARATIONS MADE UPON
RATIFICATIONDÉCLARATIONS FAITES LORS
DE LA RATIFICATION*BRAZIL**BRÉSIL*

[PORTUGUESE TEXT — TEXTE PORTUGAIS]

« O Governo do Brasil, ao ratificar o Tratado, declara que não faz uso das dispensas que lhe são facultadas em virtude do disposto no parágrafo 2 do artigo 28 do Instrumento em aprêço.

« O Governo brasileiro reitera, outrossim, os termos de sua Nota sôbre o entendimento do artigo 18 do Tratado, a qual foi entregue, no ato da assinatura, no dia 10 de maio de 1967, pelo Plenipotenciário brasileiro ao Governo depositário. »

[TRANSLATION]

[TRADUCTION]

The Government of Brazil, in ratifying the Treaty, declares that it is not availing itself of the waiver provided for under the provisions of article 28, paragraph 2, of the instrument in question.

The Government of Brazil also reaffirms the contents of its note concerning the interpretation of article 18 of the Treaty, which was delivered to the Depositary Government at the time of signature on 10 May 1967 by the Brazilian Plenipotentiary.

En ratifiant le Traité, le Gouvernement brésilien déclare ne pas se prévaloir du droit qui lui est conféré, en vertu des dispositions du paragraphe 2 de l'article 28 de l'instrument en question, de renoncer aux conditions énoncées.

Le Gouvernement brésilien rappelle en outre les termes de sa note relative à l'interprétation de l'article 18 du Traité, laquelle a été remise par le plénipotentiaire brésilien au Gouvernement dépositaire lors de la signature du Traité, le 10 mai 1967.

EL SALVADOR

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« El Gobierno de El Salvador, al ratificar el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina, declara expresamente, para los efectos del párrafo 2 del Artículo 28 del mismo, que renuncia a la totalidad de los requisitos establecidos en el párrafo primero del citado Artículo, a fin de que el Tratado entre en vigor, en lo que a El Salvador se refiere, en el momento en que se haga el depósito de su Instrumento de Ratificación. »

[TRANSLATION]

The Government of El Salvador, on ratifying the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, expressly declares, with reference to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, that it wholly waives the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of that article, so that the Treaty shall enter into force for El Salvador upon deposit of its instrument of ratification.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Gouvernement salvadorien, au moment de ratifier le Traité visant l'interdiction des armes nucléaires en Amérique latine, déclare expressément, aux fins du paragraphe 2 de l'article 28 dudit Traité, qu'il renonce à l'ensemble des conditions prévues au paragraphe 1 dudit article afin que le Traité entre en vigueur, en ce qui concerne El Salvador, au moment du dépôt de son instrument de ratification.

MEXICO

MEXIQUE

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« El Gobierno de México, al ratificar el Tratado para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina, declara expresamente, para los efectos del párrafo 2 del artículo 28 del mismo, que renuncia a la totalidad de los requisitos establecidos en el párrafo primero del citado artículo, a fin de que el Tratado entre en vigor, en lo que a México se refiere, en el momento en que se haga el depósito de su instrumento de ratificación. »

[TRANSLATION]

The Government of Mexico, on ratifying the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, expressly declares, with reference to article 28, paragraph 2, of the Treaty, that it wholly waives the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of that article, so that the Treaty shall enter into force for Mexico upon deposit of its instrument of ratification.

[TRADUCTION]

Le Gouvernement mexicain, en ratifiant le Traité visant à l'interdiction des armes nucléaires en Amérique latine, déclare expressément, aux fins du paragraphe 2 de l'article 28 dudit Traité, qu'il renonce à l'ensemble des conditions prévues au paragraphe 1 dudit article afin que le Traité entre en vigueur, en ce qui concerne le Mexique, au moment du dépôt de son instrument de ratification.