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45/59	Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly (A/45/779)			
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45/48. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean* (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The General Assembly,

Recalling that in its resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December 1967 it welcomed with special satisfaction the

* By a note verbale dated 16 October 1990, the Permanent Mission of Mexico informed the Secretariat that the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean had decided, "on the basis of its resolution 267 (E-V) of 3 July 1990 and in conformity with article 7, to add the words 'and the Caribbean' to the present title of the Treaty".

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America² as an event of historic significance in the efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security,

Recalling also its various resolutions concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I² of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco),

Taking into account that within the zone of application of the Treaty, to which twenty-three sovereign States are already parties, there are some territories that, in spite of not being sovereign political entities, are nevertheless in a position to receive the benefits de-

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 634, No. 9068.

iving from the Treaty through its Additional Protocol I, to which the four States that *de jure* or *de facto* are internationally responsible for those territories may become parties,

Considering that it is not fair that the peoples of some of those territories are deprived of such benefits without being given the opportunity to express their opinion in this connection,

Recalling further that three of the States to which Additional Protocol I is open—the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America—became parties to the Protocol in 1969, 1971 and 1981 respectively,

1. *Deploras once again* that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which took place on 2 March 1979, has not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time elapsed and the pressing invitations that the General Assembly has addressed to it;

2. *Once more urges* France not to delay any further such ratification, which has been requested so many times and which appears all the more advisable, since France is the only one of the four States to which the Protocol is open that is not yet party to it;

3. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled “Implementation of General Assembly resolution 45/48 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”.

54th plenary meeting
4 December 1990

45/49. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the highest priority which, in the sphere of disarmament, it has repeatedly assigned to the attainment of the complete cessation of nuclear-weapon tests,

Recalling that for over thirty years it has been examining this question, on which it has adopted more than seventy resolutions,

Taking into account the undertakings by the three depositary States of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water³ to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, as well as the reiteration of this commitment in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁴

Recalling that the Secretary-General, addressing a plenary meeting of the General Assembly on 12 December 1984, after appealing for a renewed effort towards a comprehensive test-ban treaty, emphasized that no single multilateral agreement could have a

greater effect on limiting the further refinement of nuclear weapons and that a comprehensive test-ban treaty is the litmus test of the real willingness to pursue nuclear disarmament,⁵

Recalling also that the leaders of the States associated with the Six-Nation Initiative on peace and disarmament affirmed in the Stockholm Declaration, adopted on 21 January 1988,⁶ that “Any agreement that leaves room for continued testing would not be acceptable”,

Recalling further the final document on international security and disarmament adopted by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989,⁷ which underlined that the immediate suspension of and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament,

Taking note with satisfaction of the continuing progress made in the Conference on Disarmament by the *Ad Hoc* Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events on the seismic verification of a comprehensive test ban,

Taking note of the re-establishment, without a negotiating mandate, of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban by the Conference on Disarmament at its summer session in 1990,

1. *Reiterates once again its grave concern* that nuclear testing continues unabated, against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States;

2. *Reaffirms its conviction* that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time is a matter of the highest priority;

3. *Reaffirms also its conviction* that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the nuclear-arms race;

4. *Urges once more* all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary States of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to this end;

5. *Appeals* to all States members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the re-establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1991 session of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions;

6. *Recommends* to the Conference on Disarmament that the *Ad Hoc* Committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification;

³ See *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 97th meeting, para. 302.

⁴ A/43/125-S/19478, annex.

⁵ See A/44/551-S/20870, annex.

³ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 480, No. 6964.

⁴ *Ibid.*, vol. 729, No. 10485.