

ORGANISMO PARA LA
PROSCRIPCIÓN DE LAS ARMAS
NUCLEARES EN LA AMÉRICA LATINA
Y EL CARIBE



DISTR.
GENERAL

S/Inf.620
27 de septiembre de 1995

Secretaría

La Secretaría General del Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Caribe recibió de la Embajada de la República de Chile por nota número 076/95 de fecha 25 del presente mes, copia del Comunicado de Prensa aprobado por los países Miembros y Observadores del Tratado de Tlatelolco y Rarotonga de fecha 22 de septiembre de 1995 en la ciudad de Nueva York.

Por su importancia se transcribe la nota de la Embajada de Chile y el Comunicado de Prensa arriba citado.

Nº 07645

México, D.F., 25 de septiembre de 1995

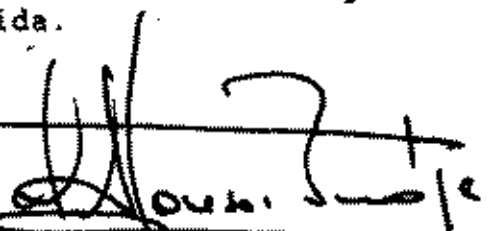
Señor Secretario General:

Para el debido conocimiento de V.E. y de los países miembros del OPANAL, me es grato hacerle llegar copia del Comunicado de Prensa aprobado por los países miembros y observadores del Tratado de Tlatelolco y Rarotonga, reunidos en Nueva York, por primera vez, en un encuentro que ha sido calificado de histórico, constituyendo un paso decisivo y un respaldo a una eventual resolución en Naciones Unidas de rechazo a los ensayos nucleares.

Cabe hacer notar que el Embajador de Chile, Carlos Portales y el Representante Permanente de Papua Nueva Guinea, fueron elegidos co-Presidentes de la reunión.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a Vuestra Excelencia las seguridades de mi consideración más distinguida.




Roberto Alonso Eudge
Ministro Consejero
Encargado de Negocios a.i

EXCELENTISIMO SR. EMBAJADOR
ENRIQUE ROMAN-MOREY
SECRETARIO GENERAL DEL ORGANISMO
PARA LA PROSCRIPCION DE LAS ARMAS
NUCLEARES EN LA AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE
P R E S E N T E

***NUCLEAR WEAPONS-FREE ZONE STATES CONDEMN NUCLEAR TESTING**

'We reject the current nuclear testing by China and France. We demand that those countries join the other nuclear weapon states in observing moratoria on testing, pending the conclusion of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.'

This was the message delivered by States Parties and Observers of the nuclear-free zones treaties of Tlatelolco and Rarotonga, participating in an historical joint meeting held in New York today. The Treaty of Tlatelolco, with thirty Parties, establishes a nuclear weapon-free zone in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Treaty of Rarotonga has eleven Parties and sets up the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone.

Members of the two treaties and observers also expressed their intention to bring their concerns to the attention of the fiftieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, and to work towards the adoption of a resolution on nuclear testing.

States Parties and Observers took into account the statement of South Pacific leaders who, at the South Pacific Forum held last week, had expressed extreme outrage at the French nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll. They also took into account the statement made by the Latin American and Caribbean countries Parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco calling on all nuclear weapon States to halt all nuclear testing through unilateral or agreed moratoria.

They reiterated that the cessation of all nuclear testing would provide a favourable climate for the conclusion of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, currently being negotiated in Geneva by the Conference on Disarmament. They hoped that this would be agreed as soon as possible and no later than mid-1996.

They expressed deep concern about the potential negative effects of underground nuclear testing on health and the environment, and noted that continued nuclear testing is not consistent with undertakings made by the nuclear weapon States at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to exercise utmost restraint pending the entry into force of a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

New York, 22 September 1995.'