

AGENCY FOR THE
PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS IN LATIN AMÉRICA
AND THE CARIBBEAN



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**REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES
CONDUCTED BY THE AGENCY FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
FEBRUARY 1 TO NOVEMBER 18 2010.**

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I. General Remarks

1. The report submitted to the General Conference on its XX Special Session embraces the activities carried out by the Agency as stated in Article 11, paragraph 4 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco. It includes my ten-month administration. Nevertheless and for institutional purposes, it should be considered as the report corresponding to 2010.
2. During the General Conference corresponding to the XXI Ordinary Session, Resolution CG/Res.524 determined to “Appoint Ambassador Ubeda unanimously as Secretary General from February 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013”.
3. Considering this is the first report I submit to the General Conference of State Parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, besides describing the most significant activities carried out by the Agency within this period of time, I hereby describe the context in which such endeavours are conducted, particularly due to the renewed interest of diverse sectors in the International Community with regards to Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, as well as the challenges currently faced in the global and regional environments. Likewise, derived from the States’ interest on the pacific usage of nuclear energy. Clearly, this exercise calls for the structuring of an OPANAL Agenda that incorporates items that were dealt with in previous years together with those arising or becoming stronger within the last few months that, in my personal opinion, may be subject to analysis and with regards to which eventual decisions may be made by Member States.¹
4. I particularly want to highlight the fact that all activities, results or processes detailed in this report correspond mostly to the joint effort of all OPANAL organs (Council, CCAAP, General Secretary), together with the participation and collaboration of some States, especially the coordination works of OPANAL in New York and Geneva during 2010. The updating and dynamics of this Agency was and currently is a continuous process in which the parties become more involved in a gradual manner. This new stage facing a new environment presenting

¹ For further information, refer to Document S/Inf.1049 on “OPANAL Challenges before the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Agenda”, basis for the presentation made by the General Secretary in COMEXI, on October 26, 2006.

challenges and opportunities will require the ever-growing and systemic participation of all States in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as that of the diverse entities in the Agency and ad-hoc bodies.

5. The report is divided in thematic sections that in turn include comments and/or recommendations that I personally considered as relevant or necessary with the aim at widening the debate with some relegated or emerging items in the Agency's agenda. The nature of this document calls for analysis thereof by the Council, as such good practice has taken place in previous years.

II. Strengthening the Agency

6. In the last Conferences OPANAL's financial situation has been an item in the agenda as it is today, although it is not a predominant one. As of 2009 the Agency is financially sound, with a modest budget allowing its survival thanks to the efforts of Member States to comply with their financial obligations. I hereby invite them to continue doing so.
7. Bearing in mind the premise of "starting from the inside" one of the first tasks this year was to rationalize the usage of funds available to the Agency within the different areas: human, technological and working methods in order to focus them in the ordinary and substantial activities of the Agency. All this joint effort between the Secretary General, the Committee on Contributions and Administrative and Budget Matters (CCAAP) and the Council is listed in detail on the Minutes relevant to them in particular. (Exhibit I attached herein includes information on the Council Sessions and those of CCAAP).
8. In connection with this item and regarding the internal operation of the General Secretary, the distribution of tasks was reorganized among the three professional officers in the Organization to cover the administrative areas and direct larger efforts to the substantial ones. Bearing this in mind, an external accountant was engaged so as to release one of the officers from such time-consuming responsibility. Also, funds from the 2010 budget were redirected so as to improve the technological platform in our headquarters, thus enlarging the installed

capacity and speeding up OPANAL virtual programs both, in connection with usage and feeding programs (the Agency's and the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones websites) Moreover, the working methodologies and practices were revised, eliminating unnecessary ones and improving the existing methods, not only regarding the General Secretary internal matters but also in connection with other OPANAL bodies. The foregoing allows to include new relevant tasks subject to the current needs of the Agency.

9. This funds distribution process in which the working areas are redefined and the methods used are adjusted has contributed to generate a team-work culture and synergy with both, members and observers in the Council that we expect to continue consolidating. However, it is important to bear in mind that the reduced platform of the Agency has a limit regarding the demand for compliance and observance of its mandates. In my opinion and that of several representatives of the States based on Council Minutes from 2009, this issue should be discussed shortly: 2011 would be an excellent opportunity to deal with it.
10. In connection with the Council activities, it has gradually established a working agenda with more relevant and updated subjects. As an example of the foregoing, I refer to the inclusion in this Conference Agenda items 5 and 6: "Analysis and revision of Article 18 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco regarding explosions for peaceful purposes" and "Considerations on the importance of obligations compliance by Member States". With no doubt, these analysis may be the stepping stone for activities to be conducted in 2011, together with other relevant subjects that will consolidate a substantial agenda for the next Ordinary Session to be held in some South American country.
11. Another example of this is Resolution C/Res.54, approved on April 20, 2010, about the "Treaty Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms", reading as follows: "...to express the expectations that the sign of the new Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic

Offensive Strategic Arms (START) that took place in Prague on April 8, 2010, will lead to advances in the goal of disarmament in favor of peace and international security; to express interest for the ratification of this new Treaty as soon as possible and that it could enter into force; and to urge the United States of America and the Russian Federation to conduct new negotiations with the a view to further reductions of strategic and tactical nuclear weapons”. (Document C/Res.54).

12. At this moment, the Council is also learning about a draft resolution proposed by Costa Rica about a Convention for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons that has been laid as a foundation for the members and the observers to hold discussions on this matter as, in general terms, the idea of counting on an international instrument to eliminate nuclear weapons is growing within multi-lateral forums, especially along this year and after the presentation of the Five Points, submitted by the UN General Secretary before VIII Review Conference for the of the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in May 2010. The Secretary General expects for the Council to continue dialogues on this subject, beyond the resolution project mentioned above. The most relevant result of this debate is the inclusion of the subject in the Agency’s agenda.
13. Another item the Council has heard about is the document for the creation of the group called “Friends of NWFZs” to be assessed by all members before presenting the proposal to other member states of the NWFZ and Mongolia.
14. In the area Education for Disarmament, the Council created a working team to analyze the Course on Nuclear Issues of the Agency with the aim at drafting suggestions in coordination with the General Secretary for the on-line courses programmed for 2011 as well as its drafting in English.
15. The CCAAP as I mentioned in the introduction of this report, has been actively integrated to OPANAL strengthening process. The report to be submitted by its President, Council Ministry Mr. Antonio da Costa e Silva, describes the foregoing in detail so I just want to highlight that upon the enforcement of his duty, it establishes a direct ratio between expense/investment and the Agency’s definition

of priorities that favors the working synergy with the Council and the General Secretary while fostering the usage of financial funds.

16. In connection with joint efforts of CCAAP and the Secretary General, the Draft Budget for 2011 (Doc. CG/E/637) was drafted and the Draft Resolution about Changes to the Financial Regulations was submitted for consideration (Doc. CG/E/L.550Rev). Likewise, draft agreements were submitted for the payment of delinquent quotas to the H. Embassies of the Republic of Paraguay (Note S-18397 dated April 15, 2010), the Republic of Peru (Note S-18508, dated September 7, 2010) and the Dominican Republic (Note S-18493 dated August 30, 2010). The result of these dealings threw a payment agreement with the Republic of Paraguay and this year they paid-off 30% of the outstanding balance besides paying in full the quota corresponding to 2010. It is also important to mention that the Dominican Republic paid its first annual quota, besides considering the financial settlement proposed by the Secretary General.
17. During this year were established the coordinations of the work of OPANAL in New York and Geneva. For this purpose, the Council approved Document C/DT/87 "Guidelines for the coordination of the works of OPANAL in New York and Geneva before the International Organizations", drafted by the Secretary General, taking into consideration important inputs from Guatemala. These coordinating efforts aim at contributing to the institutional strengthening of the Agency, maintaining its agenda up to date and fostering the management results at international level. Likewise, it aims at encouraging the relation with Member States in a special manner in those cases where there is no representation in Mexico, 11 in total, most of them Caribbean States.
18. For such a relevant endeavour the Government of the Republic of Guatemala was of paramount importance, in the person of Counselor Mónica Bolaños who will be in charge of coordinating OPANAL activities in New York from April 15 to December 31, 2010. In connection with this coordination in Geneva, particularly with regards to the Conference on Disarmament, the government of Mexico was of great support, being the First Secretary María Antonieta Socorro Jáquez the person

in charge of this responsibility from August 25 to December 31, 2010. Both coordinating tasks have been enforced with great commitment and high professional quality, contributing to facilitating and encouraging the Agency's activities.

19. Regarding coordinating efforts in New York, they have been of great importance to keep the Member States posted on the Agency's work and also to feed up the Council's meetings. Also to distribute the Agency's most recent substantial resolutions as documents of the UN General Assembly. The support of this coordinating office was very significant facilitating the two visits I paid this year to the headquarters in April and October 2010, especially in the invitation and coordination of the meetings conducted with the GRULAC members. For further detail with regards to the last meeting held on October 14 at the UN Headquarters refer to Document S/Inf.1050 "Presentation of H.E. Ambassador Gioconda Ubeda, Secretary General for the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean" and the Minute for the Informal Meeting of State Parties and Signatory of the Treaty of Tlatelolco in New York (Document S/Inf.1051), drafted by Counselor Bolaños.
20. In its turn, the coordination in Geneva created an action plan including the following items: invite to a formal meeting within the OPANAL context; actively participate in the Conference for Disarmament in Geneva with the aim at formally disclosing OPANAL documents and positions; inform on relevant sessions and documents regarding Nuclear Disarmament; establish relations with Representatives of State Parties and from other Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones and Mongolia with the aim of facilitating the coordination and cooperation activities subject to communications received from the Secretary General.
21. Currently, the Secretary General makes consultation activities to guarantee the continuity of these coordination tasks having as first result that the Government of Brazil will assume the coordinating office in Geneva as of January 2011. Likewise, and convinced of the necessity of continuing enlarging the coordinating offices that have strengthened the Agency to such substantial extent and with the

aim of facilitating more participation of the Caribbean countries, the Secretary General has submitted for consideration of this Conference, Draft Resolution CG/E/L.554.

22. Finally, changes have been made to the current differentiation of contents within agendas between Ordinary and Special General Conferences since the Treaty of Tlatelolco makes none except for the periodicity foreseen for Ordinary periods in Article 9.1. This Conference lays a step forward for Special Conferences also to disclose all subjects relevant besides those of financial-administration nature if so stated on the Agenda that accompanies the invitation from the Secretary General.

III. States Parties compliance of the Treaty of Tlatelolco provisions

23. The set of obligations established in the Treaty of Tlatelolco constitute its inherent nature, being one of the Agency's main aims to follow-up compliance therein by Member States. It is the task of the Council and the Secretary General to survey compliance of such commitments. Therefore, this issue has been included on the current General Conference Agenda.

The foregoing entails two aspects: In the one hand, assessment of the extent of compliance within each commitment and as a whole and in the other, the analysis and interpretation of the scope of some obligations described in the Treaty, as those in Articles 14 and 24.

The conclusions of the first one are an objective exercise that can be accomplished by analyzing the charts attached to each one of the following items. It will then be necessary to identify causes and/or propose mechanisms to facilitate and assure a greater degree of compliance by OPANAL Member States. The second item represents², a more complex situation that, to my understanding, should be included in the Council sessions to be brought to the only instance that may refer to interpretation thereof as it is the General Conference of Member States.

² As an example, the Memorandum from the Secretary General, Document CG/55 presented to the General Conference in the Second Session held in 1971.

In this occasion I will not go deep into studying the foundations and reasons for the analysis and interpretation of the afore mentioned regulations scope, I will do that in its turn, but it is only my intention to highlight that this is a subject of foremost relevance and that the regulations that establishes the Control System in the Treaty should be taken into consideration as it states Article 12 and the following ones, including Article 24.

I reiterate the petition to the States to make their best efforts to assure compliance of all obligations subscribed while signing and ratifying the Treaty Tlatelolco.

I will make a brief reference to the work conducted by the Secretary General in this particular issue as follows:

24. On the ratification of amendments made to the Treaty of Tlatelolco

With regards to the Status of the Treaty and Additional Protocols thereof, Note S-18352 was issued inviting the Member States to comply with their internal legislative paperwork with the aim at executing/ratifying the Amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco. Resolutions AG/RES.2377 (XXXVIII) and 2442 (XXXIX) “Consolidation of the Regime Established by the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean”, approved by the OAS General Assembly were disclosed to them, inviting all States in the region that have not done so, to whether sign or ratify the amendments made to the Treaty of Tlatelolco. (Exhibit II is attached herein. Chart with the Status on signature/ratification of the Treaty’s amendments).

25. Compliance of Article 14

In compliance with Article 14 that states: “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” the Secretary General requested Member States to update their reports. For this purpose, the format used to submit this type

of information was sent to them to facilitate the process easier. (Notes S-18345 and S-18354 were sent over in February and July respectively).

Dominica had never complied with this obligation before, until this year when it submitted its first report including the first half of 2010. (Exhibit III. Updated chart on compliance of this Article).

26. Compliance of Article 24

Article 24 in the Treaty of Tlatelolco determines that “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.” The Secretary General sent note S-18347 in February reminding the need to comply with this Article and note S-18474 in July requesting Member States to participate in the updating of OPANAL files, indicating the date in which the last reference to the sign of an international agreement of this sort was received or if applicable, the indication that there is no record of such sort.

As of this date, out of 33 Member States, 8 have replied such request. (Exhibit IV is attached herein. Updated chart on compliance of this Article). The content of the notes for these States once again shows that this article’s scope interpretation is heterogeneous. Some States have not responded, as I was timely informed in New York during my last meeting with the GRULAC States, since they have no clear reference with respect to which international agreements would be included in this paragraph. To my understanding, OPANAL should revise this subject as Resolution CG/Res.474 (XIX-05) “Enforcement of Article 24” seems not to be enough due to its content and optional nature.

27. Status of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities

With regards to this legal instrument, the Secretary by means of note S-18351 requested the Member States that have neither executed nor ratified the said

Convention as of yet, to do so. (Exhibit V shows the current status of the Convention and it is attached herein).

28. Compliance of the financial obligations

The Secretary General sent notes S-18346, S-18402 and S-18438 including in each case the information on delinquent quotas and requesting compliance of financial obligations. In 2010 US\$332,073.15 were collected. US\$254,907.50 were collected in 2010, 78.68% of the total quotas of this year. (Exhibit VI attached herein reflects the Quota Collection Status).

IV. On the Interpretative Declaration to the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Additional Protocols I and II.

Additional Protocol II to the Treaty of Tlatelolco guarantees the denuclearized status of Latin America and the Caribbean by the acknowledged nuclear powers. Derived from its sign and ratification, the United States of America, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Soviet Union issued unilateral statements of different nature to such instruments that establish limits to the denuclearized status of the region.

Between 2001 and 2005, the Agency conducted negotiations with the nuclear powers for them to withdraw or modify the interpretative declarations, that were validated with the approval of Resolution CG/E/Res.430, in the XVI Special Session of the Conference General in 2002, in which the Secretary General invites such nuclear powers to revise their statements for eventual withdrawal or amendment. Mandate reasserted by the Conference General in each session as of the last one dated November 26, 2009, CG/Res.515.

29. Providing follow-up to this relevant mandate of paramount importance for our NWFZ and taking into consideration the advances made in International Law in the last decades and the new political international environment, including the revision of the Nuclear Posture of the United States of America and of the United Kingdom, the Secretary General started contact and conversations with the four

power states in possession of nuclear weapons that issued Interpretative Declarations to the Protocol II of the Treaty with the intention of modify or withdraw them. The details on this subject can be consulted in my report of May on the work visit to New York in the framework of the VIII Review Conference of the NPT received by all States both in Spanish and English (Doc. S/Inf.1043).

30. As of this day, contact with those countries continue, especially with the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Russia. Each country has a different situation and we should work harder to prepare the appropriate documents to continue the political consultation or the dialogue, as the case may be. I want to hereby reiterate my commitment of continuing with this process in a joint manner with the Council to keep you informed of any progress in the matter. To do so, the Secretary General requires larger amounts of collaboration (experts) from OPANAL Member States, especially to draft the relevant documents for each case. Finally, I hereby reiterate that the contacts made with those countries have been at the highest levels of responsibility within the hierarchy and we have also had the support and follow up of the corresponding Embassies credited in Mexico. Therefore, we should not let long time to elapse before moving onto the purpose of continuing consolidating and perfecting the militar denuclearization of Latin America and the Caribbean.

V. Relations with International Organizations and NGOs (Article 20 in the Treaty) and Non-governmental Organizations

31. 2010 has been a particular year with regards to activities conducted with International Organizations and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs). The organization of the VIII Review Conference of the Parties on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) held in May in New York to which I had the opportunity of attended as an observer; as well as the II Conference of Member States to NWFZ in the same city on the previous day together with the Civil Society Forum on NWFZ (April 29, 2010), were natural and adequate scenarios to create new relations and strengthen those already existing in the

- Agency with other International Organizations, NGOs and their representatives.
32. Within the frame of these activities I participated in parallel meetings with diverse actors in Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation. Among them, the United Nations High Commissioner for Disarmament, Ambassador Sergio de Queiroz Duarte, officers from UNDP related to disarmament in general, the General Manager of CTBTO and the Executive Secretary of ABACC. Likewise, with representatives of global NGOs and of course, representatives of OPANAL Member States. Details on these meetings were reported to the States in Doc. S/Inf.1043.
 33. Previously to the NPT Review Conference, upon request of the UN Secretary General, this Secretary sent the “Memorandum of the Secretary General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean prepared for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons” (Doc. S/Inf.1012), disclosed as United Nations official document (Doc.NPT/CONF.2010/4). It is also important to mention that upon finishing that Conference, the Member States unanimously approved the Final Document (NPT/CONF.2010/L.2) making reference to the Nuclear Weapons Free Zones in paragraphs 98 to 107, reaffirming the importance of the efforts towards nuclear weapons free world and requesting compliance of the security negative guarantees by Nuclear Weapons States to the Member States of the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones.
 34. The II Conference on Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones and Mongolia was coordinated by Chile and the Final Document of this Conference (NWFZM/CONF.2010/1) highlights the relevance of cooperation among NWFZs and the mechanisms in place to increase coordination between those Zones. Likewise, in my participation as the Secretary General of OPANAL, I stressed the importance of the Second Conference of NWFZs as well as that of the NPT Review Conference and the most relevant tasks conducted by the Agency. (The complete intervention is detailed on Document S/Inf.1035).

35. In the Forum of Civil Society about Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones organized by members of Parliament for the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament, Majors for Peace and Lawyers Against Nuclear Weapons, I had the opportunity to participate in the session on “Lessons of the existing Nuclear Weapons Free Zones”. In such Forum I spoke about the current challenges of OPANAL and mentioned that the consolidation and maintenance of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone is a process and it is the mean to attain the ultimate goal of general and global nuclear disarmament. The complete intervention is detailed on Document S/Inf.1032. Moreover, final considerations of this forum are contained in the document “Declaration and Recommendations for the 2nd Conference of States Parties and Signatories to the Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones (30 April 2010), and the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons”, in which it is reaffirmed that OPANAL has a main role to play as leader regarding the collaboration among Zones and strengthening thereof, as well as in the promotion for the creation of new NWFZs.
36. Another important occasion to continue the coordination works with GRULAC countries, the relationship with international organizations and NGOs, was during my 3-day participation in the activities conducted during the First Commission of the United Nations General Assembly from 12 to 16 October when nuclear disarmament was the issue in the Agenda. During this visit, I had the opportunity of talking with Ambassador Luis Felipe de Macedo, representative of Brazil to the Disarmament Conference as well as the Ambassador of Kazajastan to the United Nations, Mrs. Byrganym Aitimova and with other representatives of Member States. For obvious reasons, one of the most important meetings was with delegates of State Parties to the Treaty, the second this year the detail of which lays on the summary of my intervention (Doc. S/Inf.1050) and the Minute presented by Counselor Mónica Bolaños from the Guatemalan Mission and coordinator of the works of OPANAL to the United Nations in New York (Doc. S/Inf.1051).
37. In this Commission and under Mexican sponsorship, the Draft Resolution A/C.1/65/L.51: “Consolidation of the regime created by the Treaty for the

Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)”, was adopted by consensus on October 29, 2010.

38. Another relevant moment for activities carried out by the Secretary and therefore, OPANAL, was the cycle of activities in which I recently participated (from 3 to 9 November) in the Southern Cone, as follows:

- **Seminar “Latin America and the Caribbean facing Disarmament and Non-proliferation: Opportunities and Challenges”**, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay with the support of Friedrich Ebert Stiftung held in Montevideo on November 8 and 9. The central topic in this forum was to define an agenda for Latin America and the Caribbean with regards to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, considering the five points of the General Secretary included in the Final Document of the NPT VIII Review Conference. This event was attended by governments, representatives of International Organizations as the United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Matters, the President of the NPT VIII Review Conference, Ambassador Libran Cabactulam, a representative of UN-Lirec, representatives of Non-Governmental Organizations and representatives of nuclear powers as the United States and Russia. The variety of participants allowed a very substantive dialogue. During her intervention the Secretary General described the importance of the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone in Latin America and the Caribbean, the up-to-date character of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the Agenda in the region within the international context of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

- **International Seminar “Disarmament and Non-proliferation – Towards the proscription of Nuclear Weapons”**, organized by the Non-proliferation Foundation for Global Security Foundation on 5 to 7 November in Buenos Aires, in the panel “The elimination of Nuclear Weapons: Utopia or attainable goal”.

- **VII Conference of Forte de Copacabana: International Security, Dialogue Europe – South America** in panel session “Current debates on nuclear disarmament”, November 3 and 4 in R o de Janeiro, organized by the Brazilian Center of International Affairs and the Konrad Adenauer Foundation. The participation of the Secretary General related to the challenges faced by the region. The forum, due to the amount and variety of participants was of great relevance to transmit the validity of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and the role of OPANAL within the new regional and global scope.
39. During the visit to these three countries (Brazil, Argentina a Uruguay) I had the opportunity of accepting the invitation of the Brazilian-Argentine Agency for Accounting and Control of Nuclear Material (ABACC) to visit the headquarters of the organization in Rio de Janeiro on November 3, 2010. In this occasion, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Odil n Marcuzzo, programmed a meeting with his technical team in which we spoke about the nature of both Agencys and the possibilities of starting dialogues to determine possible areas of work in matters of common interest.
 40. Also in Montevideo I contacted the representative of UN-Lirec in this activity, starting conversations on possible cooperation areas, especially with regards to education for disarmament.
 41. I attended the XXXIX Extraordinary Session of OAS on 24 March for the reelection of the Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General for this Organization. In this trip I had the opportunity of gathering with some Representatives of Member States and the reelected Secretary General, Dr. Insulza, with whom I spoke about OPANAL current situation and its future challenges. More specifically, the subjects related to the scope of Resolution AG/RES.2442 (XXXIX-O/09, “Consolidation of the Regime established on the Treaty for the Proscription of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean”, so as to hold a meeting on the consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty of Tlatelolco to be held in the first half of 2011, with the support of OPANAL and the participation of the United Nations and other international

institutions competent in the matter. The report on the visit to Washington is contained in document S/Inf.1047.

VI. Other activities in which the Agency took part

42. The Secretary General was the lecturer on the Conference “OPANAL challenges in the Agenda on Disarmament and Non-proliferation”, in a breakfast meeting organized by the Mexican Council for Foreign Affairs (COMEXI), on October 26, 2010 in Mexico City. The lecture was about the challenges faced by OPANAL in the current international environment as well as its political agenda. The conference in full is available in Document S/Inf.1049.
43. Meeting with the Co-president of the International Commission on Disarmament and Nuclear Non-proliferation and former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia, Mr. Gareth Evans on April 22, 2010. During the meeting they talked about the importance of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT and the challenges faced by OPANAL before the repositioning of the subject related to nuclear disarmament in the international agenda. Details on the meeting can be found in the Minute drafted on May 15, 2010 of the Secretary General.
44. Participation in the Anniversary for the Victims of Atomic Bombs dropped in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in the Altar to the Country in Chapultepec, organized by the Government of Mexico City on August 6, 2010. (The speech is available in Document S/Inf.1048).
45. Majors for peace. The Secretary General met with Mr. Pol Dhuyvetter, Director of International Development in the Organization Majors for Peace, who showed great interest in working for the promotion of nuclear disarmament in a joint manner. During his conversation, they stressed out the importance of conducting activities to promote both OPANAL goals and those of Majors for Peace.
46. Members of Parliament for the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament. The Secretary General has met with Alyn Ware, Global Coordinator of Parliamentarians for the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and Disarmament with whom she discussed the work that can be done in different

areas, especially to promote the non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament as well as education subjects for nuclear disarmament. The importance of non-governmental organizations and the work made by them together with international organizations such as OPANAL was also under discussion. Mr. Ware thanked the Secretary General for her participation and attendance in the Civil Society Forum which was very important to them due to the relevance and legitimacy of the Agency in other regions in the world.

47. Contact has also been established with academic institutions where different activities were developed. To mention a few: Monterey Institute for International Studies (with Professor William Potter, Director of the Center for Non-Proliferation Studies) from where we will receive a student in February 2011; Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (participation in “April: Month of nuclear disarmament in Universum”); Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana inaugurating the exhibition called “From a culture of violence to a culture of peace: transforming the human spirit”; el Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey and Universidad Anáhuac.
48. Among the academic activities it is important to highlight the participation in the activity: “April: Month of nuclear disarmament in Universum” held from April 15 to May 3 at Universum Museum of Universidad Autónoma de Mexico. Within the different activities, the Secretary General participated in the inauguration of the exhibition called “From a culture of violence to a culture of peace: transforming the human spirit” of Soka Gakkai International Organization that included two screens proposed by the Secretary General, one on Nuclear Weapons Free Zones and another one about the Treaty of Tlatelolco. The activities included a conference about Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones at UNAM. This event was organized by young people in OPANAL, Baur Cultural Foundation, Universum Museum of UNAM, Soka Gakkai Organization and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico.

VII. EDUCATION FOR PEACE AND NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

49. Following up Resolution CG/Res.479 (XIX-05) approved in Santiago de Chile, in which “Member States are invited to implement the recommendations of the “United Nations Study on Education for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation;” to continue spreading the Treaty of Tlatelolco and promoting the education activities that will contribute to education for peace, disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons among Member States”; and Resolution CG/Res.518 (XXI-09), on-line courses continued, under the coordination of the Mexican Emerit Ambassador Mr. Miguel Marín Bosch. With the main objective of offering a general overview of the nuclear issues, multilateral and regional efforts to face the threat of nuclear weapons and proliferation were revised; the pacific uses of nuclear energy were also analyzed as well as the possibility of reducing and eliminating nuclear weapons by means of an international instrument, particularly the Treaty of Tlatelolco and other agreements established by the NWFZs.

The second on-line course was taught to governmental officers representing Member States and Academics, from June 7 to August 13, 2010.

In connection with this activity of the Agency, I reiterate the importance of having it on a continuous basis. For such purposes, the Secretary General has requested to allocate resources to the Pacific Uses of Nuclear Energy Fund (FUPEN) as of next year. Likewise, in order to design and start these courses in English, commitment that was made with the Member States in the Caribbean.

50. On the other hand, the documentary “Say No to Nuclear Weapons” was translated into English with the aim at increasing its scope of influence and to distributing it among English-speaking Member States as well as to disclosing it in other Nuclear Weapons Free Zones and International Organizations.

51. Also, upon request of the United Nations Secretary General, the document called “OPANAL report on Education and Training for Peace, the Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation, 2008-2010” (Doc. S/Inf.1039) was presented, the executive summary of which is included on the “United Nations Study on Education for

Disarmament and Non-proliferation. United Nations Secretary General Report” (Doc. A/65/160 UNO).

VIII. Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones (NWFZs)

52. Final documents of Conference I and II of State Parties and Signatories of Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones and Mongolia determine the importance of their existence as a means to attain the global goal of having a world free of nuclear weapons. The participation of the Secretary General in the II Conference of Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones on April 30, 2010 was of great importance to continue approaching other NWFZs and Mongolia.

The activities conducted by the Agency to encourage the political coordination works among the Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zones does not depend just on the Final Documents of NWFZs conferences, but also respond to the generated interest, especially that of the States and Focus Points of each NWFZ. Based on the complexity of the coordination efforts among the five NWFZs, most of them located far away from each other and with 114 States Parties, Brazil proposed the creation of a Group of Friends of NWFZs of an informal nature. This Group would be integrated by NWFZs Member States and Mongolia with the aim of identifying a common agenda and working mechanisms for the political coordination among Zones. The document that contains this proposal is currently undergoing a revision stage and will continue being matter of analysis and negotiation in the next sessions of the Council. Once approved, it will be submitted to the States considered to be part of the Group.

53. Creation of the website on Nuclear Weapons Free Zones

OPANAL Secretary General created the website www.nuclearweaponfreezones.com, that includes information on all Nuclear Weapons Free Zones as well as documents of interest related to this subject and information of its activities. By means of note S-18465 Focal Points of each Zone

were requested to send contents to be uploaded to the site. Mongolia has been the only one responding to such invitation.

54. Meeting with the Ambassador of Mongolia. On May 4, Ambassador Ubeda met Ambassador Enkhsaikhan, Representative of Mongolia before International Organizations in Vienna, Austria and Focal Point of the Nuclear-Weapons-Free State of Mongolia. Both showed interest in continue cooperating and strengthening the communication channels between the NWFZs in Latin America and the Caribbean and Mongolia.
55. Reunion with the Representative of Kazajastan before the United Nations. Secretary General met the Ambassador of Kazajastan before the United Nations, Mrs. Byrganym Aitimova in October 2010. During their meeting, both officers coincided in the need to increase communication between Zones and established a first contact that it is expected to lead to greater coordination.

IX. PACIFIC USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

56. The Agency has no activities related to this subject and the Treaty is quite lax with this regard. It basically stresses the right of States to develop and use nuclear energy for pacific purposes. However and considering it is one of the pillars of the Treaty of Tlatelolco and that we are facing an accelerated and growing interest of the States in the use of this energy for civilian purposes, 11 of them in Latin America and the Caribbean (65 at international scope based on IAEA), I think OPANAL should start a debate on positions and eventual actions of the Agency in such connection. I think the Agency should not remain in a marginal position in this regard, at least it should participate in the discussion and analysis processes that in the medium or long term will lead to adjustments in organizations in charge of nuclear energy in its two expressions. This has been a pending issue that has been left aside in the historical agenda of OPANAL.

X. OPANAL agenda

57. With no intention of being exclusive or limit the items to the list, I would structure the Agency's agenda with the following subjects, some of them approved and others to be discussed among States on one hand; and on the other, some in enforcement compared to others that are pending to be dealt with within the Agency:

- a. OPANAL strengthening.
- b. Survey compliance of obligations of States Parties
- c. Dialogue and negotiation for the amendment or withdrawal of Interpretative Declarations.
- d. Analysis of the Control System of Tlatelolco
- e. OPANAL role in the Pacific Uses of Nuclear Energy.
- f. Education for Nuclear Disarmament
- g. Political coordination with other NWFZs and Mongolia.
- h. Coordination of efforts towards Nuclear Disarmament and Non-proliferation with other international organizations and the Civil Society.

Conclusion

This year has been important in the strengthening and renewal of the Agency. For such purposes, the relevant actions that were conducted are still going on, some of them have been intensified and other new ones have been incorporated to the Agency's agenda.

Progress made has been an achievement of all organs of OPANAL supported by the Member States. There is no doubt that there is a long way still to go towards Total and General Disarmament for which the sustainable and irreversible commitment of States Parties of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, States in possession of nuclear weapons, multilateral forums and coordination with other actors sharing the same objective is required so as to have: A World free of nuclear weapons.

OPANAL Agenda from my perspective is a political one, as it was at the beginning. Today it is an Agenda for Disarmament and Development. Efforts to make it possible are a general task: The State Parties, the Council and the Secretary General; it is a Joint

effort: The NWFZs, the multilateral forums and international organizations as well as Civil Society.

EXHIBIT I

Sessions held by the Council and CCAAP in 2010

COUNCIL

During this period of time, the Secretary General invited to the following Council ordinary and special meetings for purposes of which, the relevant agendas were drafted and supported the drafting of resolutions. Likewise, she informed member states on relevant subjects of her scope of action on a permanent basis.

- Session 248 on February 11, 2010
- Session 249 on April 8, 2010
- Session 250 on June 3, 2010
- Session 251 on June 17, 2010
- Session 252 on August 26, 2010
- Session 253 on October 4, 2010
- Session 254 on October 21, 2010
- Special Session of the Council “Homage to Dr. Héctor Gros Espiell”, on May 25, 2010 at Morelos Room in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Mexico.

COMMITTEE ON CONTRIBUTIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY MATTERS

The Secretary General called for ordinary meetings of the Committee on Contributions and Administrative and Budgetary Matters. For such purposes, agendas were duly drafted and in each session, the Secretary General submitted an updated report on the collection of quotas of the Member States as well as with regards to the financial statements of the Agency.

- Session 84 on April 8, 2010
- Session 85 on June 3, 2010
- Session 86 on August 26, 2010
- Session 87 on September 30, 2010
- Session 88 on October 21, 2010

EXHIBIT II

**States pending of signature and/or ratification of the
amendments to the Treaty of Tlatelolco
up to 16 November 2010**

State	Amendment 1 ⁽¹⁾ CG/Res.267 (E-V) adds the words "and the Caribbean"	Amendment 2 ⁽²⁾ CG/Res.268 (XII) amends paragraph 2 Article 25	Amendment 3 ⁽³⁾ CG/E/Res.290 (E-VII) amends Articles 14, 15, 16, 19 and 20
Antigua and Barbuda	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Bahamas	Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Belize		Signature/Ratification	
Bolivia	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
Dominica	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Dominican Republic	Ratification	Ratification	
Grenada		Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Haiti	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
Honduras	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
Nicaragua	Ratification	Ratification	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Ratification	Ratification	Ratification
San Vincent and the Grenadines	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Saint Lucia	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification
Trinidad and Tobago	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification	Signature/Ratification

EXHIBIT III

Compliance of Article 14 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco (*)
up to 16 November 2010

State	Date of the last Inform
Antigua and Barbuda	30 June 1995
Argentina	30 June 2010
Bahamas	30 June 2010
Barbados	31 December 1984
Belize	
Bolivia	30 June 2009
Brazil	30 June 2010
Chile	31 December 2009
Colombia	30 June 2010
Costa Rica	30 June 2009
Cuba	30 June 2010
Dominica	12 June 2010
Dominican Republic	31 December 1999
Ecuador	30 June 2010
El Salvador	30 June 2009
Grenada	30 June 1981
Guatemala	30 June 2009
Guyana	
Haiti	30 June 1996
Honduras	31 December 1989
Jamaica	30 June 2010
Mexico	30 June 2010
Nicaragua	30 June 2005
Panama	30 June 2001
Paraguay	30 June 1998
Peru	30 June 2008
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	31 December 2007
Saint Lucia	
Suriname	31 December 1993
Trinidad and Tobago	31 December 2005
Uruguay	30 June 2008
Venezuela	31 December 2009

EXHIBIT IV

Compliance of Article 24 of the Treaty of Tlatelolco (*)
up to 16 November 2010

State	Date of the last Inform
Antigua and Barbuda	
Argentina	
Bahamas	10 May 2007
Barbados	10 April 1984
Belize	
Bolivia	
Brazil	08 June 2010
Chile	25 February 2005
Colombia	
Costa Rica	
Cuba	
Dominica	
Dominican Republic	07 August 1987
Ecuador	21 September 2010
El Salvador	22 September 2010
Grenada	13 September 1980
Guatemala	19 March 1984
Guyana	16 September 2010
Haiti	31 July 1973
Honduras	08 November 2010
Jamaica	12 July 2010
Mexico	21 September 2010
Nicaragua	27 August 2010
Panama	04 February 1986
Paraguay	
Peru	09 February 1989
Saint Kitts and Nevis	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Saint Lucia	
Suriname	16 September 2010
Trinidad and Tobago	11 April 1984
Uruguay	
Venezuela	

EXHIBIT V

**States pending of signature and/or ratification of the
Agency's Privileges and Immunities Convention
up to 16 November 2010**

State	Signed	Ratify
Antigua and Barbuda	√	√
Argentina	√	√
Bahamas	√	√
Barbados	√	√
Belize	√	√
Bolivia	Done	√
Brazil	Done	√
Dominica	√	√
Grenada	√	√
Guyana	√	√
Saint Kitts and Nevis	√	√
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	√	√
Saint Lucia	√	√
Trinidad and Tobago	√	√

EXHIBIT VI

Status of the Collection of Contribution
up to 16 November 2010

States	Annual Contribution 2010	Balance up to 16-Nov-2010 USD.
Antigua and Barbuda*	\$1,198.80	(\$1,403.60)
Argentina	\$51,840.00	\$12.00
Bahamas*	\$3,240.00	(\$102.00)
Barbados	\$1,198.80	\$25.00
Belize	\$1,198.80	0.00
Bolivia ⁽¹⁾	\$1,198.80	\$83,501.53
Brazil	\$66,582.00	\$12.00
Chile	\$16,200.00	0.00
Colombia	\$16,200.00	\$19.80
Costa Rica*	\$2,430.00	(\$704.69)
Cuba	\$2,689.20	\$2,688.80
Dominica	\$1,198.80	\$24,993.63
Dominican Republic	\$3,240.00	\$136,504.50
Ecuador	\$3,888.00	0.00
El Salvador	\$1,296.00	\$114,662.33
Grenada	\$1,198.80	\$26,044.86
Guatemala	\$3,240.00	\$3,240.00
Guyana*	\$1,198.80	(\$4.72)
Haiti	\$1,198.80	\$116,525.67
Honduras	\$1,198.80	\$3,596.40
Jamaica	\$1,198.80	0.00
Mexico	\$72,900.00	0.00
Nicaragua*	\$1,198.80	(\$182.86)
Panama*	\$3,240.00	(\$2,280.03)
Paraguay ⁽²⁾	\$2,430.00	\$71,972.46
Peru	\$8,424.00	\$60,591.00
Saint Kitts and Nevis	\$1,198.80	\$18,063.06
Saint Vicente and the Grenadines	\$1,198.80	\$24,993.63
Saint Lucia	\$1,198.80	\$16,289.99
Suriname	\$1,198.80	\$3,608.40
Trinidad and Tobago	\$6,577.20	0.00
Uruguay	\$4,536.00	\$12.00
Venezuela	\$37,065.60	\$37,089.60

*Credit balance for 2011

(1) The government of Bolivia adhered to Resolutions 492 (E-XVIII) and 463 (E-XVII) paragraph a; "Program of annual payments tiered over five years" with an 80% discount of its debts as of December 31,2006 that amounted to US\$99,354.24. The government of Bolivia, using the aforementioned Resolution, is committed to paying the remaining 20% of US\$19,870.84 over five years with annual payments of US\$3,974.17, plus the respective fee. Upon completion, Bolivia's debt will be nil.

- (2) The Council of OPANAL, during its 249^o Session of 8 April 2010 and based in Resolution CG/Res.497 (XX-07) that in its point 1b) Discount Program for the Payment of Contributions Contingency/Emergency Fund, approved by the General Conference, that is expired but in the spirit of finding a solution, the CCAAP and the Council approved that Paraguay participated in this discount of the 50% of the total of its debt to 31 December 2009. Of that 50%, the Council approved to made a payment of the 30% before 31 December 2010, without missing with its payment of this year (\$2,430.00), the remaining amount will be pay in the next 5 years in equal amounts. Paraguay chose this agreement and this year made a payment for the 30% and its annual contribution of 2010.