

# **Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

New York, 29 September 2015

## **FINAL DECLARATION AND MEASURES TO PROMOTE THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY**

### **FINAL DECLARATION**

1. We, the ratifying States, together with other States Signatories, met in New York on 29 September 2015 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the urgent entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We affirm that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. In view of 2015 being the 70th year since the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki near the end of World War II which brought untold devastation on mankind, and 2016 being the 25th anniversary of shutting down of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site in Kazakhstan and the 20th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT, we reaffirm the vital importance and urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT. We therefore urge all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level.
2. We reaffirm that overwhelming support for the Treaty and the urgency of its entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly as most recently in resolution A/RES/69/81. The United Nations Security Council Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in New York on 24 September 2009, which adopted resolution 1887, and the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-up actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), among other events, demonstrate continued strong international will and support to see this Treaty brought into force. We recall the deep concern expressed in the outcome document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference with respect to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons. We reconfirm that wide support was expressed at the NPT Review Conferences since the CTBT opened for signature in 1996 for the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT at the earliest possible date as a vital multilateral instrument for nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

3. We reiterate the importance of the process of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We welcome the range of mutually supportive ratification outreach activities, including, among others, activities of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) and individual efforts by States Signatories including the “Friends of the CTBT” Ministerial Meeting, which share the objective of early entry into force of the Treaty. We commend the support given by the Executive Secretary and the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) to those activities.
4. We welcome that 183 States have signed and 164 States have ratified the CTBT, including 36 whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force (Annex 2 States). In this respect, we welcome progress made towards universalization of the Treaty and recognize the significance of the ratifications of the Treaty by three States (Niue, the Congo, Angola) since the 2013 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We urge the remaining eight Annex 2 States (listed in the Appendix), whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the CTBT, to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay, bearing in mind that the CTBT was opened for signature almost 20 years ago, and call upon these States to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the CTBT. In this regard, we would welcome opportunities to engage with the non-signatory States, in particular Annex 2 States. We would therefore like to encourage these States to participate in future sessions of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission as observers.
5. We further reiterate that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, we reaffirm our commitments, as expressed in the conclusions of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, and call on all States to refrain from nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, the development and use of new nuclear weapon technologies and any action that would undermine the object and purpose and the implementation of the provisions of the CTBT and to maintain all existing moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect to end nuclear weapon testing and all other nuclear explosions, which can only be achieved with the entry into force of the Treaty.
6. Within the mandate of the CTBT with regard to the prohibition of nuclear tests, we strongly deplore the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2006, 2009 and 2013 and express serious concern over its nuclear programme, which undermines the global non-proliferation regime. In this regard, we urge the DPRK not to conduct any further nuclear tests and to fully comply with all relevant United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolutions and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks and take concrete steps to honour its relevant commitments and obligations, including abandoning all its nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes and immediately ceasing all related activities. We continue to underline the need for a peaceful solution of the DPRK nuclear issue through full implementation of all relevant UNSC Resolutions and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. We also believe that the aforementioned nuclear tests highlight the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty. In

addition, we appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in response to the nuclear tests by the DPRK.

7. We reaffirm our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be unprecedented in its global reach after entry into force of the Treaty and will thereby ensure confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments. We will continue to provide the political and tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost effective way, in particular the further build-up of the all elements of the verification regime. In this regard, we note with satisfaction the maturity of and progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS), which currently has 281 certified facilities; the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre (IDC) that has demonstrated its ability to provide the international community with independent and reliable means to ensure compliance with the CTBT once it enters into force; and the continuing progress in developing on-site inspection capabilities to build upon the successful conduct of the 2014 Integrated Field Exercise in Jordan. We welcome transmission of IMS data to the IDC by all States on the testing and provisional operational basis before the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with the approved guidelines of the Nineteenth Session of the Preparatory Commission.
8. While bearing in mind the Treaty's objective regarding nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we are encouraged by the fact that the IMS and the IDC of the CTBT verification regime in addition to its mandate have also demonstrated their utility in bringing tangible scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. We will continue to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission. We also recognize the importance of capacity building and the sharing of relevant expertise on the verification regime.
9. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete and actionable steps towards early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures:
  - (a) Spare no effort and use all avenues open to us to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference and remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;
  - (b) Support and encourage mutually supportive outreach initiatives and activities at bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;
  - (c) Encourage ratifying States to continue the practice of designating coordinators to promote cooperation aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications, taking note of a coordinators' action plan to implement the measures adopted in this Declaration;
  - (d) Establish a contact list of countries among ratifying States which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities to achieve early entry into force of the Treaty;

- (e) Recognize the role of GEM in assisting activities of ratifying States to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force;
- (f) Encourage all States to actively participate in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests as established by the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/64/35, which has been instrumental in increasing awareness and education about the effects of nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions;
- (g) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with various regional meetings in order to increase the awareness of the important role that the Treaty plays and encourage the sharing of experience within regions;
- (h) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue its international cooperation activities and the organizing of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields for the purpose of ratification outreach;
- (i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty, including through education and training initiatives, and demonstrating the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies to wider audiences and bearing in mind the purpose and specific mandates as foreseen in the Treaty;
- (j) Request that the PTS continue to provide States with legal assistance with respect to the ratification process and implementation measures and, in order to enhance these activities and their visibility, maintain a list of national contact points for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;
- (k) Request the PTS to continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and other States Signatories;
- (l) Encourage cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the Treaty and its objectives, as well as the need for its early entry into force;
- (m) Reaffirm the need to fully support the work of the Preparatory Commission to complete the verification regime through international cooperation and the need to continue capacity building and the sharing of expertise;
- (n) Encourage all States to participate and contribute to the completion of the verification regime and support the Preparatory Commission in its endeavours to enhance the effectiveness of the CTBTO through technical and political support to the PTS.

## Appendix to the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

### List of States

#### A. States that have ratified the Treaty

Afghanistan	Georgia	Niger
Albania	Germany	Nigeria
Algeria	Ghana	Niue
Andorra	Greece	Norway
Angola	Grenada	Oman
Antigua and Barbuda	Guatemala	Palau
Argentina	Guinea	Panama
Armenia	Guinea-Bissau	Paraguay
Australia	Guyana	Peru
Austria	Haiti	Philippines
Azerbaijan	Holy See	Poland
Bahamas	Honduras	Portugal
Bahrain	Hungary	Qatar
Bangladesh	Iceland	Republic of Korea
Barbados	Indonesia	Republic of Moldova
Belarus	Iraq	Romania
Belgium	Ireland	Russian Federation
Belize	Italy	Rwanda
Benin	Jamaica	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Japan	Saint Lucia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jordan	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Botswana	Kazakhstan	Samoa
Brazil	Kenya	San Marino
Brunei Darussalam	Kiribati	Senegal
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Serbia
Burkina Faso	Kyrgyzstan	Seychelles
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Latvia	Singapore
Cambodia	Lebanon	Slovakia
Cameroon	Lesotho	Slovenia
Canada	Liberia	South Africa
Central African Republic	Libya	Spain
Chad	Liechtenstein	Sudan
Chile	Lithuania	Suriname
Colombia	Luxembourg	Sweden
Congo	Madagascar	Switzerland
Cook Islands	Malawi	Tajikistan
Costa Rica	Malaysia	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Côte d'Ivoire	Maldives	Togo
Croatia	Mali	Trinidad and Tobago
Cyprus	Malta	Tunisia
Czech Republic	Marshall Islands	Turkey
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Denmark	Mexico	Uganda
Djibouti	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Ukraine
Dominican Republic	Monaco	United Arab Emirates
Ecuador	Mongolia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
El Salvador	Montenegro	United Republic of Tanzania
Eritrea	Morocco	Uruguay
Estonia	Mozambique	Uzbekistan
Ethiopia	Namibia	Vanuatu
Fiji	Nauru	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Finland	Netherlands	Viet Nam
France	New Zealand	Zambia
Gabon	Nicaragua	

**B. The following 44 States, whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with Article XIV, are listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty**

Algeria	Finland	Poland
Argentina	France	Republic of Korea
Australia	Germany	Romania
Austria	Hungary	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	India	Slovakia
Belgium	Indonesia	South Africa
Brazil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Spain
Bulgaria	Israel	Sweden
Canada	Italy	Switzerland
Chile	Japan	Turkey
China	Mexico	Ukraine
Colombia	Netherlands	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Norway	United States of America
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	Viet Nam
Egypt	Peru	

**1. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed and ratified the Treaty**

Algeria	France	Russian Federation
Argentina	Germany	Slovakia
Australia	Hungary	South Africa
Austria	Indonesia	Spain
Bangladesh	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Brazil	Mexico	Turkey
Bulgaria	Netherlands	Ukraine
Canada	Norway	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Chile	Peru	Viet Nam
Colombia	Poland	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Republic of Korea	
Finland	Romania	

**2. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty**

China	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	United States of America
Egypt	Israel	

**3. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have not yet signed the Treaty**

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Pakistan
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