

**FINAL DECLARATION
AND MEASURES TO PROMOTE THE ENTRY INTO FORCE
OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY¹**

1. We, the ratifying States, together with other States Signatories, met in New York on 27 September 2013 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date, thus ridding the world once and for all of nuclear test explosions. The entry into force of the CTBT is of vital importance as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. We reiterate that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and that, seventeen years after opening of the Treaty for signature, its entry into force is of the utmost urgency. We urge all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level.
2. 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. The ending of nuclear weapon testing is, thus, a meaningful step in the realization of the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons globally, and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Overwhelming support for the Treaty and its early entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly, which has called for signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible and has urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level. 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 Final Document 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 to see this Treaty brought into force.
3. We welcome that 183 States have signed and 161 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 six States (Guatemala,

¹ As adopted on 27 September 2013 by the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York (to be annexed to the Report of the Conference).

Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq) since the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. We recognize particularly the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia, a State listed in Annex 2, as a significant step towards the early entry into force of the Treaty. We urge all remaining States, especially those whose signatures and ratifications are necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty, to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay in order to achieve its earliest entry into force. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix. We welcome the expressions by a number of States, including some Annex 2 States, of their intention to pursue and complete their ratification processes soon.

4. We affirm the importance and urgency of achieving early entry into force of the Treaty as a crucial practical step for systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. It would mark a vital step towards the reduction of and the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons by constraining their development and qualitative improvement, and would therefore strengthen the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. 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.
5. With respect to the nuclear tests announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006, 25 May 2009 and 12 February 2013, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/61/104, A/RES/63/87, A/RES/65/91, A/RES/66/64 and A/RES/67/76 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including S/RES/1718 (2006), S/RES/1874 (2009) and S/RES/2094 (2013), we continue to underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement agreed upon in the framework of the Six-Party Talks and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. We urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not to conduct any further nuclear tests and, recognizing the importance of commitments made by the Six Parties, call upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fully comply with the 2005 Joint Statement. We also believe that the aforementioned events, internationally condemned, highlight the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty. The international reaction to these events is a testament to the normative strength of the Treaty and its contribution to the stigmatization of nuclear test explosions.
6. In addition, we appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in response to the nuclear test explosion announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013. On this occasion, the International Monitoring System of this verification regime successfully detected unusual seismic waveforms and infrasound signals, providing relevant and useful physical data to States Signatories promptly. Further measurements of radioactive noble gases later in April 2013 also confirmed the sensitivity and specificity of the monitoring network.

7. We reaffirm our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be capable of verifying compliance with the Treaty at its entry into force. The verification regime 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 political and tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost-effective way, including the building up of the on-site inspection pillar of the verification regime and the progressive development of the coverage of the International Monitoring System, so that it will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at its entry into force. In this regard we note the progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System, which currently has 276 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre, and in developing the on-site inspection regime.
8. We recognize that the International Monitoring System of the CTBT verification regime is capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. While not losing sight of the Treaty's objectives regarding nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we recall the rapid response of the Preparatory Commission to the tsunami and the ensuing nuclear power plant accident in 2011 in Fukushima, Japan, and wish to underline the importance of cooperation between the Preparatory Commission and other relevant international organizations in this regard. 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.
9. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete steps towards early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures:
 - (a) Spare no efforts and use all avenues open to us, in conformity with international law, to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference and to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;
 - (b) Support and encourage bilateral, regional and multilateral outreach initiatives to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;
 - (c) Encourage ratifying States to continue the practice of selecting coordinators to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested countries, aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications;
 - (d) Maintain a contact list of countries among ratifying States which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities to achieve entry into force of the Treaty;
 - (e) Recognize that the establishment of a Group of Eminent Persons by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission will assist the activities of ratifying States to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force;
 - (f) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with other regional meetings in order to increase the awareness of the important role that the Treaty plays;

- (g) 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;
- (h) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty, including through education and training initiatives, and demonstrating, on a provisional basis, and bearing in mind the purpose and specific mandates as foreseen in the Treaty, the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, inter alia, in such areas as the environment, earth science and technology, tsunami warning systems, detection of the accidental release of radioactive particulates and gases, and possibly other disaster alert systems;
- (i) Request that the Provisional Technical Secretariat 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 contact point for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;
- (j) Recalling the standing request by the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/67/76) for an annual report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on these 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 States Signatories for this purpose on its public web site, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;
- (k) 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.

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

Republic of Macedonia	Ukraine	Vanuatu
Togo	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela (Bolivarian
Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom of Great	Republic of)
Tunisia	Britain and Northern Ireland	Viet Nam
Turkey	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia
Turkmenistan	Uruguay	
Uganda	Uzbekistan	

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
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Norway	and Northern Ireland
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Pakistan	United States of America
Egypt	Peru	Viet Nam

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
Chile	Peru	and Northern Ireland
Colombia	Poland	Viet Nam
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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