

8 September 2017

Original: English

**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**
New York, 20 September 2017

**DRAFT 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 20 September 2017 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. We reaffirm the vital importance and urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT and 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, most recently in resolution A/RES/71/86; the United Nations Security Council Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in New York on 24 September 2009, which adopted resolution 1887; 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); the discussions during the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Vienna; and the various events in 2016 marking the twentieth anniversary of the opening for signature of the Treaty, including the ministerial segment of the Preparatory Commission; and all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in 2016 within the context of the CTBT, 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 has been 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), the CTBTO Youth Group, 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 166 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 two States (Myanmar and Swaziland) since the 2015 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 over 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 condemn in the strongest terms the nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2006, 2009, 2013, January and September 2016 as well as its recent nuclear test on 3 September 2017, 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 and immediately comply with all relevant United Nations Security Council 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 in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner 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 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 288 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 a 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 their 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, including through holding Science and Technology conferences.
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 the 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 awareness of the important role 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, 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 other 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

Lists of States

A. States that have ratified the Treaty

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

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

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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