

**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 23 September 2011 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, fifteen years after opening of the Treaty for signature, its entry into force is more urgent than ever before. 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. The 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 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 182 States have signed and 155 States have ratified the CTBT, including 35 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 since the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. We

¹ As adopted on 23 September 2011 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).

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 recent 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 one of the practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which were agreed to by the participating States at international forums dealing with nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, we reaffirm our commitment, 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 use of new nuclear weapon technologies and any action that would defeat the object and purpose of the CTBT, and to maintain all existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as 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 and 25 May 2009, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/61/104, A/RES/63/87 and A/RES/65/91 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including S/RES/1874 (2009), we continue to underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the Joint Statement agreed upon in the framework of the Six-Party Talks. We also believe that the aforementioned events, internationally condemned, highlighted the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty.
6. 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 270 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre, and in developing the on-site inspection regime.
7. We agree that in addition to its essential function, the CTBT verification system is capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. In this context we welcome the rapid response of the Preparatory Commission to the tsunami and the ensuing nuclear power plant accident on 11 March 2011 in Fukushima, Japan, and wish to underline the importance of cooperation between the Preparatory Commission and 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.

8. 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 initiatives by interested countries, the Preparatory Commission and the Provisional Technical Secretariat to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;
 - (c) Agree that ratifying States will 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) 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;
 - (f) 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;
 - (g) 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;
 - (h) 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;
 - (i) Request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a ‘focal point’ for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain an 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;
 - (j) 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	France	Namibia
Albania	Gabon	Nauru
Algeria	Georgia	Netherlands
Andorra	Germany	New Zealand
Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Nicaragua
Argentina	Greece	Niger
Armenia	Grenada	Nigeria
Australia	Guinea	Norway
Austria	Guyana	Oman
Azerbaijan	Haiti	Palau
Bahamas	Holy See	Panama
Bahrain	Honduras	Paraguay
Bangladesh	Hungary	Peru
Barbados	Iceland	Philippines
Belarus	Ireland	Poland
Belgium	Italy	Portugal
Belize	Jamaica	Qatar
Benin	Japan	Republic of Korea
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Jordan	Republic of Moldova
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan	Romania
Botswana	Kenya	Russian Federation
Brazil	Kiribati	Rwanda
Bulgaria	Kuwait	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Burkina Faso	Kyrgyzstan	Saint Lucia
Burundi	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Cambodia	Latvia	Samoa
Cameroon	Lebanon	San Marino
Canada	Lesotho	Senegal
Cape Verde	Liberia	Serbia
Central African Republic	Libya	Seychelles
Chile	Liechtenstein	Sierra Leone
Colombia	Lithuania	Singapore
Cook Islands	Luxembourg	Slovakia
Costa Rica	Madagascar	Slovenia
Côte d'Ivoire	Malawi	South Africa
Croatia	Malaysia	Spain
Cyprus	Maldives	Sudan
Czech Republic	Mali	Suriname
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malta	Sweden
Denmark	Marshall Islands	Switzerland
Djibouti	Mauritania	Tajikistan
Dominican Republic	Mexico	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Ecuador	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Togo
El Salvador	Monaco	Trinidad and Tobago
Eritrea	Mongolia	Tunisia
Estonia	Montenegro	Turkey
Ethiopia	Morocco	Turkmenistan
Fiji	Mozambique	
Finland		

Uganda	United Republic of Tanzania	Viet Nam
Ukraine	Uruguay	Zambia
United Arab Emirates	Uzbekistan	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Vanuatu	
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	

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

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

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

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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