

9 October 2019

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

New York, 25 September 2019

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty (hereinafter called “the Conference”), was opened on 25 September 2019 by Ms Izumi Nakamitsu, United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, who acted on behalf of the Depositary of the Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Mr Tijjani Muhammad-Bande, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA), was present at the first plenary meeting of the Conference. Mr Mohamed A. Alhakim, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq, and Mr Bruno van der Pluijm, Secretary-General ad interim of the Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of Belgium, who served as the Presidency of the previous conference in 2017, and were selected as coordinators of ratifying States pursuant to measure 9(c) of the 2017 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/6), addressed the opening meeting of the Conference.
3. The following States that had already deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty before the opening of the Conference and States Signatories that had not yet deposited their instruments of ratification before the opening of the Conference participated in the Conference: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland,

Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: Pakistan.
5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, the European Union and the Pacific Islands Forum.
6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 15 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.5, attended the Conference.
7. Members of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Youth Group also attended the Conference.
8. A list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, will be issued after the closure of the Conference.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL DECISIONS

9. At the first plenary meeting, on 25 September 2019, Ms Nakamitsu presided over the consideration of items 1 and 2 of the draft provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/2). On the basis of the agreements on procedural and organizational matters reached at the open-ended informal consultations of ratifiers and signatories in Vienna prior to the opening of the Conference, as described in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.4, at its first plenary meeting the Conference took the following decisions on these matters.
10. The Conference elected Algeria and Germany to the office of Presidency of the Conference by acclamation.
11. The Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/1).
12. The Conference adopted the agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/2) containing the following agenda items:
 1. Opening of the Conference
 2. Procedural and organizational matters

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- (a) Election of the Presidency
 - (b) Adoption of the rules of procedure
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda
 - (d) Election of officers other than the Presidency
 - (e) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee
 - (f) Confirmation of the Secretary of the Conference
 - (g) Other organizational matters
3. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations
 4. Statement(s) by the Presidency
 5. Address by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
 6. Adoption of a Final Declaration
 7. Presentation of a progress report on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
 8. General exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
 9. Statements by non-signatory States
 10. Statement on behalf of NGOs
 11. Report of the Credentials Committee
 12. Adoption of the report of the Conference
 13. Closure of the Conference.
13. The Conference elected the representatives of France, Japan, Kuwait, Lithuania, Mexico and Nigeria as Vice-Presidents of the Conference, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure.
 14. The Conference established, upon the proposal of the Presidency, a Credentials Committee composed of representatives of Angola, Australia, Dominican Republic, Finland, and Italy in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure.
 15. The Conference confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr Bozorgmehr Ziaran, Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, as Secretary of the Conference, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure.
 16. The Conference decided, in accordance with rules 41 and 43 of the rules of procedure, on the attendance of its meetings by (a) those specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations, listed in paragraph 5, which had applied to the Secretariat

to attend the Conference; and (b) the NGOs listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.5.

17. A statement was made by a ratifying State expressing concern with regard to "attempts by the host country of blocking participation of its delegation in the Conference by not granting the necessary visas". This ratifying State proposed to seriously consider a new venue to be chosen so that such "inadmissible" situations are avoided in the future.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

18. The Conference held a total of two plenary meetings with the following documents:

CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/2	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/3	Background Document by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Prepared for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT (New York, 2019)
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/4	Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2019 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period June 2017 – May 2019 ¹
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/WP.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/CRP.1	Draft Report of the Committee on the Credentials of Representatives to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/CRP.2	Draft Report of the Conference
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.1 and Corr. 1	Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.2	Information for Non-Governmental Organizations at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

¹ This document, being an overview of information provided by States Signatories, has been made available only on the public web site of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission (www.ctbto.org).

CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.3	Progress Report on the Co-Presidency by Belgium and Iraq of the Article XIV Process from September 2017 to September 2019
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.4	Procedural and Organizational Matters
CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.5	List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure

19. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.7), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 18, the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/INF.6) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/6).
20. Mr Sabri Boukadoum, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, and Mr Heiko Maas, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, presided over the beginning of the first plenary meeting after their election. Kuwait and Nigeria presided over the second plenary meeting.
21. At the first plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 3, the High Representative for Disarmament Affairs delivered the address of the United Nations Secretary-General to the Conference. The President of the UNGA, Mr Tijjani Muhammad-Bande also made a statement.
22. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 4, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany addressed the Conference on behalf of the Presidency.
23. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 5, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, Mr Lassina Zerbo, made a statement. Remarks were also made by Ms Tarja Halonen, former President of Finland and member of the GEM.
24. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 1, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq made statements, which included a progress report on the cooperation activities of Belgium and Iraq to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 9(c) of the 2017 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2017/6).
25. At its first and second plenary meetings, under agenda item 8, the Conference held a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Representatives of the following participating States made statements: Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, France, Finland, Georgia, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, South Korea, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherland, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Russian Federation, Slovakia,

Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. A statement on behalf of the European Union was also made by Ms Federica Mogherini, High Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.

26. At the second plenary meeting, under agenda item 10, statements on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference were made by Ms Alexandra Bell, Senior Policy Director of the Centre for Arms Control and Non-Proliferation.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE

27. At its first plenary meeting, under agenda item 6, the Conference adopted the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the text of which is contained in the Annex to this report.
28. The Presidency informed the Conference of its intention to request the Secretary-General of the United Nations, as Depositary of the Treaty, to forward the Final Declaration to all States as soon as possible.
29. At its second plenary meeting, under agenda item 11, the Conference adopted the report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/5).
30. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/6.

ANNEX**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 25 September 2019 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 (UNGA), most recently in resolution A/RES/73/86; 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 calls for the entry into force as soon as possible of the CTBT made during the process leading to the 2020 NPT Review Conference held in Vienna, Geneva and New York; and all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in 2017 and 2018 and all other resolutions and decisions relevant in 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 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (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 CTBTO to those activities.

4. We welcome that 184 States have signed and 168 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 (Thailand and Zimbabwe) and its signature by Tuvalu since the 2017 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 23 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 Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO 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. We note the negative change in position regarding Treaty ratification of some nuclear-weapon States since the 2017 Art. XIV Conference, to the detriment of our joint efforts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. In this regard, we recall the commitment of all nuclear-weapon States to ratify the CTBT with all expediency, while also noting that positive decisions by nuclear-weapon States will have a beneficial impact towards the ratification of the Treaty.
7. Within the mandate of the CTBT with regard to the prohibition of nuclear tests, we recall our condemnation of the six nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 2006. We appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in relation to those nuclear tests, which highlight the urgent need for entry into force of the Treaty. We note with encouragement the DPRK's statement in April 2018 concerning a moratorium on nuclear tests, and efforts towards the dismantlement of the Punggye-ri nuclear test site. We reiterate the importance of the full implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions and the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, including through Six-Party Talks. We welcome diplomatic efforts, inter alia including through

holding summits by all Parties involved in this process, and encourage a continued dialogue to this end. We call upon the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.

8. We remain fully committed to providing the political, technical and financial support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost effective way, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the 1996 Resolution establishing the Preparatory Commission, in particular the further build-up of all elements of the verification regime, which will be unprecedented in its global reach. We note with satisfaction the further progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS), which currently has 298 certified facilities, the functioning of the International Data Centre (IDC), and the continuing progress in enhancing on-site inspection capabilities including through the conduct of build-up exercises upon the lessons learnt from the successful conduct of the Integrated Field Exercise held in Jordan in 2014. We welcome the 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. We look forward to the entry into force of the Treaty, in accordance with Article XIV thereof, recognizing that only this will allow the use of the verification regime, with all of its elements, for verification purposes.
9. 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 of ensuring 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.
10. 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) Encourage the remaining Annex 2 States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information on practical steps towards signature/ratification of the Treaty;
- (f) 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;
- (g) Encourage all States to actively participate in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests as established by the UNGA 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;
- (h) 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;
- (i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue its international cooperation activities and the organization of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields for the purpose of ratification outreach;
- (j) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue to promote the 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;
- (k) 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;
- (l) 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;
- (m) 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;
- (n) 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;
- (o) Encourage all States to participate in and contribute to the completion of the verification regime and support the endeavours to enhance the effectiveness of the Preparatory Commission for 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	Ghana	Norway
Albania	Greece	Oman
Algeria	Grenada	Palau
Andorra	Guatemala	Panama
Angola	Guinea	Paraguay
Antigua and Barbuda	Guinea-Bissau	Peru
Argentina	Guyana	Philippines
Armenia	Haiti	Poland
Australia	Holy See	Portugal
Austria	Honduras	Qatar
Azerbaijan	Hungary	Republic of Korea
Bahamas	Iceland	Republic of Moldova
Bahrain	Indonesia	Romania
Bangladesh	Iraq	Russian Federation
Barbados	Ireland	Rwanda
Belarus	Italy	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Belgium	Jamaica	Saint Lucia
Belize	Japan	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Benin	Jordan	Samoa
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Kazakhstan	San Marino
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kenya	Senegal
Botswana	Kiribati	Serbia
Brazil	Kuwait	Seychelles
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan	Sierra Leone
Bulgaria	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Singapore
Burkina Faso	Latvia	Slovakia
Burundi	Lebanon	Slovenia
Cabo Verde	Lesotho	South Africa
Cambodia	Liberia	Spain
Cameroon	Libya	Sudan
Canada	Liechtenstein	Suriname
Central African Republic	Lithuania	Sweden
Chad	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Chile	Madagascar	Tajikistan
Colombia	Malawi	Thailand
Congo	Malaysia	Togo
Cook Islands	Maldives	Trinidad and Tobago
Costa Rica	Mali	Tunisia
Côte d'Ivoire	Malta	Turkey
Croatia	Marshall Islands	Turkmenistan
Cyprus	Mauritania	Uganda
Czech Republic	Mexico	Ukraine
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Micronesia (Federated States of)	United Arab Emirates
Denmark	Monaco	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Djibouti	Mongolia	United Republic of Tanzania
Dominican Republic	Montenegro	Uruguay
Ecuador	Morocco	Uzbekistan
El Salvador	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Eritrea	Myanmar	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Estonia	Namibia	Viet Nam
Eswatini	Nauru	Zambia
Ethiopia	Netherlands	Zimbabwe
Fiji	New Zealand	
Finland	Nicaragua	
France	Niger	
Gabon	Nigeria	
Georgia	Niue	
Germany	North Macedonia	

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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