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**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force  
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**  
26 September 2025

**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<sup>1</sup>, met on 26 September 2025 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the urgent entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are deeply concerned that on the eve of the 30th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT, the prospect for entry into force of the Treaty remains unclear. 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/79/77; 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 tenth NPT Review Conference held in New York and the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the eleventh NPT Review Conference held in Vienna, Geneva and New York respectively; the expressions of support for the CTBT made through relevant United Nations organs; the calls for the entry into force as soon as possible of the CTBT made during meetings of States Parties of relevant international legally binding instruments on disarmament and non-proliferation and international and regional meetings; and all the resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations that are relevant in the context

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<sup>1</sup> Egypt, Israel and Yemen.

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 and encourage continued efforts in this regard. We welcome the range of ratification outreach activities, noting among others, past 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 Ministerial Meeting of the “Friends of the CTBT” and activities organized in connection with the United Nations International Day Against Nuclear Tests (IDANT), which share the objective of early entry into force of the Treaty. We highlight 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 187 States have signed and 178 States have ratified the CTBT, including now 35 out of 44 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 ratification of the Treaty by Papua New Guinea since the 2023 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We regret the absence for many years of any further progress among Annex 2 States that still have to sign or ratify the CTBT. We also regret the withdrawal of the instrument of ratification by one Annex 2 State. We urge the remaining nine 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 29 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 non-signatory States, in particular Annex 2 States. We would therefore like to encourage these States to participate as appropriate in future sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO as observers.
5. We further reiterate the statement in the CTBT Preamble 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. As any resumption of nuclear tests would be contrary to the objectives of the Treaty, we call on all States to reaffirm and 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 with regret that, since the 2023 Article XIV Conference there has been no tangible progress towards the ratification of the CTBT by nuclear weapon States which have not yet ratified the Treaty, which is detrimental to our joint efforts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. We strongly encourage these nuclear weapon States to ratify the CTBT without delay and preconditions. We recall with resolve the undertaking by 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 entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.
7. Recalling paragraph 5 of this statement, with regard to the prohibition of nuclear test explosions, we recall our condemnation of the six nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 2006. We note that the last such test was conducted in 2017. 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 express serious concern over the security situation on the Korean Peninsula and the DPRK's ongoing nuclear development and rhetoric consistent with the stated objective of exponentially increasing its nuclear weapons as well as the readiness of its nuclear test site. We reiterate the importance of the full implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions, stating that "the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related activities", while keeping "the DPRK's actions under continuous review", and being "prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK's compliance". We underscore the importance of the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner, and call for dialogue among all concerned parties on this matter. We call upon the DPRK not to conduct further nuclear tests and to sign and ratify the CTBT and return to substantive negotiations. In this regard, we call upon the international community to double political efforts and diplomatic engagement to reduce tensions and achieve sustainable peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, including through Six-Party Talks.
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 307<sup>2</sup> 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 and the preparations to conduct the next Integrated Field Exercise. 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.

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<sup>2</sup> To be updated if needed.

9. While bearing in mind the Treaty's objective, as specified in its preamble and provisions, 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 verification role, have also demonstrated their utility in bringing tangible scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems. We note the importance of maintaining the viability of the IMS network, including the integrity of IMS facilities so that these benefits, and possibly other disaster alert systems, can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty, the Resolution establishing the Preparatory Commission, 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 need to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force, including through the GEM;
  - (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

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

**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	Türkiye
China	Mexico	Ukraine
Colombia	Netherlands (Kingdom of the)	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 (date of signature/ratification)**

Algeria (15-Oct-1996/11-Jul-2003)	France (24-Sep-1996/06-Apr-1998)	Slovakia (30-Sep-1996/03-Mar-1998)
Argentina (24-Sep-1996/04-Dec-1998)	Germany (24-Sep-1996/20-Aug-1998)	South Africa (24-Sep-1996/30-Mar-1999)
Australia (24-Sep-1996/09-Jul-1998)	Hungary (25-Sep-1996/13-Jul-1999)	Spain (24-Sep-1996/31-Jul-1998)
Austria (24-Sep-1996/13-Mar-1998)	Indonesia (24-Sep-1996/06-Feb-2012)	Sweden (24-Sep-1996/02-Dec-1998)
Bangladesh (24-Oct-1996/08-Mar-2000)	Italy (24-Sep-1996/01-Feb-1999)	Switzerland (24-Sep-1996/01-Oct-1999)
Belgium (24-Sep-1996/29-Jun-1999)	Japan (24-Sep-1996/08-Jul-1997)	Türkiye (24-Sep-1996/16-Feb-2000)
Brazil (24-Sep-1996/24-Jul-1998)	Mexico (24-Sep-1996/05-Oct-1999)	Ukraine (27-Sep-1996/23-Feb-2001)
Bulgaria (24-Sep-1996/29-Sep-1999)	Netherlands (Kingdom of the) (24-Sep-1996/23-Mar-1999)	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (24-Sep-1996/06-Oct-1998)
Canada (24-Sep-1996/18-Dec-1998)	Norway (24-Sep-1996/15-Jul-1999)	
Chile (24-Sep-1996/12-Jul-2000)	Peru (25-Sep-1996/12-Nov-1997)	Viet Nam (24-Sep-1996/10-Mar-2006)
Colombia (24-Sep-1996/29-Jan-2008)	Poland (24-Sep-1996/25-May-1999)	
Democratic Republic of the Congo (04-Oct-1996/28-Sep-2004)	Republic of Korea (24-Sep-1996/24-Sep-1999)	
Finland (24-Sep-1996/15-Jan-1999)	Romania (24-Sep-1996/05-Oct-1999)	

**2. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed but not yet ratified the Treaty (date of signature)**

China (24-Sep-1996)	Iran (Islamic Republic of) (24-Sep-1996)	Russian Federation (24-Sep-1996) <sup>3</sup>
Egypt (14-Oct-1996)	Israel (25-Sep-1996)	United States of America (24-Sep-1996)

**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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<sup>3</sup> Ratified on 30 June 2000, withdrew the instrument of ratification on 3 November 2023.