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

New York, 24-25 September 2009

Report of the Conference

Introduction

1. The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty (hereinafter called “the Conference”), was opened on 24 September 2009 by Mr Sergio Duarte, 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 Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was present at the opening meeting of the Conference. Mr Michael Spindelegger, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, and Mr Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, who served together in the office of the Presidency of the previous conference held in 2007 in Vienna and were selected as coordinators of States Signatories pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2007 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art. XIV/2007/6), as well as Mr Michael Douglas, United Nations Messenger of Peace, were also present at the opening meeting.

3. The following 103 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, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian

Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Trinidad and Tobago.

5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following 10 specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, European Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Arab States, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Pacific Islands Forum and World Meteorological Organization.

6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 19 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the Conference, as listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.4.

7. A provisional list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, is contained in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.5. The final version of the list of participants will be issued after the closure of the Conference.

Organizational and procedural decisions

8. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 24 September 2009, Mr Duarte presided over the consideration of items 2 to 7 of the provisional agenda. The Conference took decisions on these items, as stipulated below, based on the agreements on procedural and organizational matters reached at the informal consultations of States Signatories in Vienna prior to the opening of the Conference. These agreements are described in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.3 of 23 September 2009.

9. At the same plenary meeting, the Conference elected, by acclamation, France and Morocco in the office of the Presidency of the Conference. The high representatives of Austria and Costa Rica handed over the Presidency of the Conference to the high representatives of France and Morocco.

10. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/1).

11. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda (CTBT-Art. XIV/2009/2/Rev.2) with the following agenda items:

1. Opening of the Conference by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative

2. Election of the Presidency
3. Adoption of the rules of procedure
4. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
5. Election of officers other than the Presidency
6. Credentials of representatives to the Conference:
 - (a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
 - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee
7. Confirmation of the Secretary of the Conference
8. Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations
9. Statement(s) by the Presidency
10. Address by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
11. Presentation of progress reports on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty
12. General exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
13. Consideration of draft final declaration and measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
14. Statements by non-signatory States
15. Statement on behalf of NGOs
16. Adoption of a final document
17. Any matters arising from paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Treaty
18. Adoption of the report of the Conference
19. Closure of the Conference.

12. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected the representatives of Belgium, Japan, Nigeria, Romania and the Russian Federation as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

13. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure, upon the proposal of the Presidency, the Conference established a Credentials Committee composed of representatives of Australia, Costa Rica, Germany, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Conference adopted the Report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/5/Rev.2) at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 25 September 2009.

14. At the 1st plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure, the Conference confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (hereinafter called “the CTBTO Preparatory Commission”), as Secretary of the Conference.

Work of the Conference

15. The Conference held a total of three plenary meetings and had before it the following documents:

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/2/Rev.2	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/3	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, 2009)
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/4	Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (j) of the Final Declaration of the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period September 2007 – August 2009 ¹
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/5/Rev.2	Credentials of Representatives to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Report of the Credentials Committee
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/WP.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/WP.2/Rev.1	Draft Report of the Conference
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.1*	Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.2*	Information for Participation by Non-Governmental Organizations at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.3	Procedural and Organizational Matters
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.4	List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.5	Provisional List of Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

16. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.7), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in

¹ This document, being an overview of information provided by States Signatories, is made available on the public web site of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission.

paragraph 15, the final version of the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.6) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/6).

17. Mr Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of France, and Mr Taïb Fassi-Fihri, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, presided over the 1st plenary meeting on 24 September 2009 after their election. Ambassador Florence Mangin, Permanent Representative of France in Vienna, and Ambassador Omar Zniber, Permanent Representative of Morocco in Vienna, presided over the 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings.

18. At the 1st plenary meeting, under agenda item 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Conference.

19. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 9, the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of France and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco addressed consecutively the Conference on behalf of the Presidency.

20. At the same meeting, speaking also under agenda item 9, the United Nations Messenger of Peace addressed the Conference.

21. The Conference decided to adjourn its 1st plenary meeting to allow delegations to attend or observe a parallel summit meeting of the United Nations Security Council on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The Conference resumed its 1st plenary meeting by starting the general exchange of views, at the level of foreign ministers, on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty under agenda item 12, which was followed by consideration at the same meeting of agenda items 10 and 11.

22. At the resumed 1st plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 10, the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission addressed the Conference.

23. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 11, Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, Permanent Representative of Austria in New York, and Ambassador Jairo Hernandez-Milian, Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica in New York, presented progress reports on the cooperation activities of their countries to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2007 Final Declaration, and on the 2009 International Scientific Studies Conference in Vienna (10-12 June 2009).

24. Also at the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 11, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, who had served as Special Representative following agreements in 2003, 2005 and 2007 to assist the coordinating States in performing their functions to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, presented a report covering his activities. The Conference expressed its sincere appreciation for the work done by Ambassador Ramaker in his many years of service.

25. At its 1st to 3rd plenary meetings, from 24 to 25 September 2009, the Conference held, under agenda item 12, a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Representatives of the following 53 participating States made statements: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Marshall

Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

26. At the third plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 15, a statement on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference was made by Ms Jessica Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Conclusion of the Conference

27. At its 1st plenary meeting, under agenda items 13 and 16, the Conference considered and 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 the present 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 3rd plenary meeting, the Conference considered agenda item 17, entitled “Any matters arising from paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Treaty”, and took note of the provisions contained in that paragraph.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Conference considered and adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/6.

31. The Conference was closed at 12:20 on 25 September 2009.

Annex

Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Final declaration

1. We the ratifiers, together with the States Signatories, met in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009 to promote the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest possible date. In accordance with the mandate given to us in Article XIV of the Treaty, we decided by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty, thus ridding the world of nuclear weapon test explosions.

2. We reaffirm that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. We 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 end to all nuclear weapons testing is, thus, a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament.

3. The international community is committed to establishing a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as a major instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The overwhelming support for the Treaty and its early entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly and other multilateral and regional organs and initiatives, which have called for signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible, and have urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level. We affirmed the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications without delay to achieve 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.

4. We note that significant progress has been made in signing and ratifying the CTBT, which has achieved near universal adherence with signature by 181 States and ratification by 150 States as of today, of which four have signed and ten, including one listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is required for its entry into force, have ratified since the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. This progress demonstrates the strong determination of the vast majority of States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under their jurisdiction or control. Of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, 41 have signed and of these, 35 have also ratified the Treaty. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix.

5. Despite the progress made and the near universal international support that exists for the Treaty, we note with concern that it has not entered into force thirteen years after its opening

for signature on 24 September 1996. Relevant international developments since the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT make entry into force of the Treaty more urgent today than ever before, within the broader framework of multilateral disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation efforts. Noting the improved prospects for ratification in several Annex 2 countries, we renew our strong conviction that entry into force of the CTBT will enhance international peace and security.

6. We call upon all States which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular, those States whose ratification is needed for entry into force. We strongly encourage such Annex 2 States to take individual initiatives to ratify the Treaty. We also commend efforts to create conditions facilitating ratification by such Annex 2 States, including confidence building measures through which such States could be encouraged to consider, as an option, ratifying the Treaty in a coordinated manner. At the same time, we renew our commitment to work for universal ratification of the Treaty and its early entry into force.

7. We recognize the extensive range of bilateral and joint outreach efforts by signatories and ratifiers to encourage and assist States that have not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so, and agreed to intensify our efforts to encourage ratification. Such efforts should pay special attention to States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty. We expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Special Representative in promoting entry into force of the Treaty.

8. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty, we reaffirm our firm determination to end nuclear weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions. We call upon all States not to carry out such explosions. Continuing and sustained voluntary adherence to a moratorium is of the highest importance, but does not have the same effect as the entry into force of the Treaty, which offers the global community the prospect of a permanent and legally binding commitment to end nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. We reaffirm our commitment to the Treaty's basic obligations and call on all States to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force. 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 and A/RES/63/87) and other relevant United Nations resolutions including the latest (S/RES/1874 (2009)), we 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 and hence the completion of the CTBT verification regime at its entry into force, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the mandate of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

9. We reaffirmed 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. In this context, we will continue to provide the tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost-effective way, including the On-Site Inspection programme and the progressive development and coverage of the International Monitoring System, which 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 has currently 249 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre.

10. We agree that in addition to its essential function, the CTBT verification system currently being built up would be capable of bringing 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.

11. We reaffirm our determination to continue to work towards early entry into force of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures.

Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Convinced of the importance of achieving universal adherence to the Treaty, we:

- (a) Will 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 to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;
- (b) Support and encourage bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives by interested countries and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote the entry into force 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) Will maintain a contact list of countries among ratifiers which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities enhancing the 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 for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue its international cooperation activities and organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields;
- (g) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty and demonstrating, on a provisional basis, the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, inter alia, in such areas as environment, earth science and technology, tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems;
- (h) Recommend 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 ratifiers and signatories, and

to maintain an updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by States Signatories for this purpose on the public web site of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;

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

Sudan	Tunisia	United Republic of Tanzania
Suriname	Turkey	Uruguay
Sweden	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan
Switzerland	Uganda	Vanuatu
Tajikistan	Ukraine	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	United Arab Emirates	Viet Nam
Togo	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Zambia

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	Egypt	Poland
Argentina	Finland	Republic of Korea
Australia	France	Romania
Austria	Germany	Russian Federation
Bangladesh	Hungary	Slovakia
Belgium	India	South Africa
Brazil	Indonesia	Spain
Bulgaria	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sweden
Canada	Israel	Switzerland
Chile	Italy	Turkey
China	Japan	Ukraine
Colombia	Mexico	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Netherlands	United States of America
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Norway	Viet Nam
	Pakistan	
	Peru	

1. States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty that have signed and ratified the Treaty

Algeria	Finland	Russian Federation
Argentina	France	Slovakia
Australia	Germany	South Africa
Austria	Hungary	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	
	Romania	

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

Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

India

Pakistan
