

**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

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\* As adopted on 24 September 2009 at 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).

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)
Algeria	Ethiopia	Moldova
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
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