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

New York, 27 September 2013

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 27 September 2013 by Ms. Angela Kane, 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 first plenary meeting of the Conference. Mr. Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, and Mr. Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of Mexico (representing Mr. José Antonio Meade Kuribreña, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico), who served together in the office of the Presidency of the previous such conference held in 2011 in New York, and who were selected as coordinators of ratifying States pursuant to measure 8(c) of the 2011 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/6), were present at and 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: Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Panama,



Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: the State of Palestine.
5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: the European Union, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the League of Arab States, the Pacific Islands Forum and the World Meteorological Organization.
6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 11 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/INF.4/Rev.1, attended the Conference.
7. 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

8. At the first plenary meeting, on 27 September 2013, Ms. Kane presided over the consideration of items 1 and 2 of the draft provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/2). 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/2013/INF.3, at its first plenary meeting the Conference took the following decisions on these matters.
9. The Conference elected Hungary and Indonesia in the office of the Presidency of the Conference by acclamation.
10. The Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/1).
11. The Conference adopted the agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/2) containing the following agenda items:
 1. Opening of the Conference
 2. Procedural and organizational matters
 - (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.
12. The Conference elected the representatives of Belarus, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Mexico and New Zealand as Vice-Presidents of the Conference, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure.
 13. The Conference established, upon the proposal of the Presidency, a Credentials Committee composed of representatives of Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Japan and Romania, in accordance with rule 4 of the rules of procedure.
 14. The Conference confirmed the nomination by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Mr Lassina Zerbo, 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, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure.
 15. 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/2013/INF.4/Rev.1.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

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

CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/1

Draft Rules of Procedure

CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/2

Draft Provisional Agenda

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| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/3 and Corr.1 | 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, 2013) |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/4 | Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (i) of the Final Declaration of the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty in the Period September 2011 – August 2013 ¹ |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/5 | 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/2013/WP.1 | Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/WP.2 | Draft Report of the Conference |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/INF.1 | Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/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/2013/INF.3 | Procedural and Organizational Matters |
| CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/INF.4/Rev.1 | List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure. |
17. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/INF.6), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 16, the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/INF.5) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/6).
18. Mr. János Martonyi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, and Mr. Marty M. Natalegawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, presided over the beginning of the first plenary meeting after their election. Mr. Djibrill Yipènè Bassolé, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Burkina Faso, and Mr. Werner Bauwens, Special Envoy for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, presided over the second part of the first plenary meeting after the adoption of the Final Declaration of the Conference.

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).

19. Ms. Dell Higgin, Ambassador for Disarmament of New Zealand, Mr Juan Sandoval, Director General for the United Nations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and Mr. Rachmat Budiman, Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Vienna, presided over the second plenary meeting.
20. At the first plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 3, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Conference.
21. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 4, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia addressed consecutively the Conference on behalf of the Presidency. The Presidency welcomed the recent ratification of the Treaty by Guinea-Bissau and Iraq, which had brought the number of ratifying States to 161.
22. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 5, the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission addressed the Conference.
23. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 7, Mr. Mårten Grunditz, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations in New York, presented on behalf of Mexico and Sweden a progress report on the cooperation activities of these countries to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 8(c) of the 2011 Final Declaration, and on the results of a scientific conference entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Science and Technology 2013”, which was held in Vienna on 17-21 June 2013.
24. At its first and second plenary meetings, the Conference held, under agenda item 8, 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: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania (on behalf of the European Union), Malaysia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.
25. At the second plenary meeting, under agenda item 10, a statement on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference was made by Mr. Jonathan Granoff of the Global Security Institute.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE

26. 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.

27. 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.
28. At its second plenary meeting, under agenda item 11, the Conference adopted the report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/5).
29. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2013/6.
30. The Conference was closed at 18:45 on 27 September 2013.

Annex

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

1. We, the ratifying States, together with other States Signatories, met in New York on 27 September 2013 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date, thus ridding the world once and for all of nuclear test explosions. The entry into force of the CTBT is of vital importance as a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. We reiterate that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation and that, seventeen years after opening of the Treaty for signature, its entry into force is of the utmost urgency. We urge all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level.
2. We further reiterate that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. The ending of nuclear weapon testing is, thus, a meaningful step in the realization of the goal of eliminating nuclear weapons globally, and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Overwhelming support for the Treaty and its early entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly, which has called for signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible and has urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level. The United Nations Security Council Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in New York on 24 September 2009, which adopted resolution 1887, and the adoption by consensus of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), among other events, demonstrate continued strong international will to see this Treaty brought into force.
3. We welcome that 183 States have signed and 161 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 six States (Guatemala, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq) since the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. We recognize particularly the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia, a State listed in Annex 2, as a significant step towards the early entry into force of the Treaty. We urge all remaining States, especially those whose signatures and ratifications are necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty, to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay in order to achieve its earliest entry into force. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix. We welcome the expressions by a number of States, including some Annex 2 States, of their intention to pursue and complete their ratification processes soon.

4. We affirm the importance and urgency of achieving early entry into force of the Treaty as a crucial practical step for systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. It would mark a vital step towards the reduction of and the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear weapons by constraining their development and qualitative improvement, and would therefore strengthen the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. 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.
5. With respect to the nuclear tests announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006, 25 May 2009 and 12 February 2013, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/61/104, A/RES/63/87, A/RES/65/91, A/RES/66/64 and A/RES/67/76 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including S/RES/1718 (2006), S/RES/1874 (2009) and S/RES/2094 (2013), we continue to underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement agreed upon in the framework of the Six-Party Talks and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. We urge the Democratic People's Republic of Korea not to conduct any further nuclear tests and, recognizing the importance of commitments made by the Six Parties, call upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to fully comply with the 2005 Joint Statement. We also believe that the aforementioned events, internationally condemned, highlight the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty. The international reaction to these events is a testament to the normative strength of the Treaty and its contribution to the stigmatization of nuclear test explosions.
6. In addition, we appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in response to the nuclear test explosion announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013. On this occasion, the International Monitoring System of this verification regime successfully detected unusual seismic waveforms and infrasound signals, providing relevant and useful physical data to States Signatories promptly. Further measurements of radioactive noble gases later in April 2013 also confirmed the sensitivity and specificity of the monitoring network.
7. We reaffirm our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be capable of verifying compliance with the Treaty at its entry into force. The verification regime will be unprecedented in its global reach after entry into force of the Treaty and will thereby ensure confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments. We will continue to provide political and tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost-effective way, including the building up of the on-site inspection pillar of the verification regime and the progressive development of the coverage of the International Monitoring System, so that it will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at its entry into force. In this regard

we note the progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System, which currently has 276 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre, and in developing the on-site inspection regime.

8. We recognize that the International Monitoring System of the CTBT verification regime is capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. While not losing sight of the Treaty's objectives regarding nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we recall the rapid response of the Preparatory Commission to the tsunami and the ensuing nuclear power plant accident in 2011 in Fukushima, Japan, and wish to underline the importance of cooperation between the Preparatory Commission and other relevant international organizations in this regard. We will continue to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission.
9. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete steps towards early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures:
 - (a) Spare no efforts and use all avenues open to us, in conformity with international law, to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference and to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;
 - (b) Support and encourage bilateral, regional and multilateral outreach initiatives to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;
 - (c) Encourage ratifying States to continue the practice of selecting coordinators to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested countries, aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications;
 - (d) Maintain a contact list of countries among ratifying States which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities to achieve entry into force of the Treaty;
 - (e) Recognize that the establishment of a Group of Eminent Persons by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission will assist the activities of ratifying States to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force;
 - (f) 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;
 - (g) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue its international cooperation activities and the organizing of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields;
 - (h) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty, including through education and training initiatives, and demonstrating, on a provisional basis, and bearing in mind the purpose and specific mandates as foreseen in the Treaty, the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, inter alia, in such areas as the environment, earth science and technology, tsunami warning systems, detection of

the accidental release of radioactive particulates and gases, and possibly other disaster alert systems;

- (i) Request that the Provisional Technical Secretariat continue to provide States with legal assistance with respect to the ratification process and implementation measures and, in order to enhance these activities and their visibility, maintain a contact point for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;
- (j) Recalling the standing request by the United Nations General Assembly (A/RES/67/76) for an annual report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on these outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and States Signatories for this purpose on its public web site, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;
- (k) Encourage cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the Treaty and its objectives, as well as the need for its early entry into force.

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

List of States

A. States that have ratified the Treaty

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

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

B. The following 44 States, whose ratification is required for the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with Article XIV, are listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty

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

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

Algeria	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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