

13 December 2011

Original: English

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

New York, 23 September 2011

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 23 September 2011 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 first plenary meeting of the Conference. Mr Alain Juppé, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of France, and Mr Taïb Fassi-Fihri, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, who served together in the office of the Presidency of the previous such conference held in 2009 in New York, and who were selected as coordinators of ratifying States pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2009 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/6), were present at and addressed the opening meeting of the Conference.
3. The following 100 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, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, the Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Palau, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Singapore,

Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other State attended the Conference: Pakistan.
5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: the European Union, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the League of Arab States, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Organization of American States and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta.
6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 12 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), listed in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.4, attended the Conference.
7. A provisional list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations, entities and NGOs, is contained in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/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 first plenary meeting, on 23 September 2011, Mr Duarte presided over the consideration of items 1 and 2 of the draft provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/2/Rev.1). 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/2011/INF.3, at its first plenary meeting the Conference took the following decisions on these matters.
9. The Conference elected Mexico and Sweden in the office of the Presidency of the Conference by acclamation.
10. The Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/1).
11. The Conference adopted the agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/2/Rev.1) 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 Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Netherlands, Nigeria and Viet Nam 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, Canada, Germany, Slovakia and South Africa, 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 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, 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/2011/INF.4.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

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

CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/2/Rev.1	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/3*	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, 2011)
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/4/Rev.1	Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (i) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period September 2009 – August 2011 ¹
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/5/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/2011/WP.1/Rev.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/WP.2/Rev.1	Draft Report of the Conference
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.1 and Corr.1	Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/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/2011/INF.3	Procedural and Organizational Matters
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.4	List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.5	Provisional List of Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

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

17. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.7), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 16, the final version of the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/INF.6) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2011/6).
18. Ms Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, and Mr Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, presided over the beginning of the first plenary meeting after their election. Mr Pham Binh Minh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, presided over the second part of the first plenary meeting after the adoption of the Final Declaration of the Conference.
19. Ambassador Hans Lundborg, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission in Vienna, and Ambassador Luis Alfonso de Alba Góngora, Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations in New York, 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 Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden addressed consecutively the Conference on behalf of the Presidency. The Presidency welcomed the recent ratification of the Treaty by Guinea, which had brought the number of ratifying States to 155.
22. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 5, the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission addressed the Conference.
23. 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 States participated in this exchange with statements: Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, the Philippines, Poland (on behalf of the European Union), Portugal, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Trinidad and Tobago (which submitted a written statement), Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Viet Nam.
24. At the second meeting, speaking under agenda item 7, Mr Martin Briens, Deputy Permanent Representative of France in New York, and Mr Azzeddine Farhane, Director for the United Nations and the International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Morocco, presented a progress report on the cooperation activities of their countries to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2009 Final Declaration, and on the results of a scientific

conference entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Science and Technology 2011”, which was held in Vienna on 8-10 June 2011.

25. At the same meeting, under agenda item 10, a statement on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference was made by Ms Togzhan Kassenova of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

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/2011/5/Rev.2).
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/2011/6.
30. The Conference was closed at 18:05 on 23 September 2011.

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 23 September 2011 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, fifteen years after opening of the Treaty for signature, its entry into force is more urgent than ever before. 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. The 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 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 182 States have signed and 155 States have ratified the CTBT, including 35 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 since the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban 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 recent 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 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. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, we reaffirm our commitment, 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 use of new nuclear weapon technologies and any action that would defeat the object and purpose of the CTBT, and to maintain all existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test explosions, while stressing that these measures do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as 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 and 25 May 2009, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly resolutions A/RES/61/104, A/RES/63/87 and A/RES/65/91 and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including S/RES/1874 (2009), we continue to 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.
6. 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 270 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre, and in developing the on-site inspection regime.
7. We agree that in addition to its essential function, the CTBT verification system is capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. In this context we welcome the rapid response of the Preparatory Commission to the tsunami and the ensuing nuclear power plant accident on 11 March 2011 in Fukushima, Japan, and wish to underline the importance of cooperation between the Preparatory Commission and 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.
8. 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 initiatives by interested countries, the Preparatory Commission and the Provisional Technical Secretariat to promote the entry into force and universalization 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) 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) 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 to continue its international cooperation activities and the organizing of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields;
 - (g) 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;
 - (h) 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;
 - (i) Request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a ‘focal point’ for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain an 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;
 - (j) 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	Fiji	Mongolia
Albania	Finland	Montenegro
Algeria	France	Morocco
Andorra	Gabon	Mozambique
Antigua and Barbuda	Georgia	Namibia
Argentina	Germany	Nauru
Armenia	Ghana	Netherlands
Australia	Greece	New Zealand
Austria	Grenada	Nicaragua
Azerbaijan	Guinea	Niger
Bahamas	Guyana	Nigeria
Bahrain	Haiti	Norway
Bangladesh	Holy See	Oman
Barbados	Honduras	Palau
Belarus	Hungary	Panama
Belgium	Iceland	Paraguay
Belize	Ireland	Peru
Benin	Italy	Philippines
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Jamaica	Poland
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Japan	Portugal
Botswana	Jordan	Qatar
Brazil	Kazakhstan	Republic of Korea
Bulgaria	Kenya	Republic of Moldova
Burkina Faso	Kiribati	Romania
Burundi	Kuwait	Russian Federation
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Rwanda
Cameroon	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Canada	Latvia	Saint Lucia
Cape Verde	Lebanon	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Central African Republic	Lesotho	Samoa
Chile	Liberia	San Marino
Colombia	Libya	Senegal
Cook Islands	Liechtenstein	Serbia
Costa Rica	Lithuania	Seychelles
Côte d'Ivoire	Luxembourg	Sierra Leone
Croatia	Madagascar	Singapore
Cyprus	Malawi	Slovakia
Czech Republic	Malaysia	Slovenia
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Maldives	South Africa
Denmark	Mali	Spain
Djibouti	Malta	Sudan
Dominican Republic	Marshall Islands	Suriname
Ecuador	Mauritania	Sweden
El Salvador	Mexico	Switzerland
Eritrea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Tajikistan
Estonia	Monaco	
Ethiopia		

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Uganda	Uzbekistan
Togo	Ukraine	Vanuatu
Trinidad and Tobago	United Arab Emirates	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Tunisia	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Viet Nam
Turkey	United Republic of Tanzania	Zambia
Turkmenistan	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	Finland	Romania
Argentina	France	Russian Federation
Australia	Germany	Slovakia
Austria	Hungary	South Africa
Bangladesh	Italy	Spain
Belgium	Japan	Sweden
Brazil	Mexico	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Netherlands	Turkey
Canada	Norway	Ukraine
Chile	Peru	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Colombia	Poland	Viet Nam
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Republic of Korea	

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

Democratic People's Republic of Korea	India	Pakistan
---------------------------------------	-------	----------