

Vienna, 17-18 September 2007

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, was opened on 17 September 2007 by the United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mr Sergio Duarte, who acted on behalf of the Depositary of the Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. The following 106 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, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, the Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Latvia, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
3. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: Barbados, Iraq and Pakistan.
4. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

5. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 16 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the Conference, as listed in document CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/INF.2.
6. A provisional list of the delegations to the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, is contained in document CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/INF.3.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL DECISIONS

7. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 17 September 2007, the Conference elected, by acclamation, in the office of the Presidency of the Conference, Austria and Costa Rica. The Permanent Representative of Costa Rica, Ambassador Ana Teresa Dengo, presided over the adoption of the organizational and procedural items as listed in the draft provisional agenda (CTBT – Art. XIV/2007/2/Rev.1). The Permanent Representative of Austria, Ambassador Thomas Stelzer, presided over the 2nd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2007, and a segment of item 12 of the provisional agenda on the general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty.
8. At the 1st plenary meeting, the Conference adopted the rules of procedure for the Conference (CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/1).
9. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda and proposed timetable (CTBT – Art. XIV/2007/2/Rev.1) 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. Message of 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 a progress report 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.
10. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected the representatives of New Zealand, Poland and South Africa as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.
11. 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 Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Conference adopted the Report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/5) at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2007.
12. Also at the same 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, as Secretary of the Conference.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

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

CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/2/Rev.1	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/3	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 (Vienna, 2007)

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| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/4* | Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period September 2005 – September 2007 |
| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/5 | 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/2007/WP.1 | Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty |
| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/WP.2* | Draft Report of the Conference |
| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/INF.1/Rev.1 | Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty |
| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/INF.2 | List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure |
| CTBT – Art.XIV/2007/INF.3 | Provisional List of Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. |
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14. At the 1st plenary meeting of the Conference, the United Nations High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, Mr Sergio Duarte, delivered a message on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of the Conference.
 15. At the same meeting, Ms Ursula Plassnik, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, and Mr Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, jointly addressed the Conference on behalf of the countries elected in the Presidency. The two Ministers consecutively presided over the proceedings under agenda item 12 during the meeting. Minister Stagno presided over the 3rd plenary meeting.
 16. At the 1st plenary meeting, Mr Tibor Tóth, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, addressed the Conference.
 17. At the same meeting, under agenda item 11, Ambassador Peter Shannon, Permanent Representative of Australia, presented a progress report on cooperation to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty in accordance with measure (c) of the Final Declaration

and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2005/6, dated 26 September 2005). Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure 10(e) of the 2003 Final Declaration and to measure 11(e) of the 2005 Final Declaration to assist the coordinating State in the performance of its functions, presented a report covering his activities in this respect.

18. At its 1st to 3rd plenary meetings, from 17 to 18 September, under agenda item 12, the Conference held a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Representatives of the following 41 participating States made statements: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, the Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia (speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement), Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, the Philippines, Portugal (speaking on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
19. At the 3rd plenary meeting, on 18 September 2007, in accordance with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 14, statements were made by the following non-signatory States: Barbados and Pakistan.
20. At the same meeting, in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 15, a statement on behalf of NGOs attending the Conference was made by Ms Lilly Gundacker of the Women's Federation for World Peace International.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE

21. At the 3rd 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. At the time of the adoption of the Final Declaration, the Conference noted that representatives of the following non-signatory States had attended the Conference: Barbados, Iraq and Pakistan. The Conference welcomed them and expressed appreciation for their presence. 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.
22. At the same 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 paragraph 3 of Article XIV of the Treaty.
23. Also at the same meeting, the Conference considered and adopted its report.

ANNEX

FINAL DECLARATION

1. We the ratifiers, together with the States Signatories, met in Vienna from 17 to 18 September 2007 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 177 States and ratification by 140 States as of today, of which 1 has signed and 15, including 1 listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is required for its entry into force, have ratified since the 2005 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, 34 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 eleven years after its opening for signature on 24 September 1996. Relevant international developments since the 2005 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. 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 which 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, and agreed that he should continue to support the Article XIV Coordinator.
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 test announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly Resolution (A/RES/61/104), we underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the Joint Statement and the Initial Actions to implement it, agreed upon in the framework of the Six-Party Talks. We also believe that the aforementioned event 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 more than 200 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) Agree that the Special Representative appointed following agreements at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 2003, 2005 and 2007, will continue to assist the coordinating States in the performance of their function in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;
- (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 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;
- (h) 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;

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

Turkmenistan	United Kingdom of Great Britain	Uzbekistan
Uganda	and Northern Ireland	Vanuatu
Ukraine	United Republic of Tanzania	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
United Arab Emirates	Uruguay	Viet Nam
		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
Democratic People's	Netherlands	Great Britain and
Republic of Korea	Norway	Northern Ireland
Democratic Republic	Pakistan	United States of America
of the Congo	Peru	Viet Nam

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
Democratic Republic	Poland	Great Britain and
of the Congo	Republic of Korea	Northern Ireland
		Viet Nam

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

China	Indonesia	United States of America
Colombia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Egypt	Israel	

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

Democratic People's	India	Pakistan
Republic of Korea		