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

23-24 September 2021

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE

INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty (hereinafter called “the Conference”), was opened on 23 September 2021 by Ms Izumi Nakamitsu, United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, who acted on behalf of the Depository of the Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. Mr Abdulla Shahid, President of the General Assembly of the United Nations, addressed the first plenary meeting of the Conference. Mr Ramtane Lamamra, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria, and Mr Heiko Maas, Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany, who served as the Presidency of the previous conference in 2019, and were selected as coordinators of ratifying States pursuant to measure 10(c) of the 2019 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/6), 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: Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Germany, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Montenegro, Morocco, Namibia, the

* Reissued for technical reasons on 7 October 2021.

Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and Uruguay.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States 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.
6. Members of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Youth Group also addressed the Conference.
7. A list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations, will be issued after the closure of the Conference.

ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL DECISIONS

8. At the first plenary meeting, on 23 September 2021, Ms Nakamitsu presided over the consideration of items 1 and 2 of the draft provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/2). 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/2021/INF.4, at its first plenary meeting the Conference took the following decisions on these matters.
9. The Conference elected Italy and South Africa to the office of Presidency of the Conference by acclamation.
10. The Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/1 and Add.1).
11. The Conference adopted the agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/2) 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 non-governmental organizations
 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 Kenya, the Netherlands and Spain 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 Canada, Ireland, Kenya, Namibia and the Netherlands 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 Robert Floyd, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO, as Secretary of the Conference, in accordance with rule 11 of the rules of procedure.
 15. The Conference decided, in accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, on the attendance of its meetings by those specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations, listed in paragraph 5, which had applied to the Secretariat to attend the Conference.

WORK OF THE CONFERENCE

16. The Conference held a total of three plenary meetings with the following documents:

CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/1 and Add.1	Draft Rules of Procedure
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/2	Draft Provisional Agenda
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/3	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
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/4	Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (L) of the Final Declaration of the 2019 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period June 2019 – May 2021 [†]
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/WP.1	Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
	The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Declaration
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/5	Report of the Committee on the Credentials of Representatives to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/6	Report of the Conference
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.1	Progress Report on the Co-Presidency by Algeria and Germany of the Article XIV Process from September 2019 to September 2021
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.2	Information for participants. Note by the Secretariat
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.3	Information for non-governmental organizations. Note by the Secretariat
CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.4	Procedural and Organizational Matters

17. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.6), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 16, the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/INF.5) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/6).

18. Ms Naledi Pandor, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa and Ms Marina Sereni, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, acting on behalf of Mr Luigi Di Maio, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, presided over the beginning of the first plenary meeting after which Mr Alessandro

[†] 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).

Cortese, Permanent Representative of Italy to the CTBTO, acting on behalf of Minister Di Maio presided for the remainder of the first plenary meeting and over the third plenary meeting. Mr Rapulane Sydney Molekane, Permanent Representative of South Africa to the CTBTO, acting on behalf of Minister Pandor, presided over the second plenary meeting.

19. At the first plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 3, the Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs delivered the address of the United Nations Secretary-General to the Conference. The President of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Abdulla Shahid, also made a statement.
20. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 4, Ms Naledi Pandor, Minister of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa and Ms Marina Sereni, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, addressed the Conference on behalf of the Presidency.
21. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 5, the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, Mr Robert Floyd, made a statement.
22. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 1, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Algeria and the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs of Germany made statements, which included a progress report on the cooperation activities of Algeria and Germany to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 10(c) of the 2019 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art.XIV/2019/6).
23. At its first, second and third plenary meetings, under agenda item 8, 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 participating States made statements: Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, the Gambia, Hungary, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Montenegro, Namibia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Panama, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Uruguay. A statement on behalf of the European Union was also made by Mr Josep Borrell, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the European Commission.

CONCLUSION OF THE CONFERENCE

24. 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.

25. 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.
26. At its third plenary meeting, under agenda item 11, the Conference adopted the report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/5).
27. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2021/6.

ANNEX**FINAL DECLARATION
AND MEASURES TO PROMOTE THE ENTRY INTO FORCE
OF THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY****THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY DECLARATION****FINAL DECLARATION**

1. We, the ratifying States, together with other States Signatories, met on 23 and 24 September 2021 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the urgent entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We are deeply concerned that 25 years after opening for signature of the CTBT, the prospect for entry into force of the Treaty remains unclear. We affirm that a universal and effectively verifiable Treaty constitutes a fundamental instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. September 2021 coincides with the 25th anniversary of the CTBT. We mark this milestone by reaffirming the vital importance and urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT and urge all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level.
2. We reaffirm that overwhelming support for the Treaty and the urgency of its entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), most recently in resolution A/RES/75/87; the United Nations Security Council Summit on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament in New York on 24 September 2009, which adopted resolution 1887; the adoption by consensus of the conclusions and recommendations for follow-up actions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); the calls for the entry into force as soon as possible of the CTBT made during the process leading to the 2020 NPT Review Conference held in Vienna, Geneva and New York; and all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in 2019 and 2020 and all other resolutions and decisions relevant in the context of the CTBT, demonstrate continued strong international will and support to see this Treaty brought into force. We recall the deep concern expressed in the outcome document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference with respect to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of any use of nuclear weapons. We reconfirm that wide support has been expressed at the NPT Review Conferences since the CTBT opened for signature in 1996 for the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT at the earliest possible date as a vital multilateral instrument for nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.
3. We reiterate the importance of the process of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We welcome the range of mutually supportive ratification outreach activities, including, among others, activities of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Youth Group, and individual efforts by States Signatories including the “Friends of the CTBT” Ministerial Meeting, which share the objective of early entry into force of the Treaty. We commend the support given by the Executive Secretary and the Provisional

Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO to those activities.

4. We welcome that 185 States have signed and 170 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 signature and ratification of the Treaty by Cuba and its ratification by the Union of Comoros since the 2019 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. We urge the remaining eight Annex 2 States (listed in the Appendix), whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the CTBT, to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay, bearing in mind that the CTBT was opened for signature over 25 years ago, and call upon these States to take individual initiatives to sign and ratify the CTBT. In this regard, we would welcome opportunities to engage with the non-signatory States, in particular Annex 2 States. We would therefore like to encourage these States to participate in future sessions of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO as observers.
5. 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”. 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.
6. We note with regret that, since the 2019 Article XIV Conference there has been no tangible progress towards the ratification of the CTBT by nuclear weapon States, which is detrimental to our joint efforts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. We recall with resolve the undertaking by all nuclear-weapon States to ratify the CTBT with all expediency, while also noting that positive decisions by nuclear-weapon States will have a beneficial impact towards the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.
7. Within the mandate of the CTBT with regard to the prohibition of nuclear tests, we recall our condemnation of the six nuclear tests conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 2006. We appreciate the effectiveness of the CTBT verification regime demonstrated in relation to those nuclear tests, which highlight the urgent need for entry into force of the Treaty. We recall the DPRK’s statement in April 2018 concerning a moratorium on nuclear tests and efforts towards the dismantlement of the Punggye-ri nuclear test site, noting the statement made by DPRK in January 2020 of not being bound to that commitment any longer. We reiterate the importance of the full implementation of all relevant United Nations Security Council Resolutions, stating that “the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, and immediately cease all related

activities” while “keeping the DPRK’s actions under continuous review”, being “prepared to strengthen, modify, suspend or lift the measures as may be needed in light of the DPRK’s compliance”. We underscore the importance of the complete, verifiable and irreversible denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner including through Six-Party Talks. We welcome diplomatic efforts, inter alia including through holding summits by all Parties involved in this process and encourage a continued dialogue to this end. We call upon the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.

8. We remain fully committed to providing the political, technical and financial support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost effective way, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the 1996 Resolution establishing the Preparatory Commission, in particular the further build-up of all elements of the verification regime, which will be unprecedented in its global reach. We note with satisfaction the further progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS), which currently has 302[‡] certified facilities, the functioning of the International Data Centre (IDC), and the continuing progress in enhancing on-site inspection capabilities including through the conduct of build-up exercises upon the lessons learnt from the successful conduct of the Integrated Field Exercise held in Jordan in 2014. We welcome the transmission of IMS data to the IDC by all States on a testing and provisional operational basis before the entry into force of the Treaty, in accordance with the approved guidelines of the Nineteenth Session of the Preparatory Commission. We look forward to the entry into force of the Treaty, in accordance with Article XIV thereof, recognizing that only this will allow the use of the verification regime, with all of its elements, for verification purposes.
9. While bearing in mind the Treaty’s objective regarding nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we are encouraged by the fact that the IMS and the IDC of the CTBT verification regime, in addition to their mandate, have also demonstrated their utility in bringing tangible scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. We will continue to consider ways of ensuring that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission. We also recognize the importance of capacity building and the sharing of relevant expertise on the verification regime, including through holding Science and Technology conferences.
10. We reaffirm our determination to take concrete and actionable steps towards early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, and to this end adopt the following measures:
 - (a) Spare no effort and use all avenues open to us to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference and remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;
 - (b) Support and encourage mutually supportive outreach initiatives and activities at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty;

[‡] To be updated if needed.

- (c) Encourage ratifying States to continue the practice of designating coordinators to promote cooperation aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications, taking note of a coordinators' action plan to implement the measures adopted in this declaration;
- (d) Establish a contact list of countries among ratifying States which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities to achieve early entry into force of the Treaty;
- (e) Encourage the remaining Annex 2 States to provide, on a voluntary basis, information on practical steps towards signature/ratification of the Treaty;
- (f) Recognize the role of GEM in assisting activities of ratifying States to promote the objectives of the Treaty and to facilitate its early entry into force;
- (g) Encourage all States to actively participate in the annual International Day against Nuclear Tests as established by the UNGA resolution A/RES/64/35, which has been instrumental in increasing awareness and education about the effects of nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions;
- (h) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with various regional meetings in order to increase awareness of the important role the Treaty plays and encourage the sharing of experience within regions;
- (i) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue its international cooperation activities and the organization of workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields for the purpose of ratification outreach;
- (j) Call upon the Preparatory Commission to continue to promote the understanding of the Treaty, including through education and training initiatives, and demonstrating the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies to wider audiences, bearing in mind the purpose and specific mandates as foreseen in the Treaty;
- (k) Request that the PTS 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 list of national contact points for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;
- (l) Request the PTS to continue to act as a focal point for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and other States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and other States Signatories;
- (m) 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;
- (n) Reaffirm the need to fully support the work of the Preparatory Commission to complete the verification regime through international cooperation and the need to continue capacity building and the sharing of expertise;
- (o) Encourage all States to participate in and contribute to the completion of the verification regime and support the endeavors to enhance the effectiveness of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO through technical and political support to the PTS.

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

Lists of States

A. States that have ratified the Treaty

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

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

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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