

F – Nuclear Weapon Testing Treaties

Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water [Partial Test Ban Treaty]

[Opened for signature 5 August 1963,
entered into force 10 October 1963]

The Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, hereinafter referred to as the 'Original Parties',

Proclaiming as their principal aim the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control in accordance with the objectives of the United Nations which would put an end to the armaments race and eliminate the incentive to the production and testing of all kinds of weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Seeking to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time, determined to continue negotiations to this end, and desiring to put an end to the contamination of man's environment by radioactive substances,

Have agreed as follows;

Article I

1. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertake to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, at any place under its jurisdiction or control:

(a) in the atmosphere, beyond its limits, including outer space; or under water, including territorial waters or high seas; or

(b) in any other environment if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits of the State under whose jurisdiction or control such explosion is conducted. It is understood in this connection that the provisions of this subparagraph are without prejudice to the conclusion of a treaty resulting in the permanent banning of all nuclear test explosions, including all such explosions underground, the conclusion of which, as the Parties have stated in the Preamble to this Treaty, they seek to achieve.

2. Each of the Parties to this Treaty undertakes furthermore to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in, the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion, or any other nuclear explosion, anywhere which would take place in any of the environments described, or have the effect referred to, in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article II

1. Any Party may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Depositary Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to this Treaty. Thereafter, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties, the Depositary Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties, to consider such amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to this Treaty, including the votes of all of the Original Parties. The amendment shall enter into force for all Parties upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all the Original Parties.

Article III

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Original Parties — the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics — which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all the Original Parties and the deposit of their instruments of ratification.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are

deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession to this Treaty, the date of its entry into force, and the date of receipt of any requests for conferences or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article IV

This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty three months in advance.

Article V

This Treaty, of which the English and Russian texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depositary Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depositary Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate at the city of Moscow the fifth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

[Opened for signature 24 September 1996,
not in force 12 January 2010]

Preamble

The States Parties to this Treaty (hereinafter referred to as 'the States Parties'),

Welcoming the international agreements and other positive measures of recent years in the field of nuclear disarmament, including reductions in arsenals of nuclear weapons, as well as in the field of the prevention of nuclear proliferation in all its aspects,

Underlining the importance of the full and prompt implementation of such agreements and measures,

Convinced that the present international situation provides an opportunity to take further effective measures towards nuclear disarmament and against the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, and declaring their intention to take such measures,

Stressing therefore the need for continued systematic and progressive efforts to reduce nuclear weapons globally, with the ultimate goal of eliminating those weapons, and of general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recognizing 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,

Further recognizing that an end to all such nuclear explosions will thus constitute a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament,

Convinced that the most effective way to achieve an end to nuclear testing is through the conclusion of a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear test-ban treaty, which has long been one of the highest priority objectives of the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation,

Noting the aspirations expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water to seek to achieve the

discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time,

Noting also the views expressed that this Treaty could contribute to the protection of the environment,

Affirming the purpose of attracting the adherence of all States to this Treaty and its objective to contribute effectively to the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to the process of nuclear disarmament and therefore to the enhancement of international peace and security,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Basic Obligations

1. Each State Party undertakes 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 its jurisdiction or control.
2. Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

Article II

The Organization

A. General Provisions

1. The States Parties hereby establish the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty organization (hereinafter referred to as 'the Organization') to achieve the object and purpose of this Treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for consultation and cooperation among States Parties.
2. All States Parties shall be members of the Organization. A State Party shall not be deprived of its membership in the Organization.
3. The seat of the Organization shall be Vienna, Republic of Austria.
4. There are hereby established as organs of the Organization: the Conference of the States Parties, the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat, which shall include the International Data Centre.
5. Each State Party shall cooperate with the Organization in the exercise of its functions in accordance with this Treaty. States Parties shall consult, directly among themselves, or through the Organization or other appropriate international procedures, including procedures within the framework of the United Nations and in accordance with its Charter, on any matter which may be raised relating to the object and purpose, or the implementation of the provisions, of this Treaty.
6. The Organization shall conduct its verification activities provided for under this Treaty in the least intrusive manner possible consistent with the timely and efficient accomplishment of their objectives. It shall request only the information and data necessary to fulfil its responsibilities under this Treaty. It shall take every precaution to protect the confidentiality of information on civil and military activities and facilities coming to its knowledge in the implementation of this Treaty and, in particular, shall abide by the confidentiality provisions set forth in this Treaty.
7. Each State Party shall treat as confidential and afford special handling to information and data that it receives in confidence from the Organization in connection with the implementation of this Treaty. It shall treat such information and data exclusively in connection with its rights and obligations under this Treaty.
8. The Organization, as an independent body, shall seek to utilize existing expertise and facilities, as appropriate, and to maximize cost efficiencies, through cooperative arrangements with other international organizations such as the International Atomic Energy Agency. Such arrangements, excluding those of a minor and normal commercial and contractual nature, shall be set out in agreements to be submitted to the Conference of the States Parties for approval.
9. The costs of the activities of the Organization shall be met annually by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessments adjusted to take into account differences in membership between the United Nations and the Organization.
10. Financial contributions of States Parties to the Preparatory Commission shall be deducted in an appropriate way from their

contributions to the regular budget.

11. A member of the Organization which is in arrears in the payment of its assessed contribution to the Organization shall have no vote in the Organization if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contribution due from it for the preceding two full years. The Conference of the States Parties may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

B. The Conference of the States Parties

Composition, Procedures and Decision-making

12. The Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter referred to as 'the Conference') shall be composed of all States Parties. Each State Party shall have one representative in the Conference, who may be accompanied by alternates and advisers.
13. The initial session of the Conference shall be convened by the Depository no later than 30 days after the entry into force of this Treaty.
14. The Conference shall meet in regular sessions, which shall be held annually, unless it decides otherwise.
15. A special session of the Conference shall be convened:
 - (a) When decided by the Conference;
 - (b) When requested by the Executive Council; or
 - (c) When requested by any State Party and supported by a majority of the States Parties.

The special session shall be convened no later than 30 days after the decision of the Conference, the request of the Executive Council, or the attainment of the necessary support, unless specified otherwise in the decision or request.

16. The Conference may also be convened in the form of an Amendment Conference, in accordance with Article VII.
17. The Conference may also be convened in the form of a Review Conference in accordance with Article VI II.
18. Sessions shall take place at the seat of the Organization unless the Conference decides otherwise.
19. The Conference shall adopt its rules of procedure. At the beginning of each session, it shall elect its President and such other officers as may be required. They shall hold office until a new President and other officers are elected at the next session.
20. A majority of the States Parties shall constitute a quorum.
21. Each State Party shall have one vote.
22. The Conference shall take decisions on matters of procedure by a majority of members present and voting. Decisions on matters of substance shall be taken as far as possible by consensus. If consensus is not attainable when an issue comes up for decision, the President of the Conference shall defer any vote for 24 hours and during this period of deferment shall make every effort to facilitate achievement of consensus, and shall report to the Conference before the end of this period. If consensus is not possible at the end of 24 hours, the Conference shall take a decision by a two-thirds majority of members present and voting unless specified otherwise in this Treaty. When the issue arises as to whether the question is one of substance or not, that question shall be treated as a matter of substance unless otherwise decided by the majority required for decisions on matters of substance.
23. When exercising its function under paragraph 26 (k), the Conference shall take a decision to add any State to the list of States contained in Annex 1 to this Treaty in accordance with the procedure for decisions on matters of substance set out in paragraph 22. Notwithstanding paragraph 22, the Conference shall take decisions on any other change to Annex 1 to this Treaty by consensus.

Powers and Functions

24. The Conference shall be the principal organ of the Organization. It shall consider any questions, matters or issues within the scope of this Treaty, including those relating to the powers and functions of the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat, in accordance with this Treaty. It may make recommendations and take decisions on any questions, matters or issues within the scope of this Treaty raised by a State Party or brought to its attention by the Executive Council.
25. The Conference shall oversee the implementation of, and review compliance with, this Treaty and act in order to promote its object and purpose. It shall also oversee the activities of the Executive Council and the Technical Secretariat and may issue guidelines to either of them for the exercise of their functions.

26. The Conference shall:
- (a) Consider and adopt the report of the Organization on the implementation of this Treaty and the annual programme and budget of the Organization, submitted by the Executive Council, as well as consider other reports;
 - (b) Decide on the scale of financial contributions to be paid by States Parties in accordance with paragraph 9;
 - (c) Elect the members of the Executive Council;
 - (d) Appoint the Director-General of the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter referred to as 'the Director-General');
 - (e) Consider and approve the rules of procedure of the Executive Council submitted by the latter;
 - (f) Consider and review scientific and technological developments that could affect the operation of this Treaty. In this context, the Conference may direct the Director-General to establish a Scientific Advisory Board to enable him or her, in the performance of his or her functions, to render specialized advice in areas of science and technology relevant to this Treaty to the Conference, to the Executive Council or to States Parties. In that case, the Scientific Advisory Board shall be composed of independent experts serving in their individual capacity and appointed, in accordance with terms of reference adopted by the Conference, on the basis of their expertise and experience in the particular scientific fields relevant to the implementation of this Treaty;
 - (g) Take the necessary measures to ensure compliance with this Treaty and to redress and remedy any situation that contravenes the provisions of this Treaty, in accordance with Article V;
 - (h) Consider and approve at its initial session any draft agreements, arrangements, provisions, procedures, operational manuals, guidelines and any other documents developed and recommended by the Preparatory Commission;
 - (i) Consider and approve agreements or arrangements negotiated by the Technical Secretariat with States Parties, other States and international organizations to be concluded by the Executive Council on behalf of the Organization in accordance with paragraph 38 (h);
 - (j) Establish such subsidiary organs as it finds necessary for the exercise of its functions in accordance with this Treaty; and
 - (k) Update Annex 1 to this Treaty, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 23.

C. The Executive Council

Composition, Procedures and Decision-making

27. The Executive Council shall consist of 51 members. Each State Party shall have the right, in accordance with the provisions of this Article, to serve on the Executive Council.
28. Taking into account the need for equitable geographical distribution the Executive Council shall comprise:
- (a) Ten states Parties from Africa;
 - (b) Seven States Parties from Eastern Europe;
 - (c) Nine States Parties from Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (d) Seven States Parties from the Middle East and South Asia;
 - (e) Ten States Parties from North America and Western Europe; and
 - (f) Eight States Parties from South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East.

All States in each of the above geographical regions are listed in Annex 1 to this Treaty. Annex 1 to this Treaty shall be updated, as appropriate, by the Conference in accordance with paragraphs 23 and 26 (k). It shall not be subject to amendments or changes under the procedures contained in Article VII.

29. The members of the Executive Council shall be elected by the Conference. In this connection, each geographical region shall designate States Parties from that region for election as members of the Executive Council as follows:

- (a) At least one-third of the seats allocated to each geographical region shall be filled, taking into account political and security interests by States Parties in that region designated on the basis of the nuclear capabilities relevant to the Treaty as determined by international data as well as all or any of the following indicative criteria in the order of priority determined by each region:
 - (i) Number of monitoring facilities of the International

- Monitoring System;
 - (ii) Expertise and experience in monitoring technology; and
 - (iii) Contribution to the annual budget of the Organization;
- (b) One of the seats allocated to each geographical region shall be filled on a rotational basis by the State Party that is first in the English alphabetical order among the States Parties in that region that have not served as members of the Executive Council for the longest period of time since becoming States Parties or since their last term, whichever is shorter. A State Party designated on this basis may decide to forgo its seat. In that case, such a State Party shall submit a letter of renunciation to the Director-General, and the seat shall be filled by the State Party following next-in-order according to this sub-paragraph; and
- (c) The remaining seats allocated to each geographical region shall be filled by States Parties designated from among all the States Parties in that region by rotation or elections.
30. Each member of the Executive Council shall have one representative on the Executive Council, who may be accompanied by alternates and advisers.
31. Each member of the Executive Council shall hold office from the end of the session of the Conference at which that member is elected until the end of the second regular annual session of the Conference thereafter, except that for the first election of the Executive Council, 26 members shall be elected to hold office until the end of the third regular annual session of the Conference, due regard being paid to the established numerical proportions as described in paragraph 28.
32. The Executive Council shall elaborate its rules of procedure and submit them to the Conference for approval.
33. The Executive Council shall elect its Chairman from among its members.
34. The Executive Council shall meet for regular sessions. Between regular sessions it shall meet as may be required for the fulfilment of its powers and functions.
35. Each member of the Executive Council shall have one vote.
36. The Executive Council shall take decisions on matters of procedure by a majority of all its members. The Executive Council shall take decisions on matters of substance by a two-thirds majority of all its members unless specified otherwise in this Treaty. When the issue arises as to whether the question is one of substance or not, that question shall be treated as a matter of substance unless otherwise decided by the majority required for decisions on matters of substance.

Powers and Functions

37. The Executive Council shall be the executive organ of the Organization. It shall be responsible to the Conference. It shall carry out the powers and functions entrusted to it in accordance with this Treaty. In so doing, it shall act in conformity with the recommendations, decisions and guidelines of the Conference and ensure their continuous and proper implementation.
38. The Executive Council shall:
- (a) Promote effective implementation of, and compliance with, this Treaty;
 - (b) Supervise the activities of the Technical Secretariat;
 - (c) Make recommendations as necessary to the Conference for consideration of further proposals for promoting the object and purpose of this Treaty;
 - (d) Cooperate with the National Authority of each State Party;
 - (e) Consider and submit to the Conference the draft annual programme and budget of the Organization, the draft report of the Organization on the implementation of this Treaty, the report on the performance of its own activities and such other reports as it deems necessary or that the Conference may request;
 - (f) Make arrangements for the sessions of the Conference, including the preparation of the draft agenda;
 - (g) Examine proposals for changes, on matters of an administrative or technical nature, to the Protocol or the Annexes thereto, pursuant to Article VII, and make recommendations to the States Parties regarding their adoption;
 - (h) Conclude, subject to prior approval of the Conference, agreements or arrangements with States Parties, other States and international organizations on behalf of the Organization and supervise their implementation, with the exception of agreements or arrangements referred to in sub-paragraph (i);

- (i) Approve and supervise the operation of agreements or arrangements relating to the implementation of verification activities with States Parties and other States; and
- (j) Approve any new operational manuals and any changes to the existing operational manuals that may be proposed by the Technical Secretariat.

39. The Executive Council may request a special session of the Conference.

40. The Executive Council shall:

- (a) Facilitate cooperation among States Parties, and between States Parties and the Technical Secretariat, relating to the implementation of this Treaty through information exchanges;
- (b) Facilitate consultation and clarification among States Parties in accordance with Article IV; and
- (c) Receive, consider and take action on requests for, and reports on, on-site inspections in accordance with Article IV.

41. The Executive Council shall consider any concern raised by a State Party about possible non-compliance with this Treaty and abuse of the rights established by this Treaty. In doing so, the Executive Council shall consult with the States Parties involved and, as appropriate, request a State Party to take measures to redress the situation within a specified time. To the extent that the Executive Council considers further action to be necessary, it shall take, *inter alia*, one or more of the following measures:

- (a) Notify all States Parties of the issue or matter;
- (b) Bring the issue or matter to the attention of the Conference;
- (c) Make recommendations to the Conference or take action, as appropriate, regarding measures to redress the situation and to ensure compliance in accordance with Article V.

D. The Technical Secretariat

42. The Technical Secretariat shall assist States Parties in the implementation of this Treaty. The Technical Secretariat shall assist the Conference and the Executive Council in the performance of their functions. The Technical Secretariat shall carry out the verification and other function entrusted to it by this Treaty, as well as those functions delegated to it by the Conference or the Executive Council in accordance with this Treaty. The Technical Secretariat shall include, as an integral part, the International Data Centre.

43. The functions of the Technical Secretariat with regard to verification of compliance with this Treaty shall, in accordance with Article IV and the Protocol, include *inter alia*:

- (a) Being responsible for supervising and coordinating the operation of the International Monitoring System;
- (b) Operating the International Data Centre;
- (c) Routinely receiving, processing, analyzing and reporting on International Monitoring System data;
- (d) Providing technical assistance in, and support for, the installation and operation of monitoring stations;
- (e) Assisting the Executive Council in facilitating consultation and clarification among States Parties;
- (f) Receiving requests for on-site inspections and processing them, facilitating Executive Council consideration of such requests, carrying out the preparations for, and providing technical support during, the conduct of on-site inspections, and reporting to the Executive Council;
- (g) Negotiating agreements or arrangements with States Parties, other States and international organizations and concluding, subject to prior approval by the Executive Council, any such agreements or arrangements relating to verification activities with States Parties or other States; and
- (h) Assisting the States Parties through their National Authorities on other issues of verification under this Treaty.

44. The Technical Secretariat shall develop and maintain, subject to approval by the Executive Council, operational manuals to guide the operation of the various components of the verification regime, in accordance with Article IV and the Protocol. These manuals shall not constitute integral parts of this Treaty or the Protocol and may be changed by the Technical Secretariat subject to approval by the Executive Council. The Technical Secretariat shall promptly inform the States Parties of any changes in the operational manuals.

45. The functions of the Technical Secretariat with respect to administrative matters shall include:

- (a) Preparing and submitting to the Executive Council the draft programme and budget of the Organization;
- (b) Preparing and submitting to the Executive Council the

draft report of the Organization on the implementation of this Treaty and such other reports as the Conference or the Executive Council may request;

(c) Providing administrative and technical support to the Conference, the Executive Council and other subsidiary organs;

(d) Addressing and receiving communications on behalf of the Organization relating to the implementation of this Treaty; and

(e) Carrying out the administrative responsibilities related to any agreements between the Organization and other international organizations.

46. All requests and notifications by States Parties to the Organization shall be transmitted through their National Authorities to the Director-General. Requests and notifications shall be in one of the official languages of this Treaty. In response the Director-General shall use the language of the transmitted request or notification.

47. With respect to the responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat for preparing and submitting to the Executive Council the draft programme and budget of the Organization, the Technical Secretariat shall determine and maintain a clear accounting of all costs for each facility established as part of the International Monitoring System. Similar treatment in the draft programme and budget shall be accorded to all other activities of the Organization.

48. The Technical Secretariat shall promptly inform the Executive Council of any problems that have arisen with regard to the discharge of its functions that have come to its notice in the performance of its activities and that it has been unable to resolve through consultations with the State Party concerned.

49. The Technical Secretariat shall comprise a Director-General, who shall be its head and chief administrative officer, and such scientific, technical and other personnel as may be required. The Director-General shall be appointed by the Conference upon the recommendation of the Executive Council for a term of four years, renewable for one further term, but not thereafter. The first Director-General shall be appointed by the Conference at its initial session upon the recommendation of the Preparatory Commission.

50. The Director-General shall be responsible to the Conference and the Executive Council for the appointment of the staff and for the organization and functioning of the Technical Secretariat. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of professional expertise, experience, efficiency, competence and integrity. Only citizens of States Parties shall serve as the Director-General, as inspectors or as members of the professional and clerical staff. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible. Recruitment shall be guided by the principle that the staff shall be kept to the minimum necessary for the proper discharge of the responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat.

51. The Director-General may, as appropriate, after consultation with the Executive Council, establish temporary working groups of scientific experts to provide recommendations on specific issues.

52. In the performance of their duties, the Director-General, the inspectors, the inspection assistants and the members of the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other source external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action that might reflect adversely on their positions as international officers responsible only to the Organization. The Director-General shall assume responsibility for the activities of an inspection team.

53. Each State Party shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General, the inspectors, the inspection assistants and the members of the staff and shall not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

E. Privileges and Immunities

54. The Organization shall enjoy on the territory and in any other place under the jurisdiction or control of a State Party such legal capacity and such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.

55. Delegates of States Parties, together with their alternates and advisers, representatives of members elected to the Executive Council, together with their alternates and advisers, the Director-General, the inspectors, the inspection assistants and the members of the staff of the Organization shall enjoy such privileges

and immunities as are necessary in the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

56. The legal capacity, privileges and immunities referred to in this Article shall be defined in agreements between the Organization and the State Parties as well as in an agreement between the Organization and the State in which the Organization is seated. Such agreements shall be considered and approved in accordance with paragraph 26 (h) and (i).

57. Notwithstanding paragraphs 54 and 55, the privileges and immunities enjoyed by the Director-General, the inspectors, the inspection assistants and the members of the staff of the Technical Secretariat during the conduct of verification activities shall be those set forth in the Protocol.

Article III

National Implementation Measures

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, take any necessary measures to implement its obligations under this Treaty. In particular, it shall take any necessary measures:

(a) To prohibit natural and legal persons anywhere on its territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction as recognized by international law from undertaking any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty ;

(b) To prohibit natural and legal persons from undertaking any such activity anywhere under its control; and

(c) To prohibit, in conformity with international law, natural person possessing its nationality from undertaking any such activity anywhere.

2. Each State Party shall cooperate with other States Parties and afford the appropriate form of legal assistance to facilitate the implementation of the obligations under paragraph 1.

3. Each State Party shall inform the Organization of the measures taken pursuant to this Article.

4. In order to fulfill its obligations under the Treaty, each State Party shall designate or set up a National Authority and shall so inform the Organization upon entry into force of the Treaty for it. The National Authority shall serve as the national focal point for liaison with the Organization and with other States Parties.

Article IV

Verification

A. General Provisions

1. In order to verify compliance with this Treaty, a verification regime shall be established consisting of the following elements:

(a) An International Monitoring System;

(b) Consultation and clarification;

(c) On-site inspections; and

(d) Confidence-building measures.

At entry into force of this Treaty, the verification regime shall be capable of meeting the verification requirements of this Treaty.

2. Verification activities shall be based on objective information, shall be limited to the subject matter of this Treaty, and shall be carried out on the basis of full respect for the sovereignty of States Parties and in the least intrusive manner possible consistent with the effective and timely accomplishment of their objectives. Each State Party shall refrain from any abuse of the right of verification.

3. Each State Party undertakes in accordance with this Treaty to cooperate through its National Authority established pursuant to Article III, paragraph 4, with the Organization and with other States Parties to facilitate the verification of compliance with this Treaty by *inter alia*:

(a) Establishing the necessary facilities to participate in these verification measures and establishing the necessary communication;

(b) Providing data obtained from national stations that are part of the International Monitoring System;

(c) Participating, as appropriate, in a consultation and clarification process;

(d) Permitting the conduct of on-site inspections; and

(e) Participating, as appropriate, in confidence-building measures.

4. All States Parties, irrespective of their technical and financial capabilities, shall enjoy the equal right of verification and assume the equal obligation to accept verification.

5. For the purposes of this Treaty, no State Party shall be precluded from using information obtained by national technical

means of verification in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law, including that of respect for the sovereignty of States.

6. Without prejudice to the right of States Parties to protect sensitive installations, activities or locations not related to this Treaty, States Parties shall not interfere with elements of the verification regime of this Treaty or with national technical means of verification operating in accordance with paragraph 5.

7. Each State Party shall have the right to take measures to protect sensitive installations and to prevent disclosure of confidential information and data not related to this Treaty.

8. Moreover, all necessary measures shall be taken to protect the confidentiality of any information related to civil and military activities and facilities obtained during verification activities.

9. Subject to paragraph 8, information obtained by the Organization through the verification regime established by this Treaty shall be made available to all States Parties in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Treaty and the Protocol.

10. The provisions of this Treaty shall not be interpreted as restricting the international exchange of data for scientific purposes.

11. Each State Party undertakes to cooperate with the Organization and with other States Parties in the improvement of the verification regime, and in the examination of the verification potential of additional monitoring technologies such as electromagnetic pulse monitoring or satellite monitoring, with a view to developing, when appropriate, specific measures to enhance the efficient and cost-effective verification of this Treaty. Such measures shall, when agreed, be incorporated in existing provisions in this Treaty, the Protocol or as additional sections of the Protocol, in accordance with Article VII, or, if appropriate, be reflected in the operational manuals in accordance with Article II, paragraph 44.

12. The States Parties undertake to promote cooperation among themselves to facilitate and participate in the fullest possible exchange relating to technologies used in the verification of this Treaty in order to enable all States Parties to strengthen their national implementation of verification measures and to benefit from the application of such technologies for peaceful purposes.

13. The provisions of this Treaty shall be implemented in a manner which avoids hampering the economic and technological development of the States Parties for further development of the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Verification Responsibilities of the Technical Secretariat
[Eds...]

B. The International Monitoring System

[Eds...]

Funding the International Monitoring System

[Eds...]

Changes to the International Monitoring System

[Eds...]

Temporary Arrangements

[Eds...]

Cooperating National Facilities

[Eds...]

C. Consultation and Clarification

[Eds...]

D. On-Site Inspections

Request for an On-Site Inspection

[Eds...]

Follow-up After Submission of an On-Site Inspection Request

[Eds...]

Executive Council Decisions

The Executive Council shall take a decision on the on-site [Eds...]
33.

Follow-up after Executive Council Approval of an On-Site Inspection

[Eds...]

The Conduct of an On-Site Inspection

56. Each State Party shall permit the Organization to conduct an
[Eds...]

Observer

[Eds...]

Reports of an On-Site Inspection

62. Inspection reports shall contain:

[Eds...]

Frivolous or Abusive On-Site Inspection Requests

[Eds...]

E. Confidence-Building Measures

[Eds...]

Article V**Measures to Redress a Situation and to Ensure Compliance, Including Sanctions**

1. The Conference, taking into account, *inter alia*, the recommendations of the Executive Council, shall take the necessary measures, as set forth in paragraphs 2 and 3, to ensure compliance with this Treaty and to redress and remedy any situation which contravenes the provisions of this Treaty.
2. In cases where a State Party has been requested by the Conference or the Executive Council to redress a situation raising problems with regard to its compliance and fails to fulfil the request within the specified time, the Conference may, *inter alia*, decide to restrict or suspend the State Party from the exercise of its rights and privileges under this Treaty until the Conference decides otherwise.
3. In cases where damage to the object and purpose of this Treaty may result from non-compliance with the basic obligations of this Treaty, the Conference may recommend to States Parties collective measures which are in conformity with international law.
4. The Conference, or alternatively, if the case is urgent, the Executive Council, may bring the issue, including relevant information and conclusions to the attention of the United Nations.

Article VI**Settlement of Disputes**

1. Disputes that may arise concerning the application or the interpretation of this Treaty shall be settled in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Treaty and in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. When a dispute arises between two or more States Parties, or between one or more States Parties and the Organization, relating to the application or interpretation of this Treaty, the parties concerned shall consult together with a view to the expeditious settlement of the dispute by negotiation or by other peaceful means of the parties' choice, including recourse to appropriate organs of this Treaty and, by mutual consent, referral to the International Court of Justice in conformity with the Statute of the Court. The parties involved shall keep the Executive Council informed of actions being taken.
3. The Executive Council may contribute to the settlement of a dispute that may arise concerning the application or interpretation of this Treaty by whatever means it deems appropriate, including offering its good offices, calling upon the States Parties to a dispute to seek a settlement through a process of their own choice, bringing the matter to the attention of the Conference and recommending a time-limit for any agreed procedure.
4. The Conference shall consider questions related to disputes raised by States Parties or brought to its attention by the Executive Council. The Conference shall, as it finds necessary, establish or entrust organs with tasks related to the settlement of these disputes in conformity with Article II, paragraph 26 (j).
5. The Conference and the Executive Council are separately empowered, subject to authorization from the General Assembly of the United Nations, to request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question arising within the scope of the activities of the Organization. An

agreement between the Organization and the United Nations shall be concluded for this purpose in accordance with Article II, paragraph 38 (h).

6. This Article is without prejudice to Articles IV and V.

Article VII**Amendments**

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Treaty, any State Party may propose amendments to this Treaty, the Protocol, or the Annexes to the Protocol. Any State Party may also propose changes, in accordance with paragraph 7, to the Protocol or the Annexes thereto. Proposals for amendment shall be subject to the procedures in paragraphs 2 to 6. Proposals for changes, in accordance with paragraph 7, shall be subject to the procedures in paragraph 8.
2. The proposed amendment shall be considered and adopted only by an Amendment Conference.
3. Any proposal for an amendment shall be communicated to the Director-General, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and the Depositary and seek the views of the States Parties on whether an Amendment Conference should be convened to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Director-General no later than 30 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the Director-General shall convene an Amendment Conference to which all States Parties shall be invited.
4. The Amendment Conference shall be held immediately following a regular session of the Conference unless all States Parties that support the convening of an Amendment Conference request that it be held earlier. In no case shall an Amendment Conference be held less than 60 days after the circulation of the proposed amendment.
5. Amendments shall be adopted by the Amendment Conference by a positive vote of a majority of the States Parties with no State Party casting a negative vote.
6. Amendments shall enter into force for all States Parties 30 days after deposit of the instruments of ratification or acceptance by all those States Parties casting a positive vote at the Amendment Conference.
7. In order to ensure the viability and effectiveness of this Treaty, Parts I and III of the Protocol and Annexes 1 and 2 to the Protocol shall be subject to changes in accordance with paragraph 8, if the proposed changes are related only to matters of an administrative or technical nature. All other provisions of the Protocol and the Annexes thereto shall not be subject to changes in accordance with paragraph 8.
8. Proposed changes referred to in paragraph 7 shall be made in accordance with the following procedures:
 - (a) The text of the proposed changes shall be transmitted together with the necessary information to the Director-General. Additional information for the evaluation of the proposal may be provided by any State Party and the Director-General. The Director-General shall promptly communicate any such proposals and information to all States Parties, the Executive Council and the Depositary;
 - (b) No later than 60 days after its receipt, the Director-General shall evaluate the proposal to determine all its possible consequences for the provisions of this Treaty and its implementation and shall communicate any such information to all States Parties and the Executive Council;
 - (c) The Executive Council shall examine the proposal in the light of all information available to it, including whether the proposal fulfils the requirements of paragraph 7. No later than 90 days after its receipt, the Executive Council shall notify its recommendation, with appropriate explanations, to all States Parties for consideration. States Parties shall acknowledge receipt within 10 days;
 - (d) If the Executive Council recommends to all States Parties that the proposal be adopted, it shall be considered approved if no state Party objects to it within 90 days after receipt of the recommendation. If the Executive Council recommends that the proposal be rejected, it shall be considered rejected if no State Party objects to the rejection within 90 days after receipt of the recommendation;
 - (e) If a recommendation of the Executive Council does not meet with the acceptance required under sub-paragraph (d), a decision on the proposal, including whether it fulfils

- the requirements of paragraph 7, shall be taken as a matter of substance by the Conference at its next session;
- (f) The Director-General shall notify all States Parties and the Depositary of any decision under this paragraph;
 - (g) Changes approved under this procedure shall enter into force for all States Parties 180 days after the date of notification by the Director-General of their approval unless another time period is recommended by the Executive Council or decided by the Conference.

Article VIII

Review of the Treaty

1. Unless otherwise decided by a majority of the States Parties, ten years after the entry into force of this Treaty a Conference of the States Parties shall be held to review the operation and effectiveness of this Treaty, with view to assuring itself that the objectives and purposes in the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realized. Such review shall take into account any new scientific and technological developments relevant to this Treaty. On the basis of a request by any State Party, the Review Conference shall consider the possibility of permitting the conduct of underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. If the Review Conference decides by consensus that such nuclear explosions may be permitted, it shall commence work without delay, with a view to recommending to States Parties an appropriate amendment to this Treaty that shall preclude any military benefits of such nuclear explosions. Any such proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Director-General by any State Party and shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Article VII.
2. At intervals of ten years thereafter, further Review Conferences may be convened with the same objective, if the Conference so decides as a matter of procedure in the preceding year. Such Conferences may be convened after an interval of less than ten years if so decided by the Conference as a matter of substance.
3. Normally, any Review Conference shall be held immediately following the regular annual session of the Conference provided for in Article II.

Article IX

Duration and Withdrawal

1. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of this Treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests.
3. Withdrawal shall be effected by giving notice six months in advance to all other States Parties, the Executive Council, the Depositary and the United Nations Security Council. Notice of withdrawal shall include a statement of the extraordinary event or events which a State Party regards as jeopardizing its supreme interests.

Article X

Status of the Protocol and the Annexes

The Annexes to this Treaty, the Protocol, and the Annexes to the Protocol form an integral part of the Treaty. Any reference to this Treaty, includes the Annexes to this Treaty, the Protocol and the Annexes to the Protocol.

Article XI Signature

This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature before its entry into force.

Article XII Ratification

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States according to their respective constitutional processes.

Article XIII Accession

Any State which does not sign this Treaty before its entry into force may accede to it at any time thereafter.

Article XIV Entry into Force

1. This Treaty shall enter into force 180 days after the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification by all States listed in Annex

2 to this Treaty, but in no case earlier than two years after its opening for signature.

2. If this Treaty has not entered into force three years after the date of the anniversary of its opening for signature, the Depositary shall convene a Conference of the States that have already deposited their instruments of ratification on the request of a majority of those States. That Conference shall examine the extent to which the requirement set out in paragraph 1 has been met and shall consider and decide 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 this Treaty.

3. Unless otherwise decided by the Conference referred to in paragraph 2 or other such conferences, this process shall be repeated at subsequent anniversaries of the opening for signature of this Treaty, until its entry into force.

4. All States Signatories shall be invited to attend the Conference referred to in paragraph 2 and any subsequent conferences as referred to in paragraph 3, as observers.

5. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the 30th day following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

Article XV

Reservations

The Articles of and the Annexes to this Treaty shall not be subject to reservations. The provisions of the Protocol to this Treaty and the Annexes to the Protocol shall not be subject to reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of this Treaty.

Article XVI

Depositary

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be the Depositary of this Treaty and shall receive signatures, instruments of ratification and instruments of accession.
2. The Depositary shall promptly inform all States Signatories and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty and of any amendments and changes thereto, and the receipt of other notices.
3. The Depositary shall send duly certified copies of this Treaty to the Governments of the States Signatories and acceding States.
4. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depositary pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article XVII

Authentic Texts

This Treaty, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Annex 1 to the Treaty

List of States Pursuant to Article II, Paragraph 28

Africa

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Eastern Europe

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Yugoslavia.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize,

Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Middle East and South Asia

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Maldives, Oman, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen.

North America and Western Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Holy see, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Fiji, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Myanmar, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Viet Nam.

Annex 2 to the Treaty

List of States Pursuant to Article XIV

List of States members of the Conference on Disarmament as at 18 June 1996 which formally participated in the work of the 1996 session of the Conference and which appear in Table 1 of the International Atomic Energy Agency's April 1996 edition of 'Nuclear Power Reactors in the World', and of States members of the Conference on Disarmament as at 18 June 1996 which formally participated in the work of the 1996 session of the Conference and which appear in Table 1 of the International Atomic Energy Agency's December 1995 edition of 'Nuclear Research Reactors in the World':

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

Protocol to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

Part I — The International Monitoring System and International Data Centre Functions

A. General Provisions

1. The International Monitoring System shall comprise monitoring facilities as set out in Article IV, paragraph 16, and respective means of communication.
2. The monitoring facilities incorporated into the International Monitoring System shall consist of those facilities specified in Annex 1 to this Protocol. The International Monitoring System shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the relevant operational manuals.
3. The Organization, in accordance with Article II, shall, in cooperation and consultation with the States Parties, with other States, and with international organizations as appropriate, establish and coordinate the operation and maintenance, and any future agreed modification or development of the International Monitoring System.
4. In accordance with appropriate agreements or arrangements and procedures, a State Party or other State hosting or otherwise taking responsibility for International Monitoring System facilities and the Technical Secretariat shall agree and

cooperate in establishing, operating, upgrading, financing, and maintaining monitoring facilities, related certified laboratories and respective means of communication within areas under its jurisdiction or control or elsewhere in conformity with international law. Such cooperation shall be in accordance with the security and authentication requirements and technical specifications contained in the relevant operational manuals. Such a State shall give the Technical Secretariat authority to access a monitoring facility for checking equipment and communication links, and shall agree to make the necessary changes in the equipment and the operational procedures to meet agreed requirements. The Technical Secretariat shall provide to such States appropriate technical assistance as is deemed by the Executive Council to be required for the proper functioning of the facility as part of the International Monitoring System.

5. Modalities for such cooperation between the Organization and States Parties or States hosting or otherwise taking responsibility for facilities of the International Monitoring System shall be set out in agreements or arrangements as appropriate in each case.

B. Seismological Monitoring

6. Each State Party undertakes to cooperate in an international exchange of seismological data to assist in the verification of compliance with this Treaty. This cooperation shall include the establishment and operation of a global network of primary and auxiliary seismological monitoring stations. These stations shall provide data in accordance with agreed procedures to the International Data Centre.

7. The network of primary stations shall consist of the 50 stations specified in Table 1-A of Annex 1 to this Protocol. These stations shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual for Seismological Monitoring and the International Exchange of Seismological Data. Uninterrupted data from the primary stations shall be transmitted, directly or through a national data centre, on-line to the International Data Centre.

8. To supplement the primary network, an auxiliary network of 120 stations shall provide information, directly or through a national data centre, to the International Data Centre on request. The auxiliary stations to be used are listed in Table 1-B of Annex 1 to this Protocol. The auxiliary stations shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual for Seismological Monitoring and the International Exchange of Seismological Data. Data from the auxiliary stations may at any time be requested by the International Data Centre and shall be immediately available through on-line computer connections.

C. Radionuclide Monitoring

9. Each State Party undertakes to cooperate in an international exchange of data on radionuclides in the atmosphere to assist in the verification of compliance with this Treaty. This cooperation shall include the establishment and operation of a global network of radionuclide monitoring stations and certified laboratories. The network shall provide data in accordance with agreed procedures to the International Data Centre.

10. The network of stations to measure radionuclides in the atmosphere shall comprise an overall network of 80 stations, as specified in Table 2-A of Annex 1 to this Protocol. All stations shall be capable of monitoring for the presence of relevant particulate matter in the atmosphere. Forty of these stations shall also be capable of monitoring for the presence of relevant noble gases upon the entry into force of this Treaty. For this purpose the Conference, at its initial session, shall approve a recommendation by the Preparatory Commission as to which 40 stations from Table 2-A of Annex 1 to this Protocol shall be capable of noble gas monitoring. At its first regular annual session, the Conference shall consider and decide on a plan for implementing noble gas monitoring capability throughout the network. The Director-General shall prepare a report to the Conference on the modalities for such implementation. All monitoring stations shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual for Radionuclide Monitoring and the International Exchange of Radionuclide Data.

11. The network of radionuclide monitoring stations shall be supported by laboratories, which shall be certified by the Technical Secretariat in accordance with the relevant operational manual for the performance, on contract to the Organization and on a fee-for-

service basis, of the analysis of samples from radionuclide monitoring stations. Laboratories specified in Table 2-B of Annex 1 to this Protocol, and appropriately equipped, shall, as required, also be drawn upon by the Technical Secretariat to perform additional analysis of samples from radionuclide monitoring stations. With the agreement of the Executive Council, further laboratories may be certified by the Technical Secretariat to perform the routine analysis of samples from manual monitoring stations where necessary. All certified laboratories shall provide the results of such analysis to the International Data Centre, and in so doing shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual on Radionuclide Monitoring and the International Exchange of Radionuclide Data.

D. Hydroacoustic Monitoring

12. Each State Party undertakes to cooperate in an international exchange of hydroacoustic data to assist in the verification of compliance with this Treaty. This cooperation shall include the establishment and operation of a global network of hydroacoustic monitoring stations. These stations shall provide data in accordance with agreed procedures to the International Data Centre.

13. The network of hydroacoustic stations shall consist of the stations specified in Table 3 of Annex 1 to this Protocol, and shall comprise an overall network of six hydrophone and five T-phase stations. These stations shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual for Hydroacoustic Monitoring and the International Exchange of Hydroacoustic Data.

E. Infrasound Monitoring

14. Each State Party undertakes to cooperate in an international exchange of infrasound data to assist in the verification of compliance with this Treaty. This cooperation shall include the establishment and operation of a global network of infrasound monitoring stations. These stations shall provide data in accordance with agreed procedures to the International Data Centre.

15. The network of infrasound stations shall consist of the stations specified in Table 4 of Annex 1 to this Protocol, and shall comprise an overall network of 60 stations. These stations shall fulfil the technical and operational requirements specified in the Operational Manual for Infrasound Monitoring and the International Exchange of Infrasound Data.

F. International Data Centre Functions

16. The International Data Centre shall receive, collect, process, analyze, report on and archive data from International Monitoring System facilities, including the results of analysis conducted at certified laboratories.

17. The procedures and standard event screening criteria to be used by the International Data Centre in carrying out its agreed functions, in particular for the production of standard reporting products and for the performance of standard range of services for States Parties, shall be elaborated in the Operational Manual for the International Data Centre and shall be progressively developed. The procedures and criteria developed initially by the Preparatory Commission shall be approved by the Conference at its initial session.

International Data Centre Standard Products

18. The International Data Centre shall apply on a routine basis automatic processing methods and interactive human analysis to raw International Monitoring System data in order to produce and archive standard International Data Centre products on behalf of all States Parties. These products shall be provided at no cost to States Parties and shall be without prejudice to final judgements with regard to the nature of any event, which shall remain the responsibility of States Parties, and shall include:

- (a) Integrated lists of all signals detected by the International Monitoring System, as well as standard event lists and bulletins, including the values and associated uncertainties calculated for each event located by the International Data Centre, based on a set of standard parameters;
- (b) Standard screened event bulletins that result from the application to each event by the International Data Centre of standard event screening criteria, making use of the characterisation parameters specified in Annex 2 to this

Protocol, with the objective of characterising, highlighting in the standard event bulletin, and thereby screening out, events considered to be consistent with natural phenomena or non-nuclear, man-made phenomena. The standard event bulletin shall indicate numerically for each event the degree to which that event meets or does not meet the event screening criteria. In applying standard event screening, the International Data Centre shall use both global and supplementary screening criteria to take account of regional variations where applicable. The International Data Centre shall progressively enhance its technical capabilities as experience is gained in the operation of the International Monitoring System;

(c) Executive summaries, which summarise the data acquired and archived by the International Data Centre, the products of the International Data Centre, and the performance and operational status of the International Monitoring System and International Data Centre; and

(d) Extracts or subsets of the standard International Data Centre products specified in sub-paragraphs (a) to (c), selected according to the request of an individual State Party.

19. The International Data Centre shall carry out, at no cost to States Parties, special studies to provide in-depth, technical review by expert analysis of data from the International Monitoring System, if requested by the Organization or by a State Party, to improve the estimated values for the standard signal and event parameters.

International Data Centre Services to States Parties

20. The International Data Centre shall provide States Parties with open, equal, timely and convenient access to all International Monitoring System data, raw or processed, all International Data Centre products, and all other International Monitoring System data in the archive of the International Data Centre or, through the International Data Centre, of International Monitoring System facilities. The methods for supporting data access and the provision of data shall include the following services:

(a) Automatic and regular forwarding to a State Party of the product of the International Data Centre or the selection by the State Party thereof, and, as requested, the selection by the State Party of International Monitoring System data;

(b) The provision of the data or products generated in response to a requests by States Parties for the retrieval from the International Data Centre and International Monitoring System facility archives of data and products, including interactive electronic access to the International Data Centre data base; and

(c) Assisting individual States Parties, at their request and at no cost for reasonable efforts, with expert technical analysis of International Monitoring System data and other relevant data provided by the requesting State Party, in order to help the State Party concerned to identify the source of specific events. The output of any such technical analysis shall be considered a product of the requesting State Party, but shall be available to all States Parties.

The International Data Centre services specified in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) shall be made available at no cost to each State Party. The volumes and formats of data shall be set out in the Operational Manual for the International Data Centre.

National Event Screening

21. The International Data Centre shall, if requested by a State Party, apply to any of its standard products, on a regular and automatic basis, national event screening criteria established by that State Party, and provide the results of such analysis to that State Party. This service shall be undertaken at no cost to the requesting State Party. The output of such national event screening processes shall be considered a product of the requesting State Party.

Technical Assistance

22. The International Data Centre shall, where required, provide technical assistance to individual States Parties;

(a) In formulating their requirements for selection and screening of data and products;

(b) By installing at the International Data Centre, at no cost to a requesting State Party for reasonable efforts, computer algorithms or software provided by that State Party to compute new signal and event parameters that are not included in the Operational Manual for the International Data Centre, the

output being considered products of the requesting State Party; and

(c) By assisting States Parties to develop the capability to receive process and analyse International Monitoring System data at a national data centre.

23. The International Data Centre shall continuously monitor and report on the operational status of the International Monitoring System facilities, of communications links, and of its own processing systems. It shall provide immediate notification to those responsible should the operational performance of any component fail to meet agreed levels set out in the relevant operational manual.

Part II — On-Site Inspections

A. General Provisions

[Eds...]

B. Standing Arrangements

[Eds...]

C. On-Site Inspection Request, Inspection Mandate and Notification Of Inspection

[Eds...]

D. Pre-Inspection Activities

[Eds...]

E. Conduct Of Inspections

[Eds...]

Part III — Confidence-Building Measures

1. Pursuant to Article IV, paragraph 68, each State Party shall, on a voluntary basis, provide the Technical Secretariat with notification of any chemical explosion using 300 tonnes or greater of TNT-equivalent blasting material detonated as a single explosion anywhere on its territory, or at any place under its jurisdiction or control. If possible, such notification shall be provided in advance. Such notification shall include details on location, time, quantity and type of explosive used, as well as on the configuration and intended purpose of the blast.

2. Each State Party shall, on a voluntary basis, as soon as possible after the entry into force of this Treaty provide to the Technical Secretariat, and at annual intervals thereafter update, information related to its national use of all other chemical explosions greater than 300 tonnes TNT-equivalent. In particular, the State Party shall seek to advise:

(a) The geographic locations of sites where the explosions originate;

(b) The nature of activities producing them and the general profile and frequency of such explosions;

(c) Any other relevant detail, if available; and to assist the Technical Secretariat in clarifying the origins of any such event detected by the International Monitoring System.

3. A State Party may, on a voluntary and mutually-acceptable basis, invite representatives of the Technical Secretariat or of other States Parties to visit sites within its territory referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.

4. For the purpose of calibrating the International Monitoring System, States Parties may liaise with the Technical Secretariat to carry out chemical calibration explosions or to provide relevant information on chemical explosions planned for other purposes.

Annex 1 to the Protocol

Table 1-A — List of Seismological Stations Compromising the Primary Network

Table 1-B List of Seismological Stations Comprising the Auxiliary Network

Table 2-A List of Radionuclide Stations

Table 2-B List of Radionuclide Laboratories

Table 3 List of Hydroacoustic Stations

Table 4 List of Infrasound Station

[The full tables can be found at:

http://pws.ctbto.org/treaty/treaty_text.pdf pp.158-188]

Annex 2 to the Protocol

List of Characterisation Parameters for International Data Centre Standard Event Screening

1. The International Data Centre standard event screening criteria shall be based on the standard event characterisation parameters determined during the combined processing of data from all the monitoring technologies in the International Monitoring System. Standard event screening shall make use of both global and supplementary screening criteria to take account of regional variations where applicable.

2. For events detected by the International Monitoring System seismic component, the following parameters, *inter alia*, may be used:

- location of the event;
- depth of the event;
- ratio of the magnitude of surface waves to body waves;
- signal frequency content;
- spectral ratios of phases;
- spectral scalloping;
- first motion of the P-wave;
- focal mechanism;
- relative excitation of seismic phases;
- comparative measures to other events and groups of events; and
- regional discriminants where applicable.

3. For events detected by the International Monitoring System hydroacoustic component, the following parameters, *inter alia*, may be used:

- signal frequency content including corner frequency, wide-band energy and mean Centre frequency and bandwidth;
- frequency-dependent duration of signals;
- spectral ratio; and
- indications of bubble-pulse signals and bubble-pulse delay.

4. For events detected by the International Monitoring System infrasound component, the following parameters, *inter alia*, may be used:

- signal frequency content and dispersion;
- signal duration; and
- peak amplitude.

5. For events detected by the International Monitoring System radionuclide component, the following parameters, *inter alia*, may be used:

- concentration of background natural and man-made radionuclides;
- concentration of specific fission and activation products outside normal observations; and
- ratios of one specific fission and activation product to another.

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty – Signatures and Ratifications

[as at 12 January 2010]

Total States:195 Total Signed:182 Total Ratified:151

Not signed: 13 Not Ratified: 44

| State | Signature | Ratification |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Afghanistan | 24 SEP 2003 | 24 SEP 2003 |
| Albania | 27 SEP 1996 | 23 APR 2003 |
| †Algeria | 15 OCT 1996 | 11 JUL 2003 |
| Andorra | 24 SEP 1996 | 12 JUL 2006 |
| Angola | 27 SEP 1996 | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 16 APR 1997 | 11 JAN 2006 |
| †Argentina | 24 SEP 1996 | 04 DEC 1998 |
| Armenia | 01 OCT 1996 | 12 JUL 2006 |
| †Australia | 24 SEP 1996 | 09 JUL 1998 |
| †Austria | 24 SEP 1996 | 13 MAR 1998 |
| Azerbaijan | 28 JUL 1997 | 02 FEB 1999 |
| Bahamas | 04 FEB 2005 | 30 NOV 2007 |
| Bahrain | 24 SEP 1996 | 12 APR 2004 |
| †Bangladesh | 24 OCT 1996 | 08 MAR 2000 |
| Barbados | 14 JAN 2008 | 14 JAN 2008 |
| Belarus | 24 SEP 1996 | 13 SEP 2000 |
| †Belgium | 24 SEP 1996 | 29 JUN 1999 |
| Belize | 14 NOV 2001 | 26 MAR 2004 |
| Benin | 27 SEP 1996 | 06 MAR 2001 |
| Bhutan | | |
| Bolivia | 24 SEP 1996 | 04 OCT 1999 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 24 SEP 1996 | 26 OCT 2006 |
| Botswana | 16 SEP 2002 | 28 OCT 2002 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|
| †Brazil | 24 SEP 1996 | 24 JUL 1998 | Lithuania | 07 OCT 1996 | 07 FEB 2000 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 22 JAN 1997 | | Luxembourg | 24 SEP 1996 | 26 MAY 1999 |
| †Bulgaria | 24 SEP 1996 | 29 SEP 1999 | Madagascar | 09 OCT 1996 | 15 SEP 2005 |
| Burkina Faso | 27 SEP 1996 | 17 APR 2002 | Malawi | 09 OCT 1996 | 21 NOV 2008 |
| Burundi | 24 SEP 1996 | 24 SEP 2008 | Malaysia | 23 JUL 1998 | 17 JAN 2008 |
| Cambodia | 26 SEP 1996 | 10 NOV 2000 | Maldives | 01 OCT 1997 | 07 SEP 2000 |
| Cameroon | 16 NOV 2001 | 06 FEB 2006 | Mali | 18 FEB 1997 | 04 AUG 1999 |
| †Canada | 24 SEP 1996 | 18 DEC 1998 | Malta | 24 SEP 1996 | 23 JUL 2001 |
| Cape Verde | 01 OCT 1996 | 01 MAR 2006 | Marshall Islands | 24 SEP 1996 | 28 OCT 2009 |
| Central African Republic | 19 DEC 2001 | | Mauritania | 24 SEP 1996 | 30 APR 2003 |
| Chad | 08 OCT 1996 | | Mauritius | | |
| †Chile | 24 SEP 1996 | 12 JUL 2000 | †Mexico | 24 SEP 1996 | 05 OCT 1999 |
| †China | 24 SEP 1996 | | Micronesia, Federated States of | 24 SEP 1996 | 25 JUL 1997 |
| †Colombia | 24 SEP 1996 | 29 JAN 2008 | Moldova | 24 SEP 1997 | 16 JAN 2007 |
| Comoros | 12 DEC 1996 | | Monaco | 01 OCT 1996 | 18 DEC 1998 |
| Congo | 11 FEB 1997 | | Mongolia | 01 OCT 1996 | 08 AUG 1997 |
| Cook Islands | 05 DEC 1997 | 06 SEP 2005 | Montenegro | 23 OCT 2006 | 23 OCT 2006 |
| Costa Rica | 24 SEP 1996 | 25 SEP 2001 | Morocco | 24 SEP 1996 | 17 APR 2000 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 25 SEP 1996 | 11 MAR 2003 | Mozambique | 26 SEP 1996 | 4 NOV 2008 |
| Croatia | 24 SEP 1996 | 02 MAR 2001 | Myanmar | 25 NOV 1996 | |
| Cuba | | | Namibia | 24 SEP 1996 | 29 JUN 2001 |
| Cyprus | 24 SEP 1996 | 18 JUL 2003 | Nauru | 08 SEP 2000 | 12 NOV 2001 |
| Czech Republic | 12 NOV 1996 | 11 SEP 1997 | Nepal | 08 OCT 1996 | |
| †Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | | †Netherlands | 24 SEP 1996 | 23 MAR 1999 |
| †Democratic Republic of the Congo | 04 OCT 1996 | 28 SEP 2004 | New Zealand | 27 SEP 1996 | 19 MAR 1999 |
| Denmark | 24 SEP 1996 | 21 DEC 1998 | Nicaragua | 24 SEP 1996 | 05 DEC 2000 |
| Djibouti | 21 OCT 1996 | 15 JUL 2005 | Niger | 03 OCT 1996 | 09 SEP 2002 |
| Dominica | | | Nigeria | 08 SEP 2000 | 27 SEP 2001 |
| Dominican Republic | 03 OCT 1996 | 4 SEP 2007 | Niue | | |
| Ecuador | 24 SEP 1996 | 12 NOV 2001 | †Norway | 24 SEP 1996 | 15 JUL 1999 |
| †Egypt | 14 OCT 1996 | | Oman | 23 SEP 1999 | 13 JUN 2003 |
| El Salvador | 24 SEP 1996 | 11 SEP 1998 | †Pakistan | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | 09 OCT 1996 | | Palau | 12 AUG 2003 | 1 AUG 2007 |
| Eritrea | 11 NOV 2003 | 11 NOV 2003 | Panama | 24 SEP 1996 | 23 MAR 1999 |
| Estonia | 20 NOV 1996 | 13 AUG 1999 | Papua New Guinea | 25 SEP 1996 | |
| Ethiopia | 25 SEP 1996 | 08 AUG 2006 | Paraguay | 25 SEP 1996 | 04 OCT 2001 |
| Fiji | 24 SEP 1996 | 10 OCT 1996 | †Peru | 25 SEP 1996 | 12 NOV 1997 |
| †Finland | 24 SEP 1996 | 15 JAN 1999 | Philippines | 24 SEP 1996 | 23 FEB 2001 |
| †France | 24 SEP 1996 | 06 APR 1998 | †Poland | 24 SEP 1996 | 25 MAY 1999 |
| Gabon | 07 OCT 1996 | 20 SEP 2000 | Portugal | 24 SEP 1996 | 26 JUN 2000 |
| Gambia | 09 APR 2003 | | Qatar | 24 SEP 1996 | 03 MAR 1997 |
| Georgia | 24 SEP 1996 | 27 SEP 2002 | †Republic of Korea | 24 SEP 1996 | 24 SEP 1999 |
| †Germany | 24 SEP 1996 | 20 AUG 1998 | †Romania | 24 SEP 1996 | 05 OCT 1999 |
| Ghana | 03 OCT 1996 | | †Russian Federation | 24 SEP 1996 | 30 JUN 2000 |
| Greece | 24 SEP 1996 | 21 APR 1999 | Rwanda | 30 NOV 2004 | 30 NOV 2004 |
| Grenada | 10 OCT 1996 | 19 AUG 1998 | Saint Kitts and Nevis | 23 MAR 2004 | 27 APR 2005 |
| Guatemala | 20 SEP 1999 | | Saint Lucia | 04 OCT 1996 | 05 APR 2001 |
| Guinea | 03 OCT 1996 | | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 02 JUL 2009 | 23 SEP 2009 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 11 APR 1997 | | Samoa | 09 OCT 1996 | 27 SEP 2002 |
| Guyana | 07 SEP 2000 | 07 MAR 2001 | San Marino | 07 OCT 1996 | 12 MAR 2002 |
| Haiti | 24 SEP 1996 | 01 DEC 2005 | Sao Tome and Principe | 26 SEP 1996 | |
| Holy See | 24 SEP 1996 | 18 JUL 2001 | Saudi Arabia | | |
| Honduras | 25 SEP 1996 | 30 OCT 2003 | Senegal | 26 SEP 1996 | 09 JUN 1999 |
| †Hungary | 25 SEP 1996 | 13 JUL 1999 | Serbia | 08 JUN 2001 | 19 MAY 2004 |
| Iceland | 24 SEP 1996 | 26 JUN 2000 | Seychelles | 24 SEP 1996 | 13 APR 2004 |
| †India | | | Sierra Leone | 08 SEP 2000 | 17 SEP 2001 |
| †Indonesia | 24 SEP 1996 | | Singapore | 14 JAN 1999 | 10 NOV 2001 |
| †Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 24 SEP 1996 | | †Slovakia | 30 SEP 1996 | 03 MAR 1998 |
| Iraq | 19 AUG 2008 | | Slovenia | 24 SEP 1996 | 31 AUG 1999 |
| Ireland | 24 SEP 1996 | 15 JUL 1999 | Solomon Islands | 03 OCT 1996 | |
| †Israel | 25 SEP 1996 | | Somalia | | |
| †Italy | 24 SEP 1996 | 01 FEB 1999 | †South Africa | 24 SEP 1996 | 30 MAR 1999 |
| Jamaica | 11 NOV 1996 | 13 NOV 2001 | †Spain | 24 SEP 1996 | 31 JUL 1998 |
| †Japan | 24 SEP 1996 | 08 JUL 1997 | Sri Lanka | 24 OCT 1996 | |
| Jordan | 26 SEP 1996 | 25 AUG 1998 | Sudan | 10 JUN 2004 | 10 JUN 2004 |
| Kazakhstan | 30 SEP 1996 | 14 MAY 2002 | Suriname | 14 JAN 1997 | 07 FEB 2006 |
| Kenya | 14 NOV 1996 | 30 NOV 2000 | Swaziland | 24 SEP 1996 | |
| Kiribati | 07 SEP 2000 | 07 SEP 2000 | †Sweden | 24 SEP 1996 | 02 DEC 1998 |
| Kuwait | 24 SEP 1996 | 06 MAY 2003 | †Switzerland | 24 SEP 1996 | 01 OCT 1999 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 08 OCT 1996 | 02 OCT 2003 | Syrian Arab Republic | | |
| Lao People's Dem. Rep. | 30 JUL 1997 | 05 OCT 2000 | Tajikistan | 07 OCT 1996 | 10 JUN 1998 |
| Latvia | 24 SEP 1996 | 20 NOV 2001 | Thailand | 12 NOV 1996 | |
| Lebanon | 16 SEP 2005 | 21 NOV 2008 | The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia | 29 OCT 1998 | 14 MAR 2000 |
| Lesotho | 30 SEP 1996 | 14 SEP 1999 | Timor-Leste | 26 SEP 2008 | |
| Liberia | 01 OCT 1996 | 17 AUG 2009 | Togo | 02 OCT 1996 | 02 JUL 2004 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 13 NOV 2001 | 06 JAN 2004 | Tonga | | |
| Liechtenstein | 27 SEP 1996 | 21 SEP 2004 | | | |

| | | |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Trinidad and Tobago | 08 OCT 2009 | |
| Tunisia | 16 OCT 1996 | 23 SEP 2004 |
| †Turkey | 24 SEP 1996 | 16 FEB 2000 |
| Turkmenistan | 24 SEP 1996 | 20 FEB 1998 |
| Tuvalu | | |
| Uganda | 07 NOV 1996 | 14 MAR 2001 |
| †Ukraine | 27 SEP 1996 | 23 FEB 2001 |
| United Arab Emirates | 25 SEP 1996 | 18 SEP 2000 |
| †United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 24 SEP 1996 | 06 APR 1998 |
| Ireland | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 30 SEP 2004 | 30 SEP 2004 |
| †United States of America | 24 SEP 1996 | |
| Uruguay | 24 SEP 1996 | 21 SEP 2001 |
| Uzbekistan | 03 OCT 1996 | 29 MAY 1997 |
| Vanuatu | 24 SEP 1996 | 16 SEP 2005 |
| Venezuela | 03 OCT 1996 | 13 MAY 2002 |
| †Viet Nam | 24 SEP 1996 | 10 MAR 2006 |
| Yemen | 30 SEP 1996 | |
| Zambia | 03 DEC 1996 | 23 FEB 2006 |
| Zimbabwe | 13 OCT 1999 | |

† indicates those states that are listed in Annex 2 of the CTBT.

Declarations on the Occasion of the Signature of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty

China [24 September 1996]

1. China has all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons and the realization of a nuclear-weapon-free world. It is in favour of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon test explosions in the process towards this objective. China is deeply convinced that the CTBT will facilitate nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. Therefore, China supports the conclusion, through negotiation, of a fair, reasonable and verifiable treaty with universal adherence and unlimited duration and is ready to take active measures to promote its ratification and entry into force.

2. Meanwhile, the Chinese Government solemnly makes the following appeals:

(1) Major nuclear weapon states should abandon their policy of nuclear deterrence. States with huge nuclear arsenals should continue to drastically reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

(2) All countries that have deployed nuclear weapons on foreign soil should withdraw all of them to their own land. All nuclear weapon states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, commit themselves unconditionally to the non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states or nuclear weapon-free zones, and conclude, at an early date, international legal instruments to this effect.

(3) All nuclear weapons states should pledge their support to proposals for the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones, respect their status as such and undertake corresponding obligations.

(4) No country should develop or deploy space weapon systems or missile defence systems undermining strategic security and stability.

(5) An international convention on the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons should be concluded through negotiations.

3. The Chinese Government endorses the application of verification measures consistent with the provisions of the CTBT to ensure its faithful implementation and at the same time it firmly opposes the abuse of verification rights by any country, including the use of espionage or human intelligence, to infringe upon the sovereignty of China and impair its legitimate security interests in violation of universally recognized principles of international law.

4. In the present day world where huge nuclear arsenals and nuclear deterrence policy based on the first use of nuclear weapons still exist, the supreme national interests of China demand that it ensure the safety, reliability and effectiveness of its nuclear weapons before the goal of eliminating all nuclear weapons is achieved.

5. The Chinese Government and people are ready to continue to work together with governments and peoples of other countries for an early realization of the lofty goal of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

Germany [24 September 1996]

It is the understanding of the German Government that nothing in this Treaty shall ever be interpreted or applied in such a way as to prejudice or prevent research into and development of controlled thermonuclear fusion and its economic use.

Holy See [24 September 1996]

The Holy See is convinced that in the sphere of nuclear weapons, the banning of tests and of the further development of these weapons, disarmament and non-proliferation are closely linked and must be achieved as quickly as possible under effective international controls.

Furthermore, the Holy See understands that these are steps towards a general and total disarmament which the international community as a whole should accomplish without delay.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) [24 September 1996]

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the Treaty does not meet nuclear disarmament criteria as originally intended. We had not perceived a CTBT only as a non-proliferation instrument. The Treaty must have terminated fully and comprehensive further development of nuclear weapons. However, the Treaty bans explosions, thus limiting such development only in certain aspects, while leaving other avenues wide open. We see no other way for the CTBT to be meaningful, however, unless it is considered as a step towards a phased program for nuclear disarmament with specific time frames through negotiations on a consecutive series of subsequent treaties.

2. On National Technical Means, based on the deliberation that took place on the issues in the relevant Ad Hoc Committee of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, we interpret the text as according a complementary role to them and reiterate that they should be phased out with further development of the International Monitoring System. National Technical Means should not be interpreted to include information received from espionage and human intelligence.

3. The inclusion of Israel in the MESA grouping constitutes a politically-motivated aberration from UN practice and is thus objectionable. We express our strong reservation on the matter and believe that it will impede the implementation of the Treaty, as the confrontation of the States in this regional group would make it tremendously difficult for the Executive Council to form. The Conference of the States Parties would eventually be compelled to find a way to redress this problem.

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

[CTBT – Art.XIV/2009/6, 8 October 2009]

[Editorial note: Footnote not included]

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 24 September 2009 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 opening meeting of the Conference. Mr Michael Spindelegger, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, and Mr Bruno Stagno Ugarte, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica, who served together in the office of the Presidency of the previous conference held in 2007 in Vienna and were selected as coordinators of States Signatories pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2007 Final Declaration (Annex to CTBT-Art. XIV/2007/6), as well as Mr Michael Douglas, United Nations Messenger of Peace, were also present at the opening meeting.

3. The following 103 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: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam and Yemen.

4. In conformity with rule 40 of the rules of procedure, the following other States attended the Conference: Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Trinidad and Tobago.

5. In accordance with rule 41 of the rules of procedure, the following 10 specialized agencies, related organizations and intergovernmental organizations attended the Conference: Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, European Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Arab States, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Pacific Islands Forum and World Meteorological Organization.

6. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, 19 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) attended the Conference, as listed in document CTBTArt.XIV/2009/INF.4.

7. A provisional list of participants at the Conference, including participating States, other States, specialized agencies, related organizations, intergovernmental organizations and NGOs, is contained in document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/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 1st plenary meeting, on 24 September 2009, Mr Duarte presided over the consideration of items 2 to 7 of the provisional agenda. The Conference took decisions on these items, as stipulated below, based on the agreements on procedural and organizational matters reached at the informal consultations of States Signatories in Vienna prior to the opening of the Conference. These agreements are described in document CTBTArt.XIV/2009/INF.3 of 23 September 2009.

9. At the same plenary meeting, the Conference elected, by acclamation, France and Morocco in the office of the Presidency of the Conference. The high representatives of Austria and Costa Rica handed over the Presidency of the Conference to the high representatives of France and Morocco.

10. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted its rules of procedure (CTBTArt.XIV/2009/1).

11. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the provisional agenda (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/2/Rev.2) 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. Statement by 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 progress reports 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.

12. Also at the same meeting, in accordance with rule 6 of the rules of procedure, the Conference elected the representatives of Belgium, Japan, Nigeria, Romania and the Russian Federation as Vice-Presidents of the Conference.

13. 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 Australia, Costa Rica, Germany, South Africa and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Conference adopted the Report of the Credentials Committee (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/5/Rev.2) at its 3rd plenary meeting, on 25 September 2009.

14. At the 1st plenary 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 (hereinafter called "the CTBTO Preparatory Commission"), as Secretary of the Conference.

Work of the Conference

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

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/1 – Draft Rules of Procedure

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/2/Rev.2 – Draft Provisional Agenda

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/3 – 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, 2009)

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/4 – Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (j) of the Final Declaration of the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in the Period September 2007 – August 2009

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/5/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/2009/WP.1 – Draft Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/WP.2/Rev.1 – Draft Report of the Conference

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.1* – Information for Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/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/2009/INF.3 – Procedural and Organizational Matters

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.4 – List of Non-Governmental Organizations Requesting Accreditation in Accordance with Rule 43 of the Draft Rules of Procedure

CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.5 – Provisional List of Participants at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

16. A list of all documents issued for the Conference will be included in an Information Paper (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.7), which will contain, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 15, the final version of the list of participants (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/INF.6) and the report of the Conference (CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/6).

17. Mr Bernard Kouchner, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of France, and Mr Taïb Fassi-Fihri, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco, presided over the 1st plenary meeting on 24 September 2009 after their election. Ambassador Florence Mangin, Permanent Representative of France in Vienna, and Ambassador Omar Zniber, Permanent Representative of Morocco in Vienna, presided over the 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings.

18. At the 1st plenary meeting, under agenda item 8, the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed the Conference.

19. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 9, the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of France and the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Kingdom of Morocco addressed consecutively the Conference on behalf of the Presidency.

20. At the same meeting, speaking also under agenda item 9, the United Nations Messenger of Peace addressed the Conference.

21. The Conference decided to adjourn its 1st plenary meeting to allow delegations to attend or observe a parallel summit meeting of the United Nations Security Council on nuclear non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament. The Conference resumed its 1st plenary meeting by starting the general exchange of views, at the level of foreign ministers, on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty under agenda item 12, which was followed by consideration at the same meeting of agenda items 10 and 11.

22. At the resumed 1st plenary meeting, speaking under agenda item 10, the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission addressed the Conference.

23. At the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 11, Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, Permanent Representative of Austria in New York, and Ambassador Jairo Hernandez-Milian, Deputy Permanent Representative of Costa Rica in New York, presented progress reports on the cooperation activities of their countries to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, pursuant to measure 11(c) of the 2007 Final Declaration, and on the 2009 International Scientific Studies Conference in Vienna (10-12 June 2009).

24. Also at the same meeting, speaking under agenda item 11, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, who had served as Special Representative following agreements in 2003, 2005 and 2007 to assist the coordinating States in performing their functions to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, presented a report covering his activities. The Conference expressed its sincere appreciation for the work done by Ambassador Ramaker in his many years of service.

25. At its 1st to 3rd plenary meetings, from 24 to 25 September 2009, the Conference held, under agenda item 12, a general exchange of views by ratifiers and signatories on facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty. Representatives of the following 53 participating States made statements: Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech

Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Holy See, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), Switzerland, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam.

26. At the third plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, under agenda item 15, a statement on behalf of the NGOs attending the Conference was made by Ms Jessica Mathews, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Conclusion of the Conference

27. At its 1st 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.

28. 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.

29. At its 3rd plenary 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 that paragraph.

30. Also at the same meeting, the Conference considered and adopted its report, which will be translated and circulated in all official languages as document CTBT-Art.XIV/2009/6.

31. The Conference was closed at 12:20 on 25 September 2009.

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

[CTBT – Art.XIV/2009/6, Annex, 8 October 2009]

1. We the ratifiers, together with the States Signatories, met in New York on 24 and 25 September 2009 to promote the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest possible date. In accordance with the mandate given to us in Article XIV of the Treaty, we decided by consensus what measures consistent with international law may be undertaken to accelerate the ratification process in order to facilitate the early entry into force of the Treaty, thus ridding the world of nuclear weapon test explosions.

2. We reaffirm that the ultimate objective of the efforts of States in the disarmament process is general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. We reiterate that the cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions, by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects. The end to all nuclear weapons testing is, thus, a meaningful step in the realization of a systematic process to achieve nuclear disarmament.

3. The international community is committed to establishing a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty as a major instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The overwhelming support for the Treaty and its early entry into force has been expressed by the United Nations General Assembly and other multilateral and regional organs and initiatives, which have called for signature and ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible, and have urged all States to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level. We

affirmed the importance and urgency of signatures and ratifications without delay to achieve early entry into force of the Treaty as one of the practical steps for the systematic and progressive efforts towards nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation, which were agreed to by the participating States at international forums dealing with nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation.

4. We note that significant progress has been made in signing and ratifying the CTBT, which has achieved near universal adherence with signature by 181 States and ratification by 150 States as of today, of which four have signed and ten, including one listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is required for its entry into force, have ratified since the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. This progress demonstrates the strong determination of the vast majority of States not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under their jurisdiction or control. Of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, 41 have signed and of these, 35 have also ratified the Treaty. A list of those States is provided in the Appendix.

5. Despite the progress made and the near universal international support that exists for the Treaty, we note with concern that it has not entered into force thirteen years after its opening for signature on 24 September 1996. Relevant international developments since the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT make entry into force of the Treaty more urgent today than ever before, within the broader framework of multilateral disarmament, arms control and non-proliferation efforts. Noting the improved prospects for ratification in several Annex 2 countries, we renew our strong conviction that entry into force of the CTBT will enhance international peace and security.

6. We call upon all States which have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular, those States whose ratification is needed for entry into force. We strongly encourage such Annex 2 States to take individual initiatives to ratify the Treaty. We also commend efforts to create conditions facilitating ratification by such Annex 2 States, including confidence building measures through which such States could be encouraged to consider, as an option, ratifying the Treaty in a coordinated manner. At the same time, we renew our commitment to work for universal ratification of the Treaty and its early entry into force.

7. We recognize the extensive range of bilateral and joint outreach efforts by signatories and ratifiers to encourage and assist States that have not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so, and agreed to intensify our efforts to encourage ratification. Such efforts should pay special attention to States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty. We expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Special Representative in promoting entry into force of the Treaty.

8. In accordance with the letter and spirit of the Treaty, we reaffirm our firm determination to end nuclear weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions. We call upon all States not to carry out such explosions. Continuing and sustained voluntary adherence to a moratorium is of the highest importance, but does not have the same effect as the entry into force of the Treaty, which offers the global community the prospect of a permanent and legally binding commitment to end nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. We reaffirm our commitment to the Treaty's basic obligations and call on all States to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force. With respect to the nuclear tests announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006 and 25 May 2009, bearing in mind the United Nations General Assembly Resolutions (A/RES/61/104 and A/RES/63/87) and other relevant United Nations resolutions including the latest (S/RES/1874 (2009)), we underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the Joint Statement agreed upon in the framework of the Six-Party Talks. We also believe that the aforementioned events, internationally condemned, highlighted the urgent need for the early entry

into force of the Treaty and hence the completion of the CTBT verification regime at its entry into force, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty and the mandate of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.

9. We reaffirmed our strong belief that it is essential to maintain momentum in building all elements of the verification regime, which will be capable of verifying compliance with the Treaty at its entry into force. The verification regime will be unprecedented in its global reach after entry into force of the Treaty and will thereby ensure confidence that States are maintaining their Treaty commitments. In this context, we will continue to provide the tangible support required to enable the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost-effective way, including the On-Site Inspection programme and the progressive development and coverage of the International Monitoring System, which will be capable of meeting the verification requirements of the Treaty at its entry into force. In this regard we note the progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System, which has currently 249 certified facilities, and the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre.

10. We agree that in addition to its essential function, the CTBT verification system currently being built up would be capable of bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems. We will continue to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty.

11. We reaffirm our determination to continue to work towards early entry into force of the Treaty and to this end adopt the following measures.

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

Convinced of the importance of achieving universal adherence to the Treaty, we:

(a) Will spare no efforts and use all avenues open to us in conformity with international law to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty, and urge all States to sustain the momentum generated by this Conference to remain seized of the issue at the highest political level;

(b) Support and encourage bilateral, regional and multilateral initiatives by interested countries and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to promote the entry into force of the Treaty;

(c) Agree that ratifying States will continue the practice of selecting coordinators to promote cooperation, through informal consultations with all interested countries, aimed at promoting further signatures and ratifications;

(d) Will maintain a contact list of countries among ratifiers which volunteer to assist the coordinators in various regions in promoting activities enhancing the entry into force of the Treaty;

(e) Encourage the organization of regional seminars in conjunction with other regional meetings in order to increase the awareness of the important role that the Treaty plays;

(f) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue its international cooperation activities and organizing workshops, seminars and training programmes in the legal and technical fields;

(g) Call upon the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to continue promoting understanding of the Treaty and demonstrating, on a provisional basis, the benefits of the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, inter alia, in such areas as environment, earth science and technology, tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems;

(h) Recommend that the Provisional Technical Secretariat continue to provide States with legal assistance with respect to the ratification process and implementation measures and, in order to enhance these activities and their visibility, maintain a contact point for the exchange and dissemination of relevant information and documentation;

(i) Request the Provisional Technical Secretariat to continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories, and to maintain an updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by States Signatories for this purpose on the

public web site of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty;

(j) Encourage cooperation with inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society to raise awareness of and support for the Treaty and its objectives, as well as the need for its early entry into force.