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COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 4 of its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to report to it at its fifty-second session on the status of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.
2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General submits, in the annex to the present document, an alphabetical list of signatures and ratifications of the Treaty, together with the dates of both, and the declarations and reservations made in connection with them, as at 29 October 1997.*

* The attached information is maintained by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs, and is published on an annual basis in Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (document series ST/LEG/SER.E/...). This information is updated on a regular basis and is available on the Internet at <http://www.un.org/Depts/Treaty>.

ANNEX

Status of signatures and ratifications of the Comprehensive
Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted by the General Assembly on
10 September 1996

Not yet in force See article XIV (1).

Text See A/50/1027.

Status Signatories: 148; Parties: 7.

In its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, the General Assembly adopted the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, as contained in document A/50/1027. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature at United Nations Headquarters at the earliest possible date. The Treaty was opened for signature on 24 September 1996 and it will remain open for signature until its entry into force, in accordance with article XI.

A. Status of signatures and ratifications

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification</u>
Albania	27 September 1996	
Algeria	15 October 1996	
Andorra	24 September 1996	
Angola	27 September 1996	
Antigua and Barbuda	16 April 1997	
Argentina	24 September 1996	
Armenia	1 October 1996	
Australia	24 September 1996	
Austria	24 September 1996	
Azerbaijan	28 July 1997	
Bahrain	24 September 1996	
Bangladesh	24 October 1996	
Belarus	24 September 1996	
Belgium	24 September 1996	
Benin	27 September 1996	
Bolivia	24 September 1996	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 September 1996	
Brazil	24 September 1996	
Brunei Darussalam	22 January 1997	

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification</u>
Bulgaria	24 September 1996	
Burkina Faso	27 September 1996	
Burundi	24 September 1996	
Cambodia	26 September 1996	
Canada	24 September 1996	
Cape Verde	1 October 1996	
Chad	8 October 1996	
Chile	24 September 1996	
China	24 September 1996	
Colombia	24 September 1996	
Comoros	12 December 1996	
Congo	11 February 1997	
Costa Rica	24 September 1996	
Côte d'Ivoire	25 September 1996	
Croatia	24 September 1996	
Cyprus	24 September 1996	
Czech Republic	12 November 1996	11 September 1997
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 October 1996	
Denmark	24 September 1996	
Djibouti	21 October 1996	
Dominican Republic	3 October 1996	
Ecuador	24 September 1996	
Egypt	14 October 1996	
El Salvador	24 September 1996	
Equatorial Guinea	9 October 1996	
Estonia	20 November 1996	
Ethiopia	25 September 1996	
Fiji	24 September 1996	10 October 1996
Finland	24 September 1996	
France	24 September 1996	
Gabon	7 October 1996	
Georgia	24 September 1996	
Germany	24 September 1996	
Ghana	3 October 1996	
Greece	24 September 1996	
Grenada	10 October 1996	

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification</u>
Guinea	3 October 1996	
Guinea-Bissau	11 April 1997	
Haiti	24 September 1996	
Holy See	24 September 1996	
Honduras	25 September 1996	
Hungary	25 September 1996	
Iceland	24 September 1996	
Indonesia	24 September 1996	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 September 1996	
Ireland	24 September 1996	
Israel	25 September 1996	
Italy	24 September 1996	
Jamaica	11 November 1996	
Japan	24 September 1996	8 July 1997
Jordan	26 September 1996	
Kazakhstan	30 September 1996	
Kenya	14 November 1996	
Kuwait	24 September 1996	
Kyrgyzstan	8 October 1996	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 July 1997	
Latvia	24 September 1996	
Lesotho	30 September 1996	
Liberia	1 October 1996	
Liechtenstein	27 September 1996	
Lithuania	7 October 1996	
Luxembourg	24 September 1996	
Madagascar	9 October 1996	
Malawi	9 October 1996	
Maldives	1 October 1997	
Mali	18 February 1997	
Malta	24 September 1996	
Marshall Islands	24 September 1996	
Mauritania	24 September 1996	
Mexico	24 September 1996	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	24 September 1996	25 July 1997
Monaco	1 October 1996	

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification</u>
Mongolia	1 October 1996	8 August 1997
Morocco	24 September 1996	
Mozambique	26 September 1996	
Myanmar	25 November 1996	
Namibia	24 September 1996	
Nepal	8 October 1996	
Netherlands	24 September 1996	
New Zealand	27 September 1996	
Nicaragua	24 September 1996	
Niger	3 October 1996	
Norway	24 September 1996	
Panama	24 September 1996	
Papua New Guinea	25 September 1996	
Paraguay	25 September 1996	
Peru	25 September 1996	
Philippines	24 September 1996	
Poland	24 September 1996	
Portugal	24 September 1996	
Qatar	24 September 1996	3 March 1997
Republic of Korea	24 September 1996	
Republic of Moldova	24 September 1997	
Romania	24 September 1996	
Russian Federation	24 September 1996	
Saint Lucia	4 October 1996	
Samoa	9 October 1996	
San Marino	7 October 1996	
Sao Tome and Principe	26 September 1996	
Senegal	26 September 1996	
Seychelles	24 September 1996	
Slovakia	30 September 1996	
Slovenia	24 September 1996	
Solomon Islands	3 October 1996	
South Africa	24 September 1996	
Spain	24 September 1996	
Sri Lanka	24 October 1996	
Suriname	14 January 1997	
Swaziland	24 September 1996	

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification</u>
Sweden	24 September 1996	
Switzerland	24 September 1996	
Tajikistan	7 October 1996	
Thailand	12 November 1996	
Togo	2 October 1996	
Tunisia	16 October 1996	
Turkey	24 September 1996	
Turkmenistan	24 September 1996	
Uganda	7 November 1996	
Ukraine	27 September 1996	
United Arab Emirates	25 September 1996	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	24 September 1996	
United States of America	24 September 1996	
Uruguay	24 September 1996	
Uzbekistan	3 October 1996	29 May 1997
Vanuatu	24 September 1996	
Venezuela	3 October 1996	
Viet Nam	24 September 1996	
Yemen	30 September 1996	
Zambia	3 December 1996	

B. Declarations and reservations

CHINA

Declarations made upon signature

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 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty will facilitate nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation. China therefore 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 Government of China solemnly makes the following appeals:

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

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(b) 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 that effect;

(c) All nuclear-weapon States should pledge their support to proposals for the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, respect their status as such and undertake corresponding obligations;

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

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

3. The Government of China endorses the application of verification measures consistent with the provisions of the Treaty to ensure its faithful implementation and at the same time 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 to 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 Government and people of China are ready to continue to work together with Governments and peoples of other countries for an early achievement of the lofty goal of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons.

GERMANY

Declaration made upon signature

It is the understanding of the Government of Germany 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

Declarations upon signature

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

Declarations upon signature

1. The Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty does not meet nuclear disarmament criteria as originally intended. We had not perceived the Treaty only as 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 Treaty to be meaningful, however, unless it is considered as a step towards a phased programme 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 at 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 Middle East and South Asia (MESA) grouping constitutes a politically motivated aberration from United Nations 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.

Notes

^a On 29 January 1997, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following communication with regard to the declaration contained in paragraph 3:

"Israel considers that Iran's declaration on this matter has no legal basis and is entirely motivated by political reasons extraneous to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

"The Iranian declaration attempts to undermine the implementation of the Treaty and is incompatible with both the Treaty and its spirit, as well as with the Charter of the United Nations principle of sovereign equality of all States.

"Israel, by geography, is part of the Middle East region, and no objection will change this.

"Israel calls upon other signatories of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty to express their rejection of the Iranian reservation to Israel's inclusion in the MESA geographical region, as well as the threat contained therein."
