

4. COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY

New York, 10 September 1996

NOT YET IN FORCE:

[see article XIV]. This Treaty will 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 (that is to say: 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, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam and Zaire), 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 Depository shall convene a Conference of the States that have already deposited their instruments of ratification upon 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 measure consistent with international law may 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."

STATUS:

Signatories: 185. Parties: 170.

TEXT:

[Doc. A/50/1027](#); and C.N.429.2002.TREATIES-3 of 6 May 2002 [proposed corrections to the original text of the treaty (Arabic text)] and C.N.629.2002.TREATIES-4 of 11 June 2002 [procès-verbal of rectification (Arabic text)].

Note: At its 50th session, the General Assembly adopted, on 10 September 1996 by resolution [A/RES/50/245](#) the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as contained in document [A/50/1027](#). In the same resolution, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, as depositary of the Treaty, to open it for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York 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.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Afghanistan.....	24 Sep 2003	24 Sep 2003	Belarus	24 Sep 1996	13 Sep 2000
Albania.....	27 Sep 1996	23 Apr 2003	Belgium	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun 1999
Algeria	15 Oct 1996	11 Jul 2003	Belize	14 Nov 2001	26 Mar 2004
Andorra	24 Sep 1996	12 Jul 2006	Benin.....	27 Sep 1996	6 Mar 2001
Angola	27 Sep 1996	20 Mar 2015	Bolivia (Plurinational State of).....	24 Sep 1996	4 Oct 1999
Antigua and Barbuda.....	16 Apr 1997	11 Jan 2006	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 Sep 1996	26 Oct 2006
Argentina	24 Sep 1996	4 Dec 1998	Botswana	16 Sep 2002	28 Oct 2002
Armenia	1 Oct 1996	12 Jul 2006	Brazil	24 Sep 1996	24 Jul 1998
Australia.....	24 Sep 1996	9 Jul 1998	Brunei Darussalam	22 Jan 1997	10 Jan 2013
Austria	24 Sep 1996	13 Mar 1998	Bulgaria	24 Sep 1996	29 Sep 1999
Azerbaijan.....	28 Jul 1997	2 Feb 1999	Burkina Faso.....	27 Sep 1996	17 Apr 2002
Bahamas.....	4 Feb 2005	30 Nov 2007	Burundi	24 Sep 1996	24 Sep 2008
Bahrain.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Apr 2004	Cabo Verde.....	1 Oct 1996	1 Mar 2006
Bangladesh.....	24 Oct 1996	8 Mar 2000	Cambodia.....	26 Sep 1996	10 Nov 2000
Barbados	14 Jan 2008	14 Jan 2008			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Cameroon.....	16 Nov 2001	6 Feb 2006	Holy See	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul 2001
Canada	24 Sep 1996	18 Dec 1998	Honduras.....	25 Sep 1996	30 Oct 2003
Central African Republic	19 Dec 2001	26 May 2010	Hungary	25 Sep 1996	13 Jul 1999
Chad.....	8 Oct 1996	8 Feb 2013	Iceland	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun 2000
Chile.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Jul 2000	Indonesia.....	24 Sep 1996	6 Feb 2012
China.....	24 Sep 1996		Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	24 Sep 1996	
Colombia	24 Sep 1996	29 Jan 2008	Iraq.....	19 Aug 2008	26 Sep 2013
Comoros.....	12 Dec 1996	19 Feb 2021	Ireland.....	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul 1999
Congo.....	11 Feb 1997	2 Sep 2014	Israel	25 Sep 1996	
Cook Islands	5 Dec 1997	6 Sep 2005	Italy.....	24 Sep 1996	1 Feb 1999
Costa Rica.....	24 Sep 1996	25 Sep 2001	Jamaica	11 Nov 1996	13 Nov 2001
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Sep 1996	11 Mar 2003	Japan	24 Sep 1996	8 Jul 1997
Croatia	24 Sep 1996	2 Mar 2001	Jordan.....	26 Sep 1996	25 Aug 1998
Cuba.....	4 Feb 2021	4 Feb 2021	Kazakhstan.....	30 Sep 1996	14 May 2002
Cyprus.....	24 Sep 1996	18 Jul 2003	Kenya.....	14 Nov 1996	30 Nov 2000
Czech Republic.....	12 Nov 1996	11 Sep 1997	Kiribati.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Sep 2000
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	4 Oct 1996	28 Sep 2004	Kuwait	24 Sep 1996	6 May 2003
Denmark	24 Sep 1996	21 Dec 1998	Kyrgyzstan.....	8 Oct 1996	2 Oct 2003
Djibouti.....	21 Oct 1996	15 Jul 2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 Jul 1997	5 Oct 2000
Dominican Republic	3 Oct 1996	4 Sep 2007	Latvia.....	24 Sep 1996	20 Nov 2001
Ecuador.....	24 Sep 1996	12 Nov 2001	Lebanon	16 Sep 2005	21 Nov 2008
Egypt.....	14 Oct 1996		Lesotho	30 Sep 1996	14 Sep 1999
El Salvador	24 Sep 1996	11 Sep 1998	Liberia.....	1 Oct 1996	17 Aug 2009
Equatorial Guinea	9 Oct 1996		Libya.....	13 Nov 2001	6 Jan 2004
Eritrea	11 Nov 2003	11 Nov 2003	Liechtenstein.....	27 Sep 1996	21 Sep 2004
Estonia	20 Nov 1996	13 Aug 1999	Lithuania.....	7 Oct 1996	7 Feb 2000
Eswatini	24 Sep 1996	21 Sep 2016	Luxembourg.....	24 Sep 1996	26 May 1999
Ethiopia.....	25 Sep 1996	8 Aug 2006	Madagascar	9 Oct 1996	15 Sep 2005
Fiji	24 Sep 1996	10 Oct 1996	Malawi.....	9 Oct 1996	21 Nov 2008
Finland.....	24 Sep 1996	15 Jan 1999	Malaysia.....	23 Jul 1998	17 Jan 2008
France	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr 1998	Maldives	1 Oct 1997	7 Sep 2000
Gabon.....	7 Oct 1996	20 Sep 2000	Mali.....	18 Feb 1997	4 Aug 1999
Gambia.....	9 Apr 2003		Malta.....	24 Sep 1996	23 Jul 2001
Georgia	24 Sep 1996	27 Sep 2002	Marshall Islands.....	24 Sep 1996	28 Oct 2009
Germany	24 Sep 1996	20 Aug 1998	Mauritania.....	24 Sep 1996	30 Apr 2003
Ghana.....	3 Oct 1996	14 Jun 2011	Mexico	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct 1999
Greece.....	24 Sep 1996	21 Apr 1999	Micronesia (Federated States of)	24 Sep 1996	25 Jul 1997
Grenada.....	10 Oct 1996	19 Aug 1998	Monaco	1 Oct 1996	18 Dec 1998
Guatemala.....	20 Sep 1999	12 Jan 2012	Mongolia.....	1 Oct 1996	8 Aug 1997
Guinea.....	3 Oct 1996	22 Sep 2011	Montenegro ¹	23 Oct 2006 d	23 Oct 2006 d
Guinea-Bissau.....	11 Apr 1997	24 Sep 2013	Morocco.....	24 Sep 1996	17 Apr 2000
Guyana.....	7 Sep 2000	7 Mar 2001			
Haiti	24 Sep 1996	1 Dec 2005			

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Mozambique	26 Sep 1996	4 Nov 2008	Solomon Islands	3 Oct 1996	
Myanmar.....	25 Nov 1996	21 Sep 2016	South Africa.....	24 Sep 1996	30 Mar 1999
Namibia	24 Sep 1996	29 Jun 2001	Spain	24 Sep 1996	31 Jul 1998
Nauru	8 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001	Sri Lanka.....	24 Oct 1996	
Nepal.....	8 Oct 1996		St. Kitts and Nevis	23 Mar 2004	27 Apr 2005
Netherlands ²	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar 1999	St. Lucia.....	4 Oct 1996	5 Apr 2001
New Zealand.....	27 Sep 1996	19 Mar 1999	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2 Jul 2009	23 Sep 2009
Nicaragua.....	24 Sep 1996	5 Dec 2000	Sudan	10 Jun 2004	10 Jun 2004
Niger	3 Oct 1996	9 Sep 2002	Suriname.....	14 Jan 1997	7 Feb 2006
Nigeria	8 Sep 2000	27 Sep 2001	Sweden.....	24 Sep 1996	2 Dec 1998
Niue	9 Apr 2012	4 Mar 2014	Switzerland	24 Sep 1996	1 Oct 1999
North Macedonia	29 Oct 1998	14 Mar 2000	Tajikistan	7 Oct 1996	10 Jun 1998
Norway	24 Sep 1996	15 Jul 1999	Thailand	12 Nov 1996	25 Sep 2018
Oman	23 Sep 1999	13 Jun 2003	Timor-Leste	26 Sep 2008	
Palau	12 Aug 2003	1 Aug 2007	Togo.....	2 Oct 1996	2 Jul 2004
Panama.....	24 Sep 1996	23 Mar 1999	Trinidad and Tobago	8 Oct 2009	26 May 2010
Papua New Guinea	25 Sep 1996		Tunisia	16 Oct 1996	23 Sep 2004
Paraguay	25 Sep 1996	4 Oct 2001	Turkey.....	24 Sep 1996	16 Feb 2000
Peru.....	25 Sep 1996	12 Nov 1997	Turkmenistan.....	24 Sep 1996	20 Feb 1998
Philippines	24 Sep 1996	23 Feb 2001	Tuvalu.....	25 Sep 2018	
Poland	24 Sep 1996	25 May 1999	Uganda.....	7 Nov 1996	14 Mar 2001
Portugal.....	24 Sep 1996	26 Jun 2000	Ukraine	27 Sep 1996	23 Feb 2001
Qatar	24 Sep 1996	3 Mar 1997	United Arab Emirates	25 Sep 1996	18 Sep 2000
Republic of Korea.....	24 Sep 1996	24 Sep 1999	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	24 Sep 1996	6 Apr 1998
Republic of Moldova.....	24 Sep 1997	16 Jan 2007	United Republic of Tanzania.....	30 Sep 2004	30 Sep 2004
Romania.....	24 Sep 1996	5 Oct 1999	United States of America.....	24 Sep 1996	
Russian Federation	24 Sep 1996	30 Jun 2000	Uruguay	24 Sep 1996	21 Sep 2001
Rwanda	30 Nov 2004	30 Nov 2004	Uzbekistan	3 Oct 1996	29 May 1997
Samoa	9 Oct 1996	27 Sep 2002	Vanuatu.....	24 Sep 1996	16 Sep 2005
San Marino	7 Oct 1996	12 Mar 2002	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 Oct 1996	13 May 2002
Sao Tome and Principe..	26 Sep 1996		Viet Nam.....	24 Sep 1996	10 Mar 2006
Senegal.....	26 Sep 1996	9 Jun 1999	Yemen.....	30 Sep 1996	
Serbia.....	8 Jun 2001	19 May 2004	Zambia.....	3 Dec 1996	23 Feb 2006
Seychelles	24 Sep 1996	13 Apr 2004	Zimbabwe	13 Oct 1999	13 Feb 2019
Sierra Leone.....	8 Sep 2000	17 Sep 2001			
Singapore	14 Jan 1999	10 Nov 2001			
Slovakia	30 Sep 1996	3 Mar 1998			
Slovenia	24 Sep 1996	31 Aug 1999			

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification or succession.)

CHINA

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 favor 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 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.

(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.

COLOMBIA

Declaration:

The Government of Colombia declares that the financial obligations arising from the present instrument shall not become payable until the Treaty has entered into force and shall not have retroactive effect.

GERMANY

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.

GUATEMALA

The Government of Guatemala declares that the financial obligations arising from the present Treaty will

only become payable as from the date of entry into force of the Treaty and shall not have retroactive effect.

HOLY SEE

"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."

"The Holy See, in ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 September 1996 and signed by the Holy See on 24 September of the same year, wishes to repeat what was said when it added its signature: "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".

In conformity with the nature and particular condition of Vatican City State, the Holy See, by this ratification, seeks to advance the genuine promotion of a culture of peace based upon the primacy of law and of respect for human life. At the beginning of the third millennium, the implementation of a system of comprehensive and complete disarmament, capable of fostering a climate of trust, cooperation and respect between all States, represents an indispensable aspect of the concrete realization of a culture of life and peace.

In lending moral support to the CTBT through this solemn act of ratification, the Holy See encourages the whole International Community, which is aware of the various challenges standing in the way of nuclear disarmament, to intensify its efforts to ensure the implementation of the said Treaty."

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)³

"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 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 others 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."

LEBANON

"We express our reservation on the inclusion of Israel in MESA grouping, which constitutes an aberration from UN practice and it will impede the implementation of the treaty.

We believe strongly that the confrontation of the states in this regional group would make it tremendously difficult to form the Executive Council. The Conference of the States Parties would be compelled to find a way to redress this problem."

Notes:

¹ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

² On behalf of the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

³ 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 CTBT.

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 U.N. Charter 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 CTBT to express their rejection of the Iranian reservation to Israel's inclusion in the MESA Geographic region, as well as the threat contained therein."

