



# General Assembly

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## Sixty-third session

Agenda items 95 and 114 (t)

### Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Cooperation between the United Nations and the  
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive  
Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

## Letter dated 19 December 2008 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to forward to you the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was launched on 24 September 2008 in New York (see annex). It is our pleasure to inform you that as of 12 December 2008, 96 countries have associated themselves with the Joint Statement. We would be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, under agenda items 95 and 114 (t).

*(Signed)* Robert **Hill**

Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations

*(Signed)* Thomas **Mayr-Harting**

Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations

*(Signed)* John **McNee**

Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations

*(Signed)* Jorge **Urbina**

Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations

*(Signed)* Kirsti **Lintonen**

Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations

*(Signed)* Yukio **Takasu**

Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations

*(Signed)* Frank **Majoer**

Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands  
to the United Nations



**Annex to the letter dated 19 December 2008 from the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Canada, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

**Joint Ministerial Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**

24 September 2008  
New York

1. We, the Foreign Ministers who have issued this statement, reaffirm our strong support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which would rid the world of nuclear weapons test explosions and would contribute to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.
2. In this year marking the 12th anniversary of the Treaty's opening for signature, we emphasize that the CTBT is a major instrument in the field of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The Treaty was an integral part of the 1995 agreements by the States parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) allowing the indefinite extension of the Treaty. The early entry into force of the CTBT was recognized at the 2000 Review Conference of the NPT as a practical step to achieving NPT nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation objectives, and has also been reaffirmed as being of central importance by the UN General Assembly.
3. We recall the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, that adopted in September 2007 a declaration by consensus outlining measures consistent with international law to encourage further signature and ratification of the Treaty.
4. We affirm that the CTBT will make an important contribution by constraining the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and ending the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons, as well as preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects. The entry into force of the Treaty is vital to the broader framework of multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation efforts. Progress on this issue would also contribute to a positive outcome of the 2010 Review Conference of the NPT.
5. We welcome that the CTBT has achieved near universal adherence with signature by 179 States and ratification by 144 States as of today. Of the 44 States whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty, nine have yet to do so. We welcome the four ratifications that have occurred since the entry into force conference last year, in particular that of Colombia, one of the states whose ratification is necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty. We call upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force. We recognise the extensive range of bilateral and joint outreach efforts by signatories and

ratifiers to encourage and assist States which have not yet signed and ratified the Treaty. We commit ourselves individually and together to make the Treaty a focus of attention at the highest political levels and to take measures to facilitate the signature and ratification process. We support the efforts by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Organization to facilitate such process by providing legal and technical information and advice.

6. We call upon all States to continue a moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions. Voluntary adherence to such a moratorium is a welcome step, but does not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as the entry into force of the Treaty. We reaffirm our commitment to the Treaty's basic obligations and call on all States to refrain from acts which would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty pending its entry into force. With respect to the nuclear test announced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006, bearing in mind UNGA Res 61/104, we underline the need for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issues through successful implementation of the Six Party Talks Joint Statement of September 2005 and we urge the DPRK to fulfil its commitments therein and to fully comply with Security Council resolutions 1695 and 1718. We note that the verification regime successfully detected the aforementioned event and believe that it highlighted the urgent need for the early entry into force of the Treaty.

7. We welcome the progress made in building up all elements of the verification regime, which shall be capable of verifying compliance with the Treaty at its entry into force. We will provide the support required to complete and operate the verification regime in the most efficient and cost-effective way. We will also promote technical cooperation to enhance verification capabilities under the CTBT.

8. In addition to its primary function, the CTBT International Monitoring System as part of the verification regime is bringing scientific and civil benefits, including for tsunami warning systems and possibly other disaster alert systems, through civil and scientific applications of waveform and radionuclide technologies and use of the data. We will continue to seek ways to ensure that these benefits will be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty.

9. We appeal to all States to make maximum efforts towards achieving the early entry into force of the CTBT. On our part we dedicate ourselves to realizing this goal.

Albania  
Andorra  
Armenia  
Austria  
Bahrain

Algeria  
Argentina  
Australia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh

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Belarus	Belgium
Benin	Bolivia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Brazil
Bulgaria	Burkina Faso
Cambodia	Canada
Chile	Cook Islands
Costa Rica	Cote d'Ivoire
Croatia	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Denmark
Ecuador	Estonia
Finland	France
Germany	Greece
Guyana	Holy See
Hungary	Iceland
Iraq	Ireland
Italy	Jamaica
Japan	Kazakhstan
Kiribati	Kuwait
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Latvia
Lebanon	Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Liechtenstein
Lithuania	Luxembourg
Malaysia	Malta
Mauritania	Mexico
Moldova	Monaco
Mongolia	Montenegro
Morocco	Netherlands
New Zealand	Nicaragua
Nigeria	Norway
Oman	Palau
Paraguay	Peru
Philippines	Poland
Portugal	Qatar
Republic of Korea	Romania
Samoa	San Marino
Senegal	Serbia
Singapore	Slovakia
Slovenia	South Africa
Spain	Sudan
Sweden	Switzerland
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	
Turkey	Ukraine
United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom
Uruguay	