

# Second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

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Agenda item 15

**Consideration and adoption of the final document of the Meeting**

## **Report of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**

### **I. Introduction**

1. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2022, the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons decided that the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty would be held within the week of 27 November to 1 December 2023 at United Nations Headquarters in New York. By its resolution [77/54](#), the General Assembly confirmed that the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023.
2. Accordingly, in a note verbale dated 31 July 2023, the Secretary-General convened the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty from 27 November to 1 December 2023 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

### **II. Organizational matters**

#### **A. Opening and duration of the Meeting**

3. The second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023.
4. The Meeting was opened on 27 November by the President of the Meeting, Juan Ramón de la Fuente (Mexico). The President made introductory remarks.
5. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Meeting conducted its high-level session under agenda item 8, during which it heard an address by the Under-Secretary-General and

\* Reissued for technical reasons on 22 January 2024.



High Representative for Disarmament Affairs on behalf of the Secretary-General and addresses by high-level officials.<sup>1</sup>

## **B. Officers**

6. At its 6th plenary meeting, on 23 June 2022, the first Meeting of States Parties elected Juan Ramón de la Fuente (Mexico) as President of the second Meeting, in accordance with rule 6 (3) of the rules of procedure. The second Meeting of States Parties elected its other officers, as follows:

*Vice-Presidents:*

Ireland  
Kiribati  
Namibia

## **C. Agenda and organization of work**

7. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Meeting adopted its agenda (TPNW/MSP/2023/1), as follows:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Confirmation of the Secretary-General of the Meeting.
5. Decisions adopted in the period between Meetings of States Parties in accordance with rule 45.
6. Organization of work.
7. Credentials of representatives to the Meeting:
  - (a) Appointment of members of the Credentials Committee;
  - (b) Report of the Credentials Committee.
8. High-level session: address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and addresses by high-level officials.
9. Thematic discussion on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.
10. General exchange of views.
11. Consideration of the status and operation of the Treaty and other matters important for achieving the objectives and purpose of the Treaty:
  - (a) Declarations regarding the ownership, possession or control of nuclear weapons (article 2);

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<sup>1</sup> The following high-level officials addressed the Meeting: the Permanent Observer of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, Laetitia Marie Isabelle Courtois, on behalf of the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross; the Executive Director of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Melissa Parke; representative of survivors of nuclear weapon explosions, Sueichi Kido; Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Murat Nurtileu; Minister of Scientific Research and Technological Innovation of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gilbert Kabanda Kurhenga; First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations, Gerardo Peñalver Portal; and the Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, Flávio Roberto Bonzanini.

- (b) Universality (article 12);
- (c) Towards the elimination of nuclear weapons (article 4);
- (d) Victim assistance, environmental remediation and international cooperation and assistance (articles 6 and 7);
- (e) National implementation measures (article 5);
- (f) Other matters important for achieving the objectives and purpose of the Treaty:
  - (i) Scientific and technical advice for the effective implementation of the Treaty;
  - (ii) Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty;
  - (iii) Complementarity of the Treaty with the existing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime;
  - (iv) Implementing the gender provisions of the Treaty.

12. Financial matters.

13. Preparations for the third Meeting of States Parties:

- (a) Election of the President;
- (b) Dates and venue.

14. Other matters.

15. Consideration and adoption of the final document of the Meeting.

16. Closure of the Meeting.

8. Also at its 1st plenary meeting, the Meeting took note of the indicative timetable ([TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/3](#)).

#### **D. Confirmation of the Secretary-General of the Meeting**

9. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Meeting took note of the appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of Christopher King, Chief of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Branch of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, as Secretary-General of the Meeting.

#### **E. Documentation**

10. The documents for the Meeting are listed in annex IV to the present report.

### **III. Credentials**

11. Pursuant to rule 4 of the rules of procedure, according to which the Credentials Committee is to be composed of five members, the Meeting appointed Austria, Chile, Malaysia, Nigeria and Uruguay as members of its Credentials Committee.

12. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Meeting adopted the draft resolution set out in paragraph 14 of the report of the Credentials Committee ([TPNW/MSP/2023/12](#)), as recommended by the Committee after it had examined the credentials of the representatives of States parties to the Meeting and found them to be in order. Based on the update from the Chair of the Committee, the Meeting also

decided to accept the credentials received by the Secretary-General of the Meeting after the meeting of the Committee.

#### **IV. Attendance**

13. The following 59 States parties participated in the Meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, South Africa, State of Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

14. The following 35 States attended the Meeting as observers: Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Armenia, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Germany, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iraq, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Norway, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

15. Representatives of the United Nations, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons attended the Meeting as observers without the right to vote, in accordance with rule 1 (2) of the rules of procedure.

16. Representatives of 122 relevant non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting under rule 1 (3) of the rules of procedure.

17. The list of participants is contained in document [TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/5](#).

#### **V. Decisions adopted in the period between Meetings of States Parties in accordance with rule 45**

18. At its 1st plenary meeting, in accordance with rule 45 (2) of the rules of procedure, the Meeting took note of the decisions adopted through the procedure referred to in rule 45 (1) and decided to annex them to the present report (annex III).

#### **VI. Thematic discussion on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons**

19. At its 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings, on 27 and 28 November, under agenda item 9, the Meeting conducted a thematic discussion on the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Co-Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Group introduced the report of the Scientific Advisory Group on the status and developments

regarding nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon risks, the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and related issues ([TPNW/MSP/2023/8](#)).

20. Also at its 2nd plenary meeting, the Meeting heard from a panel composed of Sébastien Philippe, member of the Scientific Advisory Group; Nick Ritchie, Senior Lecturer at the University of York; Patricia Jaworek, Programme Officer at the Nuclear Threat Initiative; and Sueichi Kido, Secretary-General of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations (Nihon Hidankyo). Delegations made statements and asked questions of the panellists. At its 3rd plenary meeting, the Meeting heard from a panel composed of Moritz Kütt, member of the Scientific Advisory Group; Richard Lennane, International Committee of the Red Cross; Hidehiko Yuzaki, Governor of the Hiroshima Prefecture; Karina Lester, First Nations Australia; and Ereti Tekabwaia, Kiribati National Tourism Office. Delegations made statements and asked questions of the panellists.

## **VII. General exchange of views**

21. At its 4th to 6th plenary meetings, on 28 and 29 November, the Meeting held a general exchange of views under agenda item 10.

## **VIII. Consideration of the status and operation of the Treaty and other matters important for achieving the objectives and purpose of the Treaty**

22. At its 6th to 9th plenary meetings, from 29 November to 1 December, under agenda item 11, the Meeting considered the status and operation of the Treaty and other matters important for achieving the objectives and purpose of the Treaty. The President, Co-Chairs of the informal working groups, co-facilitators and the gender focal point presented their reports and working papers related to the sub-items of agenda item 11.<sup>2</sup> The Co-Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Group presented the reports of the Group.<sup>3</sup> Delegations asked questions and made comments.

## **IX. Financial matters**

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 27 November, the Meeting took note of its financial report ([TPNW/MSP/2023/9](#)).

## **X. Preparations for the third Meeting of States Parties**

24. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Meeting elected Akan Rakhmetullin (Kazakhstan) as President of the third Meeting of States Parties. At the same plenary meeting, the Meeting decided that the third Meeting of States Parties would be held within the week of 3 to 7 March 2025, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It also decided to defer consideration of all other organizational matters related to the second Meeting to the intersessional period.

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<sup>2</sup> [TPNW/MSP/2023/2](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/3](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/4](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/7](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.2](#) and [TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.3](#).

<sup>3</sup> [TPNW/MSP/2023/6](#) and [TPNW/MSP/2023/8](#).

## **XI. Consideration and adoption of the final document of the Meeting**

25. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December, the Meeting adopted the declaration of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entitled “Our commitment to upholding the prohibition of nuclear weapons and averting their catastrophic consequences” (annex I).
26. At the same plenary meeting, the Meeting also adopted the following five decisions (annex II):
- Decision 1: Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty;
  - Decision 2: Thematic debates at the Meetings of States Parties;
  - Decision 3: Voluntary reporting on articles 6 and 7;
  - Decision 4: International trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation;
  - Decision 5: Consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
27. Also at the same plenary meeting, the Meeting adopted its report.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> See also the interpretative statement of the delegation of the Holy See ([TPNW/MSP/2023/13](#)).

## Annex I

### **Declaration of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Our commitment to upholding the prohibition of nuclear weapons and averting their catastrophic consequences**

1. We, the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>2</sup> have gathered for the second Meeting of States Parties in steadfast determination to address the existential threat to humanity posed by nuclear weapons and to uphold our commitment to their prohibition and complete elimination. We welcome the broad participation of signatory States and observer States, as well as other observers, civil society representatives, the scientific community and survivors of nuclear weapons use and testing.
2. We celebrate the successful first Meeting of States Parties, convened in Vienna from 21 to 23 June 2022, and welcome its declaration, outcomes and decisions, including the Vienna Action Plan.
3. We welcome the progress that has been achieved by States parties across a broad range of actions in the Vienna Action Plan and further acknowledge the able stewardship of the Co-Chairs of the informal working groups, facilitators and focal point.
4. Progress also continues towards universalization of the Treaty since the first Meeting of States Parties, and we recognize the significance of and warmly welcome the signatures by the Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti and Sierra Leone, the ratifications by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic and Malawi, and the accession by Sri Lanka.
5. The Treaty currently stands strong with 93 signatories and 69 States parties. We renew our call upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify or accede to the Treaty without delay. We will continue to pursue universalization of the Treaty as one of our priorities.
6. Evidence-based policymaking on the effects of nuclear weapons, the process out of which the Treaty was created, must be central to all decisions and actions regarding the elimination of nuclear weapons. The establishment and ongoing work of the Scientific Advisory Group strengthens the effective implementation of the Treaty by enabling consideration of the most current scientific and technical knowledge and advice with regard to the implementation of the Treaty, which has helped to inform the deliberations and decisions of States parties. The Scientific Advisory Group, the first international scientific body created to advance nuclear disarmament under a multilateral treaty, is also instrumental in building and maintaining a network with the wider scientific community to reinforce awareness and promote universalization of the Treaty.
7. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons continues to benefit from actively involving a broad range of stakeholders such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, other relevant international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia, individuals, religious leaders, and victims of and communities affected by nuclear weapons, among others. We reaffirm the gender

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Meeting at its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December 2023.

<sup>2</sup> [A/CONF.229/2017/8](#).

provisions of the Treaty and that the equal, full and effective participation of both women and men is essential in nuclear disarmament.

8. Nuclear risks are being exacerbated in particular by the continued and increasing salience of and emphasis on nuclear weapons in military postures and doctrines, coupled with the ongoing qualitative modernization of and quantitative increases in nuclear arsenals and the heightening of tensions. We cannot stand idly by while signs indicate that humanity is moving closer to global nuclear catastrophe at this dangerous inflection point.

9. We reaffirm our grave concern about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, which cannot be adequately addressed, transcend national borders, pose grave implications for human survival and well-being and would be incompatible with respect for the right to life. Nuclear weapons inflict catastrophic destruction and unspeakable suffering and death. Their use would have long-term damage to the environment, socioeconomic and sustainable development, the global economy, food security and the health of current and future generations, including the disproportionate impact that nuclear weapons have on women and girls.

10. The catastrophic humanitarian consequences and risks associated with nuclear weapons underpin the moral and ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, which, among other drivers, inspired the creation of the Treaty and guide its implementation. These considerations must be at the centre of all disarmament policies, highlighting the human cost of nuclear weapons and the need to protect human life and the environment.

11. Past use and testing of nuclear weapons have clearly demonstrated the unacceptable humanitarian and environmental consequences and ongoing legacies caused by their uncontrollable destructive capability and indiscriminate nature. We thus reaffirm our support for addressing the harms of nuclear weapons use and testing, including through the positive obligations of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

12. New scientific research has underscored the multifaceted and cascading effects of the catastrophic humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and associated risks. This growing and compelling scientific evidence should be broadened further, including scientific information on those effects that are still not understood in their entirety, and already warrants urgent policy responses at the international level.

13. The continued existence of nuclear weapons and lack of meaningful progress on disarmament undermine the security of all States, aggravate international tensions, heighten the risk of nuclear catastrophe and pose an existential threat to humanity as a whole. The only guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons is their complete elimination and the legally binding assurance that they will never be developed again.

14. We remain deeply alarmed by and firmly deplore threats to use nuclear weapons, as well as increasingly strident nuclear rhetoric. We stress that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is a violation of international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and further underscore that any use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to international humanitarian law. Such threats serve only to undermine the disarmament and non-proliferation regime and international peace and security. We condemn unequivocally any and all nuclear threats, whether they be explicit or implicit and irrespective of the circumstances.

15. We reject attempts to normalize nuclear rhetoric and any notion of so-called “responsible” behaviour as far as nuclear weapons are concerned. The threat of inflicting mass destruction runs counter to the legitimate security interests of

humanity as a whole. This is a dangerous, misguided and unacceptable approach to security. Nuclear threats should not be tolerated.

16. We applaud the growing explicit recognition that the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is inadmissible. However, these declarations, such as that agreed by members of the Group of 20, must go beyond statements and result in meaningful and tangible actions.

17. Far from preserving peace and security, nuclear weapons are used as instruments of policy, linked to coercion, intimidation and heightening of tensions. The renewed advocacy of, insistence on and attempts to justify nuclear deterrence as a legitimate security doctrine give false credence to the value of nuclear weapons for national security and dangerously increase the risk of horizontal and vertical nuclear proliferation.

18. We regret the growing reliance on nuclear weapons in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies. There are now more States under extended nuclear security guarantees and nuclear stationing arrangements than when we last met. Any tendency towards the erosion of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime is of concern. We are disturbed by any placement of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear-armed States. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons clearly prohibits receiving the transfer of, or control over, nuclear weapons or to allow their stationing, installation or deployment. We urge all States with such nuclear arrangements to put an end to them and join the Treaty.

19. The perpetuation and implementation of nuclear deterrence in military and security concepts, doctrines and policies not only erodes and contradicts non-proliferation but also obstructs progress towards nuclear disarmament.

20. This is not only a security issue. In a world where challenges persist in meeting basic human needs, the investment of substantial financial resources in modernizing and expanding nuclear arsenals is indefensible and counterproductive, as it comes at the expense of investment in sustainable development for genuine human well-being, as well as disarmament, education, diplomacy, environmental protection and health.

21. As the Secretary-General of the United Nations recognized in his recently released New Agenda for Peace, the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity must motivate us to ensure their total elimination. We, the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, heed this call and reiterate the high priority that we attach to urgent, complete, verifiable and irreversible nuclear disarmament.

22. This increasingly challenging international security context further underscores the vital importance and relevance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We are more determined than ever in our unyielding commitment to delegitimizing, stigmatizing and totally eliminating nuclear weapons.

23. We are playing our part to advance and strengthen the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture as a whole, including under other complementary treaties such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,<sup>3</sup> the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty,<sup>4</sup> and treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones.

24. It therefore concerns us that two consecutive review processes of the Non-Proliferation Treaty have been unable to agree on necessary urgent measures to

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

<sup>4</sup> See General Assembly resolution [50/245](#) and [A/50/1027](#).

make credible progress on nuclear disarmament or ensure the implementation of a series of agreed measures. In the period since the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, none of the nuclear-weapon States have made progress in accordance with article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and in their unequivocal undertaking to accomplish the elimination of their nuclear weapons. Instead, we have seen enhancements of nuclear arsenals, active pursuit of quantitative expansions and even reduced transparency. Unquestionably, this represents a failure to meet their legally binding obligations under article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to engage in serious and good-faith negotiations towards the elimination of their nuclear arsenals, as well as the unequivocal undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals agreed at and reiterated during Non-Proliferation Treaty review conferences.

25. As fully committed States parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, we, the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, reaffirm the complementarity between the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We continue to implement our obligations and comply with our responsibilities, undertakings and agreements under the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We are pleased to have advanced the implementation of article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty by bringing into force a comprehensive legal prohibition of nuclear weapons.

26. Furthermore, we will continue to advance the provisions of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons regarding the concern over the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, as well as those on addressing the environmental rehabilitation of the territories affected by radioactive contamination, among others.

27. We once again emphasize that nothing in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of its States parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination.

28. It is vital that all States continue to take decisive steps towards signing and ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Progress towards its entry into force should be strengthened, and we reiterate our commitment to continue to support all efforts to that end. We are concerned that existing and additional delays, preconditions or other conditionalities by annex 2 States continue to make the entry into force an increasingly distant goal. We urge all States that have not signed or ratified, or that have signed but not ratified, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to sign and ratify it without delay. We urge all States to continue to uphold the global norm against nuclear weapons testing and to relegate the terrible legacy of testing to history.

29. Recognizing the immense contribution of nuclear-weapon-free zones to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and enhancing international peace and security, we call upon States parties to the treaties establishing such zones which have not yet done so to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons without delay in recognition of the shared basis of such treaties and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and to enhance mutually reinforcing cooperation. We also recognize the importance of the continued strengthening of all existing nuclear-weapon-free zones, inter alia, through the ratification of existing treaties and relevant protocols and the withdrawal or revision of any reservations or interpretative declarations contrary to the object and purpose of the treaties establishing such zones, and of the creation of such zones in areas where they do not currently exist, including in the Middle East.

30. We, as States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, highlight the importance of continuing progress in the universalization and full implementation of these complementary instruments and prevent regression. Work will continue with all States, including through open discourse with those with reservations about the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and other stakeholders on work surrounding complementarity.

31. We unequivocally affirm that our commitment to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and its object and purpose remains unaffected when completing fulfilment of obligations emanating from treaties previously subscribed to, where these do not conflict with obligations of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We shall take all necessary measures for effective implementation of the purposes and objectives of this Treaty and will continue to review our international and bilateral obligations in order to ensure consistency with regard to the Treaty and its object and purpose. We call upon all non-States parties to refrain from any activities that could have an adverse impact on the implementation of the object and purpose of the Treaty.

32. Furthermore, we also believe that the international community must address new and continually evolving developments in science and technology in the nuclear domain, including on the possible implications of some applications of emerging technologies that would inhibit or undermine the object and purpose of the Treaty.

33. Recognizing the instrumental role of a diversity of stakeholders, we renew our pledge to continue to collaborate through an inclusive approach with international organizations, parliamentarians, civil society, scientists, communities affected by nuclear weapons, victims of nuclear weapons, financial institutions and youth.

34. In the light of a global climate characterized by a deficit of trust, we reaffirm the need to build confidence among all members of the international community. As such, we are equally unambiguous on our willingness to work collaboratively with all States, in concerted action to achieve and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons.

35. We, the States parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, will not stand by as spectators to increasing nuclear risks and the dangerous perpetuation of nuclear deterrence. We are resolutely committed to the universalization and effective implementation of the Treaty and the fulfilment of the Vienna Action Plan. We will work relentlessly to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons for the sake of current and future generations. We undertake and recommit to ensure that nuclear weapons are never again used, tested or threatened to be used, under any circumstances, and will not rest until they are completely eliminated.

## Annex II

### **Decisions of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons<sup>1</sup>**

#### **Decision 1**

##### **Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty**

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) To extend the intersessional structure as contained in decision 4 of the first Meeting of States Parties to the intersessional period between the second and third Meetings of States Parties and that:
  - (i) The informal working group on universalization will be co-chaired by South Africa and Uruguay;
  - (ii) The informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance will be co-chaired by Kazakhstan and Kiribati;
  - (iii) The informal working group on the implementation of article 4, in particular work related to the future designation of a competent international authority or authorities, will be co-chaired by Malaysia and New Zealand;
  - (iv) Mexico will be appointed as gender focal point;
- (b) To reconfirm decision 3 of the first Meeting of States Parties regarding the complementarity of the Treaty with the existing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime and to appoint Ireland and Thailand as informal facilitators between the second and third Meetings of States Parties;
- (c) That the Co-Chairs of the informal working groups, the informal facilitators and the gender focal point will be informed, inter alia, by documents [TPNW/MSP/2023/2](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/3](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/4](#), [TPNW/MSP/2023/5](#) and [TPNW/MSP/2023/7](#), respectively.

#### **Decision 2**

##### **Thematic debates at the Meetings of States Parties**

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) That Presidents of future Meetings of States Parties shall have the option to convene thematic debates at the Meetings, taking into account the relevance of specific topics for the implementation of the Treaty's objectives and current international developments, among others;
- (b) That, towards that aim, the President – if they so choose – shall select a specific topic for thematic debate and propose it to the States parties, for their concurrence, following consultations with the Coordinating Committee;
- (c) That, following the approval of the proposal, the President will work with the Secretariat to include the corresponding thematic debate in the timetable of the Meeting of States Parties.

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted by the Meeting at its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December 2023.

**Decision 3****Voluntary reporting on articles 6 and 7**

The Meeting of States Parties decides to adopt, on a provisional basis, for voluntary use by States parties, the reporting guidelines and the reporting format as contained in document [TPNW/MSP/2023/3](#) and further recommends that States parties continue to review the voluntary reporting guidelines and format with a view to further improvement as part of the activities of the informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance.

**Decision 4****International trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation**

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) That focused discussions will be held under the informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance, taking into account, inter alia, document [TPNW/MSP/2023/3](#), regarding the feasibility of, and possible guidelines for, establishing an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation;
- (b) That a report will be submitted to the third Meeting of States Parties with recommendations related to the feasibility of, and possible guidelines for, the establishment of an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation, with the aim of examining the establishment of such a trust fund at the third Meeting of States Parties as a priority.

**Decision 5****Consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons**

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) To establish an intersessional consultative process, between the second and third Meetings of States Parties, among States parties and signatories, with the involvement of the Scientific Advisory Group, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and other stakeholders and experts, to consult and submit a report to the third Meeting of States Parties containing a comprehensive set of arguments and recommendations in order:
  - (i) To better promote and articulate the legitimate security concerns, threat and risk perceptions enshrined in the Treaty that result from the existence of nuclear weapons and the concept of nuclear deterrence;
  - (ii) To challenge the security paradigm based on nuclear deterrence by highlighting and promoting new scientific evidence about the humanitarian consequences and risks of nuclear weapons and juxtaposing this with the risks and assumptions that are inherent in nuclear deterrence;
- (b) That Austria will be appointed as coordinator for the consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;
- (c) That the coordinator will collaborate closely with the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on universalization to maximize synergies with respect to universalization efforts.

## Annex III

### **Decisions adopted in the period between Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in accordance with rule 45 of the rules of procedure**

#### **Intersessional decision 1<sup>1</sup>**

*The Meeting of States Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraph 27 of the report of the first Meeting of States Parties (TPNW/MSP/2022/6),

*Acting* in accordance with rule 45 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Approves* the cost estimates for the second Meeting of States Parties presented by the Secretariat;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to make all necessary organizational arrangements for the second Meeting in accordance with the cost estimates and in consultation with the President.

#### **Intersessional decision 2<sup>1</sup>**

*The Meeting of States Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraphs 26 and 27 of the report of the first Meeting of States Parties (TPNW/MSP/2022/6),

*Acting* in accordance with rule 45 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Decides* to apply a maximum assessment rate of 22 per cent of the total costs to contributions for the second Meeting, without prejudice to assessed contributions for future Meetings;
2. *Also decides* to review the question of the maximum assessment rate ahead of the third Meeting.

#### **Intersessional decision 3<sup>1</sup>**

*The Meeting of States Parties,*

*Recalling* paragraph 27 of the report of the first Meeting of States Parties (TPNW/MSP/2022/6),

*Noting* the positive effect of the sponsorship programme for the first Meeting, which enabled the participation of 24 delegates in the Meeting,

*Expressing its appreciation* to the States that made financial contributions to the sponsorship programme for the first Meeting,

*Acting* in accordance with rule 45 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Decides* to establish a sponsorship programme to ensure inclusivity and broad participation in the second Meeting, to be operated by the Office for Disarmament Affairs;
2. *Also decides* that the sponsorship programme should be operated within the parameters set out in annex I to the present decision, as well as within the specifications contained in the letter dated 18 February 2022 from the President-

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<sup>1</sup> Adopted through a silence procedure that expired without objection on 31 July 2023.

designate of the first Meeting, an excerpt of which is reproduced in annex II to the present decision;

3. *Requests* the Office for Disarmament Affairs to take the necessary administrative and organizational steps to ensure the operability of the sponsorship programme;

4. *Invites* States parties in a position to do so to consider making voluntary contributions to the sponsorship programme.

## **Annex I**

### **The sponsorship programme**

The sponsorship programme is to be financed exclusively through voluntary contributions from States in a position to contribute. The sponsorship programme will cover one person per delegation from eligible States to ensure, as a priority, the participation of States parties at the second Meeting of States Parties. Subject to the availability of funds, the participation of delegates from signatory States as well as States that have supported the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (for example, States that voted in favour of its adoption and/or voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions on the Treaty) can also be sponsored. The States that are eligible for the sponsorship programme are least developed countries that receive official development assistance (based on the Development Assistance Committee list of official development assistance recipient countries) or small island developing States. Additional criteria for the sponsorship programme include equitable regional representation and gender equity. All States in a position to do so are requested to consider contributing to this programme.

## **Annex II**

### **Excerpt from the letter dated 18 February 2022 from the President-designate of the first Meeting of States Parties**

1. The priority for the sponsorship programme is to facilitate the participation of States parties in the first Meeting of States Parties.

2. It is recommended that the Secretariat send out a call for applications to all eligible States at the same time with a deadline well in advance of the first Meeting of States Parties to allow for sufficient time.

3. Once the applications are received, the Secretariat should prepare a list of delegates of eligible States parties:

(a) If more than one delegate is nominated from a State, the Secretariat should request the State to select one delegate. Within the group of eligible States parties, priority is to be given to the least developed countries that receive official development assistance. If there are not sufficient funds to sponsor all eligible States parties, the Secretariat should revert to the President-designate, who will consult with the donor countries;

(b) Once the selection of delegates of States parties is concluded, and subject to the availability of resources, the Secretariat should prepare a list of sponsorship applicants from eligible signatory States and, following this, from States that voted in favour of the adoption of the Treaty and/or voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions on the Treaty. Within the group of signatory States, priority is to be given to least developed countries that receive official development assistance. Only once all requests of signatory States are fulfilled should non-signatory States that supported the Treaty be considered for sponsorship, again with priority to be given to least developed countries that receive official development assistance.

4. Notwithstanding the above points, donor States for the sponsorship programme may earmark part of their funds to sponsor States, including signatory and non-signatory States, from specific regions.
5. A contingency reserve should be kept of no more than 5 per cent of the available funds to accommodate late or special requests for sponsorship for up to one month before the Meeting of States Parties, with any granting of such late or special requests being subject to consultations by the President-designate with the donor countries.
6. In the case of any questions regarding the implementation of the sponsorship programme or the use of funds, the Secretariat should inform the President-designate, who will consult with the donor countries of the programme and any other delegations, as appropriate.

**Intersessional decision 4<sup>2</sup>**

*The Meeting of States Parties,*

*Recalling* rule 1, paragraphs 3 and 4, of its rules of procedure,

*Acting* in accordance with rule 45 of its rules of procedure,

1. *Takes note* of the list of other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations whose purpose and activities are consistent with the object and purpose of the Treaty that are in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council in accordance with the provisions of Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, contained in annex I to the present decision;

2. *Accepts* the participation in the second Meeting of States Parties of the other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations and relevant non-governmental organizations whose purpose and activities are consistent with the object and purpose of the Treaty that do not have consultative status with the Council, contained in annex II to the present decision.

**Annex I**

1. Aalem for Orphan and Vulnerable Children, Inc.
2. Academic Council on the United Nations System
3. Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy\*
4. Article 36, Limited\*
5. Canadian Pugwash Group\*
6. Chernobyl-Hibakusha Support, Kansai
7. FN Forbundet
8. Indigenous World Association
9. International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms
10. International Association of World Peace Advocates
11. International Center for the Study, Prevention and Treatment of Multigenerational Trauma Inc.
12. International Peace Bureau\*

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<sup>2</sup> Adopted through a silence procedure that expired without objection on 9 November 2023.

13. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War\*
14. International Trade Union Confederation\*
15. Japanese Liaison Council of Second-Generation Atomic Bomb Survivors\*
16. Mayors for Peace\*
17. Mines Action Canada
18. Mouvement de la Paix\*
19. New Japan Women's Association\*
20. Northern CCB
21. Norwegian People's Aid\*
22. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation\*
23. Pace University
24. Pax Christi International: International Catholic Peace Movement\*
25. Peace Action
26. Peace Boat\*
27. People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy
28. Physicians for Social Responsibility
29. Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung eV
30. Royal Institute of International Affairs\*
31. Servas International\*
32. Soka Gakkai International\*
33. South African Institute of International Affairs\*
34. Stichting Samenwerkingsverband IKV – Pax Christi)
35. The Elders Foundation\*
36. The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)\*
37. The Simons Foundation Canada\*
38. United Religions Initiative
39. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre\*
40. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom\*

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\* Participated in the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty.

## **Annex II**

1. 80,000 Voices
2. Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons
3. Affected Communities and Allies Working Group
4. Afghan-Horizon, Center for Non-Proliferation and Terrorism Studies
5. African Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace

6. Asociación para políticas públicas – Seguridad humana en Latinoamérica y el Caribe
7. Archdiocese of Santa Fe
8. Arms Control Association\*
9. Asia-Pacific Leadership Network for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament
10. Back from the Brink: Bringing Communities Together to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
11. British American Information Security Council\*
12. beHuman
13. Blue Banner
14. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament\*
15. Carnegie Corporation of New York\*
16. Center for Countermeasures against Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents
17. Center for International Security and Policy
18. Centre de recherche et d'information pour le désarmement et sécurité
19. Centre for Feminist Foreign Policy
20. Centre for the Study of Existential Risk, University of Cambridge
21. Comitato Senzatomica\*
22. Congolese Campaign to Ban Landmines
23. Danish Institute for International Studies\*
24. Disarmament and Arms Control
25. Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences\*
26. Femmes en action pour le progress social
27. Federation of American Scientists
28. Forum on Disarmament and Development
29. Gender and Radiation Impact Project
30. Hidankyo/Hibakusha Organization of Japan\*
31. Hiroshima Prefectural Government\*
32. Human Security Lab, University of Massachusetts-Amherst
33. Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy at the University of Hamburg\*
34. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons Austria
35. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons France
36. International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons Germany
37. Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs\*
38. Japan NGO Network for Nuclear Weapons Abolition\*
39. Know Nukes Tokyo

40. Lex International
41. Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World\*
42. Marshall Islands Student Association
43. Marshallese Educational Initiative
44. Mediator and Observer Group of Madagascar
45. Middle East Treaty Organization\*
46. Nei til Atomvåpen
47. Northwestern University\*
48. Nuclear Threat Initiative
49. Nuclear Watch New Mexico
50. NuclearBan.US\*
51. Nukewatch, The Progressive Foundation\*
52. Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance
53. Organisation de soutien à la paix et la sécurité en Afrique
54. Pacific Network on Globalisation
55. Parliamentarians for the TPNW\*
56. PATH Collective
57. Pax Christi Flanders
58. Peace Union of Finland
59. Princeton University Program on Science and Global Security\*
60. RealistRevolt
61. Rete Italiana Pace e Disarmo
62. Rotary Action Group for Peace\*
63. School of Government and International Affairs, Durham University
64. Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament\*
65. Secure Scotland
66. SHOAA for Human Rights
67. Solidarity for Peace and Reunification of Korea
68. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute\*
69. Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society
70. The Timbuktu Center For Strategic Studies on the Sahel
71. UNHouse Scotland\*
72. Union of Concerned Scientists
73. Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
74. University of Leeds\*
75. University of York
76. Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation\*

77. Western States Legal Foundation
78. Women Concern
79. Women Transforming Our Nuclear Legacy
80. World without Wars and Violence (Mundo sin Guerras y sin Violencia)\*
81. Youth for Privacy
82. Youth for TPNW

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\* Participated in the first Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty.

## Annex IV

## Documentation

The Meeting had before it the documents listed in the table below.<sup>1</sup>

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/1</a>	Provisional agenda
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/2</a>	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on universalization (Malaysia and South Africa)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/3</a>	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance (Kazakhstan and Kiribati)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/4</a>	Report of the gender focal point (Chile)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/5</a>	Report of the informal facilitators to further explore and articulate the possible areas of tangible cooperation between the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and other relevant nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation instruments (Ireland and Thailand)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/6</a>	Report of the Scientific Advisory Group on its annual activities
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/7</a>	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on the implementation of article 4 (Mexico and New Zealand)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/8</a>	Report of the Scientific Advisory Group on the status and developments regarding nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon risks, the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, nuclear disarmament and related issues
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/9</a>	Financial report
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/10</a>	Assessments of the consequences of nuclear tests on the territory of Kazakhstan: report submitted by Kazakhstan
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/11</a>	Voluntary report on articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty: report submitted by New Zealand
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/12</a>	Report of the Credentials Committee
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/13</a>	Interpretative statement of the delegation of the Holy See
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/14</a>	Report of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/L.1</a>	Draft report of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

<sup>1</sup> Working papers submitted by observers that are not signatory States or organizations and entities referred to in rule 1, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure and conference room papers (CRPs) have been posted on the website of the Meeting (<https://meetings.unoda.org/tpnw/tpnw-msp-2023>) without editing and as received, unless otherwise indicated.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/1</a>	Information for States parties, observer States and intergovernmental organizations
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/1/Add.1</a>	Accreditation of international organizations or institutions and regional organizations
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/2</a>	Information for participation by non-governmental organizations
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/3</a>	Indicative timetable
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/4</a>	Indicative timetable (summarized)
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/INF/5</a>	List of participants
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.1</a>	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: towards an ethic of disarmament: working paper submitted by the Holy See
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.2</a>	Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty: working paper submitted by the President
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.3</a>	Thematic debates of Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty: working paper submitted by the President
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.4</a>	Policy recommendations for the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.5</a>	Promoting inclusivity in the intersessional work on the Treaty: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.6</a>	How the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons complements, reinforces and builds on the Non-Proliferation Treaty: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.7</a>	Applying the prohibition on assistance to financing the production, development and stockpiling of nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.8</a>	Observing Meetings of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/WP.9</a>	Universalizing the security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by Austria
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/CRP.1</a>	Decisions adopted in the period between Meetings of States Parties in accordance with rule 45
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/CRP.2</a>	Draft list of participants
<a href="#">TPNW/MSP/2023/CRP.3/Rev.1</a>	Decisions to be taken by the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2023/CRP.4/Rev.1	Revised draft declaration of the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: “Our commitment to upholding the prohibition of nuclear weapons and averting their catastrophic consequences”
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/1	Policy recommendations on national plans of affected States and articles 6 and 7: working paper submitted by Affected Communities and Allies Working Group and Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/2	Advancing articles 6 and 7 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: implementation, reporting and a trust fund: working paper submitted by Harvard Law School’s International Human Rights Clinic
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/3	The vital role of scientific evidence in advancing nuclear disarmament and the effective implementation of the TPNW: working paper submitted by International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/4	Policy recommendations on a trust fund, international cooperation, articles 6 and 7, the preamble and article 1: working paper submitted by Affected Communities and Allies Working Group and Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/5	Statement on the occasion of the Second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/6	Priorities for next steps on articles 6 and 7 on victim assistance, environmental remediation and international cooperation and assistance: working paper submitted by Article 36
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/7	Reject war, reject nuclear weapons, now is the time for the international community to act in solidarity: working paper submitted by New Japan Women’s Association
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/8	Establish informal working group to implement article 5: working paper submitted by NuclearBan.US
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/9	Challenging nuclear secrecy: barriers to access and ethics of nuclear archives: working paper submitted by the Nuclear Truth Project
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/10	Rights, respect and reciprocity: protocols for seeking nuclear truth with integrity: working paper submitted by the Nuclear Truth Project
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/11	Recommendations for the implementation of nuclear victims assistance: working paper submitted by the Study Group of Nuclear Victim Assistance Systems
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/12	Assisting victims under the jurisdiction of non-States parties: a moral and legal duty imposed by the letter and spirit of articles 6 and 7 TPNW – the example of Korean survivors of Hiroshima

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
	and Nagasaki: working paper submitted by IALANA and SPARK
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/13	Preventing nuclear use and dangers – practical steps to take forward implementation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/14	A strategy to move from the legal prohibition to an effective, total and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by Disarmisti Esigenti, partner of ICAN
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/15	IALANA Germany recommends joining the TPNW: working paper submitted by IALANA Germany
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/16	Denuclearization of the International Gulf of Trieste on the basis of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Paris Peace Treaty with Italy: working paper submitted by MSGySV on behalf WILPF Italy, partners of ICAN
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/17	French nuclear bombs in Māōhi Nui, French-occupied Polynesia: ongoing and everlasting consequences, examining TPNW solutions over time: working paper submitted by ICAN on behalf of Moruroa e Tātou
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/18	The role of peace and disarmament education in advancing the Vienna Action Plan: working paper submitted by Soka Gakkai International
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/19	Youth perspectives on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and Reverse The Trend: Save Our People, Save Our Planet
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/20	Engaging with critics of the TPNW – some zones of possible agreement: working paper submitted by Fellows of the Arms Control Negotiation Academy
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/21	Le rôle de l’Afrique dans la promotion et l’application du Traité sur l’interdiction des armes nucléaires face aux tensions géopolitiques mondiales: working paper submitted by CRIDS – Centre de recherche et d’information pour le désarmement et la sécurité
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/22	We must prevent escalating the momentum for the use of nuclear weapons – surmounting inhumanity of nuclear weapons must be the foundation of our activities: working paper submitted by Japan Congress against A- and H-Bombs (GENSUIKIN)
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/23	Universalizing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the Japan NGO Network for Nuclear Weapons Abolition
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/24	A victim-centred approach for international cooperation on articles 6 and 7: working paper submitted by Peace Boat

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/25	Message from the Japanese youth: working paper submitted by Know Nukes Tokyo
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/26	Protection of border regions-cities located between States possessing nuclear weapons and non-nuclear-weapon States: working paper submitted by Universidad Autónoma de Baja California
TPNW/MSP/2023/NGO/27	Positive Obligation Framework – forgotten stories of Fiji veterans’ exposure to nuclear testing on Kiritimati Island: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons on behalf of the Fiji Kirisimasi Island Veterans Association and the Returned Soldiers and Ex-Servicemen’s Association of Fiji

*Abbreviations:* ICAN, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons; IALANA, International Association of Lawyers Against Nuclear Arms; MSGySV, Mondo Senza Guerre e Senza Violenza; SPARK, Solidarity for Peace and Reunification of Korea; TPNW, Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; WIPLF, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom.