

The documents submitted by the NWS, although not formal reports, tended to provide information on a broad range of Treaty-related issues. With the exception of China, all provided hard information on at least some elements of their nuclear holdings, nuclear doctrine, and operational status of their weapons. The most detailed information was submitted by the United Kingdom, but in all cases there was room for substantial elaboration.

See the background document for further information concerning the nature and content of the reporting at the two PrepComs.

Roundtable participants considered the background document extremely useful, praising it highly and promising to distribute it at the United Nations, to States parties, and to NNGOs. The document will be made available for circulation after Project PrepCom has incorporated a number of minor suggestions made by participants for corrections and additions.<sup>10</sup>

Participants tended to view the record of reporting to date as mixed.

In 2002, 139 of the then-187 States parties attended the PrepCom and 52 reported, representing 58% of States parties and 37% of attendees. Formal reports were submitted by 65 of States parties (47% of attendees). In 2003, 106 of the then-188 States parties attended the PrepCom and 60 reported, representing 32% of States parties and 27% of attendees. Formal reports were submitted by 12% of States parties (20% of attendees). In other words, although only a small number of States parties reported at the 2003 PrepCom, this number showed a promising increase at the 2003 PrepCom. Nonetheless, even in 2002, more than two-thirds of States parties did not report in any way. It was suggested that understating in foreign ministers and delegations may be one major reason for this relatively low rate of participation.

Participants asked how many of the 44 states listed in Annex 2 of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (the states that possessed nuclear research reactors under nuclear power reactors as of the mid-1990s)<sup>11</sup> reported. These states, which include the NWS and most states with nuclear-proliferation-related capabilities, might be considered the states most likely to have important information to report.

<sup>10</sup> See page 14-19 of the background document for explanations of this topic.  
<sup>11</sup> It was suggested, for example, that mention be made of the working paper submitted by Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway at the 2003 PrepCom (WPTCONF/2002/PC.WP.17: Working Paper submitted by Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway for consideration at the second Preparatory Committee of the 2002 NPT Review Conference).  
<sup>12</sup> Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Republic of Korea, Russia, Luxembourg, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Viet Nam, and Yugo (now Democratic Republic of the Congo).