

Third 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 third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

I. Introduction

1. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December 2023, the second Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons decided that the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty would be held during the week of 3 to 7 March 2025. By its resolution 79/38, the General Assembly confirmed that the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty would be held at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 March 2025.

2. Accordingly, in a note verbale dated 4 October 2024, the Secretary-General convened the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty from 3 to 7 March 2025 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

II. Organizational matters

A. Opening and duration of the Meeting

3. The third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was convened at United Nations Headquarters in New York from 3 to 7 March 2025.

4. The Meeting was opened on 3 March by the President of the Meeting, Akan Rakhmetullin (Kazakhstan). 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 High Representative for Disarmament Affairs on behalf of the Secretary-General and addresses by high-level officials.¹

¹ The following high-level officials addressed the Meeting: the Permanent Observer of the International Committee of the Red Cross to the United Nations, Elyse Nicole Mosquini, 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; the Assistant Secretary-General of the Japan Confederation of A- and H-Bomb Sufferers Organizations (Nihon Hidankyo), Jiro Hamasumi; a representative of affected communities, Taraem Taukaro; the



B. Officers

6. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 1 December 2023, the second Meeting of States Parties elected Akan Rakhmetullin (Kazakhstan) as President of the third Meeting, in accordance with rule 6 (3) of the rules of procedure. The third Meeting of States Parties elected its other officers, as follows:

Vice-Presidents:

Austria
Cambodia
Kiribati

C. Agenda and organization of work

7. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Meeting adopted its agenda ([TPNW/MSP/2025/1](#)), 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 debate: The risks to humanity of a nuclear conflict and its devastating humanitarian consequences.
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);
 - (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);

Deputy Foreign Minister for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Enrique Javier Ochoa Martinez; and the Secretary-General of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, Flávio Roberto Bonzanini.

- (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;
 - (v) Consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

12. Financial matters.

13. Preparations for the Review Conference:

- (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/2025/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 Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cabo Verde, Ireland and the Lao People's Democratic Republic as members of its Credentials Committee.

12. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 March, the Meeting adopted the draft resolution set out in paragraph 14 of the report of the Credentials Committee ([TPNW/MSP/2025/10](#)), 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.

IV. Attendance

13. The following 58 States Parties participated in the Meeting: Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Chile, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Samoa, San Marino, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, State of Palestine, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and Viet Nam.

14. The following 31 States attended the Meeting as observers: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Iraq, Libya, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

15. Representatives of the United Nations, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 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 Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the African Commission on Nuclear Energy, the States Parties to the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia, 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 163 relevant non-governmental organizations attended the Meeting under rule 1 (3) of the rules of procedure.

17. The list of participants will be issued as a document after the conclusion of the Meeting.

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 debate

19. At its 2nd and 3rd plenary meetings, on 3 and 4 March, under agenda item 9, the Meeting conducted a thematic debate on the risks to humanity of a nuclear conflict and its devastating humanitarian consequences. At the 2nd plenary meeting, the Meeting heard from a panel composed of Eirini Giorgou, Legal Advisor of the International Committee of the Red Cross; Gaukhar Mukhatzhanova, Japan Chair for a World without Nuclear Weapons of the Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation; John Burroughs, Senior Analyst of the Lawyers Committee on Nuclear Policy; Charles Moxley, attorney and adjunct professor of the Fordham Law

School; and Danielle McLaughlin, senior legal analyst of Horizon 2045. Delegations made statements and asked questions of the panellists.

20. At its 3rd plenary meeting, the Meeting heard from a panel composed of Nick Ritchie, Senior Lecturer at the University of York; Annie Jacobsen, journalist and author; Edwick Madzimure, Founding Director of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, in Zimbabwe; Zia Mian, co-chair of the Scientific Advisory Group of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and co-director of Princeton University's Program on Science and Global Security; and Melissa Parke, Executive Director of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons. Delegations made statements and asked questions of the panellists.

VII. General exchange of views

21. At its 4th to 6th plenary meetings, on 4 and 5 March, 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 5 to 7 March, 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, gender focal point and coordinator presented their reports and working papers related to the sub-items of agenda item 11.² The Co-Chairs of the Scientific Advisory Group presented the report and working paper of the Group.³ Delegations asked questions and made comments.

IX. Financial matters

23. At its 1st plenary meeting, on 3 March, the Meeting took note of its financial report ([TPNW/MSP/2025/9](#)).

X. Preparations for the Review Conference

24. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 March, the Meeting elected South Africa as President of the first Review Conference of the Treaty. The designated representative of South Africa will be communicated to States Parties in due course. At the same plenary meeting, the Meeting decided to hold the first Review Conference during the week of 30 November to 4 December 2026, at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It also decided to defer consideration of all other organizational matters related to the first Review Conference to the intersessional period.

² [TPNW/MSP/2025/2](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/3](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/4](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/5](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/6](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/7](#), [TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.2/Rev.1](#) and supplementary information to [TPNW/MSP/2025/7](#).

³ [TPNW/MSP/2025/8](#) and [TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.5](#).

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

25. At its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 March, the Meeting adopted the declaration of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, entitled “Strengthening our commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons amid the rising global instability” (annex I).

26. At the same plenary meeting, the Meeting also adopted the following four decisions (annex II):

Decision 1: Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty;

Decision 2: First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;

Decision 3: International trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation from the consequences of nuclear use and testing;

Decision 4: Review process for the renewal of the mandate and terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group.

27. Also at the same plenary meeting, the Meeting adopted its report.

Annex I

Declaration of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

Strengthening our commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons amid the rising global instability¹

1. We, the States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, convening at the third Meeting of States Parties from 3 to 7 March 2025 at United Nations Headquarters in New York, under the presidency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, reaffirm our unwavering determination to address the existential threat that nuclear weapons pose to humanity.

2. This meeting holds profound historical significance, taking place in this eightieth year after nuclear weapons were first tested and used. We solemnly recall the devastating impacts of these weapons on the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and acknowledge the countless victims and survivors who have suffered the effects of nuclear weapons and their testing programmes since the dawn of the nuclear age. The awareness and prevention of the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, and a conviction to prevent them, must continue to guide our work to implement the Treaty and advance nuclear disarmament.

3. Heightened geopolitical tensions, further expansion and modernization of nuclear arsenals, the increasing salience of nuclear weapons in military and security doctrines, including through security guarantees, and the growing dangers of nuclear proliferation and potentially devastating nuclear arms races demand immediate and decisive action from the international community. At the same time, the Doomsday Clock now stands at 89 seconds to midnight. Amid unprecedented, interconnected and complex global challenges, the looming threat of nuclear conflict remains an existential threat to humanity. The Treaty stands as a beacon of hope in these turbulent times.

4. We celebrate the achievements of the first and second Meetings of States Parties, held in Vienna from 21 to 23 June 2022, and in New York from 27 November to 1 December 2023, respectively, and we reiterate our commitment to the declarations and decisions adopted therein, which continue to guide our collective efforts.

5. We welcome the participation of signatory States and observer States, as well as other observers, civil society, the scientific community, academia, individuals, religious leaders and survivors of nuclear weapons use and testing. The active and diverse engagement of a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons and many others, strengthens our collective impact and amplifies the urgent calls for nuclear disarmament.

6. In this era of geopolitical uncertainty when international law and multilateral cooperation, essential for maintaining global peace and security, are being undermined, the strength and credibility of multilateral institutions are critical to global peace and security. Renewed commitment to achieving a safer and more peaceful future is imperative. Eight decades after the establishment of the United Nations and adoption of the very first United Nations General Assembly resolution calling for the elimination of nuclear weapons,² this is more urgent than ever.

¹ Adopted by the Meeting at its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 March 2025.

² United Nations General Assembly resolution 1 (I) of 24 January 1946, entitled “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy”.

7. At the same time, the long-standing disarmament and non-proliferation architecture is being eroded, arms control agreements abandoned, and military postures hardened, further weakening the existing global security architecture. A tense and increasingly polarized international security environment, combined with a lack of trust and communication, exacerbates the existing dangers of nuclear weapons use. Urgent action is needed to rebuild dialogue, restore confidence and trust, recommit to nuclear disarmament and prevent a return to nuclear brinkmanship with catastrophic consequences for all humankind.

8. These global developments demand our collective response. In this volatile environment, the majority of non-nuclear-armed States play an increasingly vital role in bridging divides, promoting diplomacy and reinforcing multilateralism. As champions and stewards of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, its States Parties work relentlessly to unite and mobilize the international community around the imperative and urgency of progress towards eliminating the existential threat posed by nuclear weapons and ensure the Treaty remains a vital element in advancing nuclear disarmament.

9. We welcome the continued significant progress made by States Parties to implement the Vienna Action Plan. We further acknowledge the dedicated leadership of the Co-Chairs of the informal working groups, the facilitators, the gender focal point, and the coordinator for the consultative process on States Parties' security concerns.

10. With 94 signatories and 73 States Parties, we acknowledge and welcome further progress towards universalization of the Treaty, which is growing in support and strength. In this regard, we recognize the significance of and warmly welcome the recent signature by Solomon Islands, the ratifications by Indonesia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Solomon Islands. We reaffirm our commitment to universalizing the Treaty as a priority and call upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty or accede to it without delay.

11. We welcome the important contribution of the Scientific Advisory Group, which plays a crucial role in enhancing evidence-based knowledge and building and maintaining a network with the wider scientific community to reinforce awareness and promote universalization of the Treaty.

12. We reaffirm our commitment to the gender provisions of the Treaty, recognizing that the full, equal and meaningful participation of both women and men is essential to advancing nuclear disarmament and achieving a world free of nuclear weapons.

13. We reaffirm our grave concern about the catastrophic humanitarian and environmental consequences of nuclear weapons, which transcend national borders, pose grave implications for human survival and well-being and would be incompatible with the right to life. These consequences are substantiated by new scientific evidence. This growing body of research confirms that their effects are more severe, cascading, long-lasting and complex than previously understood, involving 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, including as a result of ionizing radiation, as well as on infants and children, given their particular vulnerability to the effects of nuclear weapons.

14. We emphasize that these catastrophic consequences cannot be adequately addressed. The only guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons is their total elimination. 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. Our work is and must continue to be guided by these principles and grounded in scientific evidence. In this regard, we welcome the recent establishment by the United Nations General Assembly of an independent Scientific Panel on the Effects of Nuclear War, and we look forward to its findings.

15. We reiterate that all States share the responsibility to achieve nuclear disarmament, to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects, to prevent any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and to assist victims, redress the harms and remediate the environmental damage caused by previous use and testing of nuclear-armed States in accordance with their respective obligations under international law and bilateral agreements.

16. We, the States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, acknowledge the immense human suffering and significant harms of victims of the use and testing of nuclear weapons as experienced by the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki (hibakusha) and the numerous communities around the world exposed to nuclear weapons testing.

17. We congratulate Nihon Hidankyo, a long-time supporter and advocate of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, on being awarded the 2024 Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to achieve a world free of nuclear weapons and for demonstrating through witness testimony that nuclear weapons must never be used again.

18. More than 2,000 nuclear explosive tests³ have been conducted worldwide and have continued in the twenty-first century. We recognize that the consequences of the use and testing of nuclear weapons have transcended national borders, contaminated environments, and continue to hamper socioeconomic development, threaten food security and harm the health of current and future generations. The experience of those that have suffered from hundreds of nuclear tests, including in a number of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, is a stark reminder of the long-lasting harmful nature of the effects of radiation on health and environment.

19. We condemn any rhetoric or actions that undermine the global taboo on nuclear testing, including as a means to reinforce the fallacy of nuclear deterrence. We underscore and reaffirm our conviction that nuclear testing must not be resumed for any reason or under any pretext and therefore urge all States to uphold the global norm against nuclear weapons testing and to relegate the terrible legacy of testing to history.

20. We remain committed to addressing the harms of nuclear weapons use and testing, including through the positive obligations (articles 6 and 7) of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We commend the steps taken by States Parties to operationalize these provisions, recognizing the need to establish mechanisms for allocation of necessary resources to aid those who have suffered from nuclear weapons use and testing. It is unacceptable that, decades after the use or testing of nuclear weapons, many affected communities still await assistance and environmental remediation, and we, as States Parties to the Treaty, are doing our part by advancing the implementation of the positive obligations of this Treaty, including through, inter alia, the discussions on the feasibility and potential establishment, among any other feasible mechanisms, of an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation that is viable, effective and sustainable.

³ See www.ctbto.org/our-mission/ending-nuclear-tests and www.un.org/en/observances/end-nuclear-tests-day.

21. The entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty is essential and long overdue. It would complement the prohibition on nuclear weapons testing as contained in article 1 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We call on all annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty without any additional delays, preconditions or other conditionalities, as further postponement is unacceptable. We urge all States that have not signed or ratified, or that have signed but not ratified the Treaty, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, to sign and ratify it without delay. We welcome new ratifications of the Treaty and note our appreciation for the invaluable work of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its positive contribution to efforts to universalize the Treaty.

22. We are gravely concerned that nine States still possess among them more than 12,000 nuclear warheads⁴ with no meaningful reductions since we last met at the second Meeting of States Parties. Many of these weapons are on high alert and ready to be launched within minutes. All States, but especially those with nuclear weapons, have an urgent responsibility to engage in multilateral negotiations to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons.

23. We are concerned that there is no successor to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START), which is set to expire in less than a year, as a means to contain the two largest nuclear weapons arsenals on the planet. We firmly call on both States, especially as depositaries of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,⁵ to urgently engage in negotiations and conclude a successor agreement that includes further reductions of their nuclear arsenals and delivery systems.

24. We remain alarmed at international developments, which include increased rhetoric on the proliferation of nuclear weapons, intensifying reliance on nuclear deterrence in security doctrines, and the ongoing possession of nuclear weapons. Attempts to perpetuate the retention of nuclear weapons have a negative impact on non-proliferation and progress towards nuclear disarmament. Nuclear deterrence is posited on the very existence of nuclear risk, which threatens the survival of all. Any use of nuclear weapons, whether intentional or accidental, would have catastrophic humanitarian consequences.

25. We are disturbed by any deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear-armed States. We urge all States with any such nuclear arrangements to put an end to them. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons clearly prohibits development of and receiving the transfer of, or control over, nuclear weapons, or allowing their stationing, installation or deployment.

26. Calls for non-nuclear-armed States to develop nuclear weapons are inconsistent with and undermine disarmament and non-proliferation obligations and commitments.

27. We stress that any use or threat of use of nuclear weapons violates international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and is inadmissible and contrary to international humanitarian law. We firmly deplore all nuclear threats and increasingly strident nuclear rhetoric, which only undermine disarmament, non-proliferation and international peace and security. We unequivocally condemn any and all nuclear threats, whether explicit or implicit, and irrespective of the circumstances.

⁴ Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, *SIPRI Yearbook 2024: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press, 2024).

⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

28. Nuclear weapons are a threat to the security, and ultimately the existence, of all States, irrespective of whether they possess nuclear weapons, subscribe to nuclear deterrence or firmly oppose it. The inherent risks and transboundary and global consequences of nuclear weapons make clear that all States' security is jeopardized by these weapons and that all States therefore have an urgent security interest in their total elimination. The continued reliance on nuclear weapons by some States in their military and security concepts, doctrines and policies undermines global security and increases escalation, as well as proliferation risks.

29. We therefore persist in rejecting any 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. No State or actor has any right to, explicitly or implicitly, threaten humanity's existence with weapons of mass destruction. Nuclear threats cannot be tolerated.

30. We welcome the inclusion in the Pact for the Future, the outcome document of the Summit of the Future held during the seventy-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2024, of the clear rejection of nuclear weapons, including agreement by all United Nations Members that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", and recommitment to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. The States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons heed this call to advance the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

31. In a world where challenges persist in meeting basic human needs, the continued expenditure of vast financial resources for the modernization and expansion of nuclear weapons is indefensible. These funds should be redirected toward addressing pressing global challenges such as poverty and public health and our efforts in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

32. We regret that two consecutive review processes of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons have been unable to agree on urgent further measures to move nuclear disarmament forward. Instead, we have seen enhancements of nuclear arsenals and diminishing transparency. We urge all nuclear-weapon States to make progress on their binding obligations under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, in particular article VI, and its related commitments, including their unequivocal undertakings to accomplish the total elimination of their nuclear arsenals. As we approach the 2026 Review Conference, it is imperative that the full implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and its disarmament pillar in particular, is advanced. With the comprehensive legally binding prohibitions on nuclear weapons of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, States Parties have agreed to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, giving impetus to the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

33. We urge all States to cooperate in strengthening the disarmament and non-proliferation architecture as a whole, by upholding and strengthening the Non-Proliferation Treaty, the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. 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 full complementarity between the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We also stress the complementarity of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons with the broader nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, including the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, and treaties establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones. We reaffirm our commitment to upholding and strengthening these frameworks and advancing their shared objectives.

34. We recognize the immense contribution of nuclear-weapon-free zones to nuclear disarmament, non-proliferation and enhancing international peace and security, and

note with satisfaction that all nuclear-weapon-free zones in the southern hemisphere and adjacent areas are now in force. We call upon States to further expand the global coverage of such zones 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. We also call for the creation of such zones in areas where they do not currently exist, including in the Middle East.

35. We reaffirm 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. 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.

36. The international community must address evolving technologies in the nuclear domain. Some applications could undermine the object and purpose of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Emerging technologies incorporated into nuclear weapons systems heighten the risks of nuclear weapon use – intentional, inadvertent or accidental – by increasing miscalculation, escalation and loss of control. Vulnerabilities in command, control and communications systems of nuclear weapons risk manipulation and unauthorized use, while artificial intelligence-driven decision-making could accelerate response times, reduce human oversight and even raise the risk of unintended launches of delivery systems. Deploying these technologies without fully understanding their impact further increases nuclear dangers.

37. Pending the total elimination of nuclear weapons, nuclear-armed States must maintain meaningful human control over nuclear weapons and their delivery systems in the context of the development of artificial intelligence technology in the military field. However, technical safeguards alone are insufficient; as long as nuclear weapons exist, they remain vulnerable. The only way to eliminate all risks is to eliminate nuclear weapons.

38. We renew our pledge to continue to collaborate through an inclusive approach with all States, international organizations, parliamentarians, civil society, scientists, financial institutions, youth as well as communities and individuals affected by nuclear weapons, including Indigenous Peoples.

39. We reaffirm the need to build confidence among all members of the international community and to achieve and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons, which is a global public good of the highest order. As States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, we will continue to champion the unequivocal rejection of nuclear weapons and work relentlessly for their abolition.

40. We, the States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, stand united in our unwavering determination to confront escalating nuclear dangers. The complete, verifiable and irreversible elimination of nuclear weapons is not just an aspiration but an imperative for global security and the survival of humanity. We are confident that the effective implementation and universalization of the Treaty will ensure that nuclear weapons are never used, tested or threatened to be used again. The challenges before us can and will be overcome as we progress in bringing every State to join the Treaty, dismantling every warhead, providing justice to all affected communities and ending the era of nuclear weapons forever.

Annex II

Decisions of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons¹

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 and in decision 1 of the second Meeting of States Parties, to the intersessional period between the third Meeting of States Parties and the first Review Conference and that:
 - (i) The informal working group on universalization will be co-chaired by Austria, New Zealand and Uruguay. The mandate of the working group is expanded to develop potential products to further promote the universalization of the Treaty, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the coordinator for the consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons;
 - (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 the Philippines;
 - (iv) Malta 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 third Meeting of States Parties and the first Review Conference.

Decision 2

First Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) To hold the first conference to review the operation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the progress in achieving its purposes during the week of 30 November to 4 December 2026 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;
- (b) To elect South Africa as President of the first Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; the designated representative of South Africa will be communicated to States Parties in due course;
- (c) To defer consideration of all other organizational matters related to the first Review Conference to the intersessional period.

¹ Adopted by the Meeting at its 10th plenary meeting, on 7 March 2025.

Decision 3

International trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation from the consequences of nuclear use and testing

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) That further focused discussions will be held under the informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation and international cooperation and assistance, taking into account, inter alia, document [TPNW/MSP/2025/4](#) and the guiding principles contained therein, regarding the possible guidelines, technical provisions and/or terms of reference for the establishment of an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation from the consequences of nuclear use and testing that is viable, effective and sustainable;
- (b) That a stand-alone report will be submitted no later than four months before the first Review Conference by the Co-Chairs of the informal working group after wide and inclusive consultations among States Parties, with the contribution of relevant stakeholders, containing recommendations for States Parties' consideration on possible guidelines, technical provisions and/or terms of reference of an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation from the consequences of nuclear use and testing, with the aim of establishing, if feasible, such a trust fund at the first Review Conference; and
- (c) That States Parties will ensure flexibility and promote progress in implementation of article 6 and 7 obligations of the Treaty and actions 19 to 32 of the Vienna Action Plan, by examining the feasibility of, and continuing efforts to potentially establish, an international trust fund for victim assistance and environmental remediation from the consequences of nuclear use and testing, among any other feasible mechanisms.

Decision 4

Review process for the renewal of the mandate and terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group

The Meeting of States Parties decides:

- (a) To establish an intersessional consultative process, between the third Meeting of States Parties and the first Review Conference, among States Parties and signatories, with the involvement of the Scientific Advisory Group and other relevant stakeholders and experts, to consult and submit a report to the first Review Conference on the renewal of the mandate and terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group and recommendations thereto;
- (b) That Mexico will be appointed as coordinator for the consultative process on the renewal of the mandate and terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group.

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 1¹

The Meeting of States Parties,

Recalling paragraph 24 of the report of the second Meeting (TPNW/MSP/2023/14),

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

1. *Decides* to hold the third Meeting from 3 to 7 March 2025 at United Nations Headquarters in New York;
2. *Requests* the Secretariat to provide cost estimates for the Meeting for their consideration at an early date.

Intersessional decision 2¹

The Meeting of States Parties,

Recalling paragraph 24 of the report of the second Meeting (TPNW/MSP/2023/14),

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 third Meeting, without prejudice to assessed contributions for future Meetings;
2. *Also decides* to review the question of the maximum assessment rate ahead of the Review Conference or the next meeting of Meeting of States Parties, whichever is first.

Intersessional decision 3¹

The Meeting of States Parties,

Recalling paragraph 24 of the report of the second Meeting (TPNW/MSP/2023/14),

Noting the positive effect of the sponsorship programme for the second 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 second 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 third 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;

¹ Adopted through a silence procedure that expired without objection on 29 July 2024.

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 a voluntary contribution 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 do so. The sponsorship programme would cover one person per delegation from States to ensure, as a priority, the participation of States Parties at the third Meeting of States Parties. Subject to the availability of funds, the participation of delegates from signatory States, 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. If funds are remaining following the sponsorship of all eligible States, eligible members of the Scientific Advisory Group may be sponsored. Eligible States and eligible members of the Scientific Advisory Group for the sponsorship programme are individuals who are nationals of 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 are equitable regional representation and gender equity. All States in a position to do so are requested to consider contributing to this programme.

In addition, the sponsorship programme should be operated within the following specifications:

(a) Priority for the sponsorship programme is to facilitate the participation of States Parties at the Meeting;

(b) It is recommended that the Secretariat sends out a call for applications to all eligible States at the same time with a deadline well in advance of the Meeting to allow for sufficient time;

(c) Once the applications are received, the Secretariat should prepare a list of eligible States Party delegates:

(i) 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;

(ii) 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, States that voted in favour of its adoption and/or voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions on the Treaty, and members of the Scientific Advisory Group. Within the group of signatory States, priority is to be given to least developed countries that receive official development assistance. Only once all requests for signatory States are fulfilled should non-signatory States Parties that supported the treaty, as well as members of the Scientific Advisory Group, be considered for sponsorship, again with priority given to least developed countries that receive official development assistance;

(iii) Notwithstanding the above points, donor States for the sponsorship programme may earmark part of their funds to sponsor States, including signatory States and non-States Parties, from specific regions or members of the Scientific Advisory Group;

(d) A contingency reserve of no more than 15 per cent of the available funds should be kept in order 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;

(e) In case of any open 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 sponsorship programme and any other delegation, as appropriate.

Intersessional decision 4²

The Meeting of States Parties,

Recalling paragraph 24 of the report of the second Meeting (TPNW/MSP/2023/14),

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

1. *Approves* the cost estimates for the third Meeting of States Parties presented by the Secretariat;

2. *Requests* the Secretariat to make all necessary organizational arrangements for the third Meeting in accordance with the cost estimates and in consultation with the President.

Intersessional decision 5³

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 third 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. Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy*

² Adopted through a silence procedure that expired without objection on 28 August 2024.

³ Adopted through a silence procedure that expired without objection on 3 January 2025.

3. African Heritage and Global Peace Initiative*
4. Associazione Carcere e Territorio*
5. Cameroon Youths and Students Forum for Peace*
6. Canadian Pugwash Group*
7. Canadian Voice of Women for Peace*
8. Chernobyl-Hibakusha Support, Kansai*
9. Commission of the Churches on International Affairs of the World Council of Churches*
10. Elizka Relief Foundation*
11. FN Forbundet*
12. Greenpeace International
13. Human Rights Now
14. Indigenous World Association*
15. International Association of Lawyers against Nuclear Arms*
16. International Center for the Study, Prevention and Treatment of Multigenerational Legacies of Trauma Inc.*
17. International Peace Bureau*
18. International Peace Research Association
19. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War*
20. International Trade Union Confederation*
21. Japanese Liaison Council of Second-Generation Atomic Bomb Survivors*
22. Mouvement de la Paix*
23. Loreto Community
24. Mayors for Peace*
25. Mines Action Canada*
26. New Japan Women's Association*
27. Northern CCB*
28. Norwegian People's Aid*
29. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation*
30. Pace University*
31. Pathways To Peace
32. Pax Christi International: International Catholic Peace Movement*
33. PEAC Institute, a NJ Nonprofit Corporation
34. Peace Boat*
35. Peace Union of Finland*
36. Physicians for Social Responsibility*
37. Rosa-Luxemburg-Stiftung – Gesellschaftsanalyse und Politische Bildung, eV*

38. The Royal Institute of International Affairs*
39. Servas International*
40. Soka Gakkai International*
41. Stichting Samenwerkingsverband IKV – Pax Christi (IPC)*
42. The Elders Foundation*
43. The Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)*
44. The Simons Foundation*
45. United Methodist Church General Board of Church and Society
46. United Nations Association of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*
47. United Religions Initiative*
48. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre*
49. Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom*
50. World Conference of Religions for Peace*
51. World without Wars and Violence (Mundo sin Guerras y sin Violencia)*

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

Annex II

1. 80,000 Voices*
2. Abolition 2000 Global Network to Eliminate Nuclear Weapons*
3. Action Pour le Développement des Jeunes au Congo (ADJC)*
4. Affected Communities and Allies Working Group*
5. Africa Reconciled*
6. African Center for Science and International Security*
7. African Council of Religious Leaders – Religions for Peace*
8. Ágora Ciudadanos Cambiando México
9. Alliance pour l’Observatoire d’Action sur la Violence Armée au Burundi
10. Arms Control Association
11. Back from the Brink: Bringing Communities Together to Abolish Nuclear Weapons*
12. British American Security Information Council*
13. beHuman*
14. Bernard and Audre Rapoport Center for Human Rights and Justice*
15. Blue Banner*
16. Bombshelltoe Policy and Arts Collective
17. Cape Breton University
18. Center for Countermeasures against Chemical and Biological Warfare Agents*
19. Center for International Security and Policy*

20. Centre de recherche et d'information pour le désarmement et sécurité*
21. Child Rehabilitation Centre
22. Comitato Senzatomica*
23. CSIS Project on Nuclear Issues*
24. Cultural Youth Movement Education Foundation
25. Disarmament and Arms Control*
26. Disarmisti esigenti*
27. Erasmus School of Social and Behavioural Sciences*
28. Fashioning for Social Environmental Justice
29. Femmes en Action pour le progress social*
30. Forum for Nation Building Nepal*
31. Foundation for Security and Development in Africa
32. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung*
33. Gender and Radiation Impact Project
34. GeNuine
35. Glimpse Foundation
36. Global Leadership Ltd*
37. Harvard Law School's International Human Rights Clinic
38. Hidankyo/Hibakusha Organization of Japan*
39. Hiroshima Prefectural Government*
40. ICAN Austria – Kampagne zur Abschaffung von Nuklearwaffen*
41. ICAN France*
42. ICAN Germany*
43. International Center for Civil Initiatives “Our House”
44. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies
45. Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
46. Japan Congress Against Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs
47. Kakuwaka Hiroshima
48. Know Nukes Tokyo*
49. La Galope Rwanda
50. Recognition for Atomic Test Survivors, CIC (LABRATS)
51. Lex International*
52. Liberians United to Expose Hidden Weapons*
53. London Metropolitan University Biological Security Research Centre
54. Manhattan Project for a Nuclear-Free World*
55. Marshallese Educational Initiative*
56. Mediator and Observer Group of Madagascar*

57. Middle East Treaty Organization*
58. Modèle de l'Union Africaine
59. Nei til Atomvåpen*
60. Northwestern University*
61. Nuclear Threat Initiative*
62. Nuclear Truth Project
63. NuclearBan.US*
64. Nukewatch, The Progressive Foundation*
65. Oak Ridge Environmental Peace Alliance*
66. Open Nuclear Network
67. Pacific Network on Globalisation*
68. Pacific Women Mediators Network
69. Parliamentarians for the TPNW*
70. Pax Christi Flanders*
71. Peace Action*
72. Peace and Security Support Organization (OJAP)
73. Peace Research Institute Frankfurt (PRIF)*
74. Peace Train Canada
75. PeaceJam Foundation
76. People's Federation for National Peace and Development (PEFENAP)*
77. Poverty and Associated Maladies Alleviation Initiative
78. Princeton University Program on Science and Global Security*
79. Project Enduring Peace
80. Qazaq Nuclear Frontline Coalition (QNFC) (Kazakh naming: Atomdyq Sogysqa Qarsy Alda Turgan Qazaq (ASQAAQ) Koalitsiyasy)
81. RealistRevolt*
82. Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University (RECNA)*
83. Réseau d'Actions Paisibles des anciens Combattants pour le Développement Intégré de tous au Burundi (RAPACODIBU)
84. Rete Italiana Pace e Disarmo*
85. Rotary Action Group for Peace*
86. School of Government and International Affairs, Durham University*
87. Scottish Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament*
88. Secure Scotland*
89. Red de Seguridad Humana para América Latina y el Caribe (SEHLAC)*
90. SHOAA for Human Rights*
91. Solidarity for Peace and Reunification of Korea*

92. Still Glowing
93. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute*
94. Swedish Peace and Arbitration Society*
95. The Timbuktu Center For Strategic Studies on the Sahel*
96. Human Security Lab, University of Massachusetts-Amherst*
97. UNHouse Scotland*
98. Union of Concerned Scientists*
99. Universidad Autónoma de Baja California*
100. University of Bradford
101. University of Glasgow Atomic Anxiety Project
102. University of Hamburg, Institute of Geography
103. University of Leeds*
104. Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation*
105. Vienna International Institute for Middle East Studies (VIIMES)*
106. Western States Legal Foundation*
107. Women in Nuclear Global, IAEA
108. Women Concern*
109. Women Transforming Our Nuclear Legacy*
110. Youth Arts New York/Hibakusha Stories*
111. Youth for Privacy
112. Youth for TPNW*

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

Annex IV

Documentation

The Meeting had before it the documents listed in the table below.¹

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2025/1	Provisional agenda
TPNW/MSP/2025/2	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on the implementation of article 4 (Malaysia and New Zealand)
TPNW/MSP/2025/3	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on universalization (South Africa and Uruguay)
TPNW/MSP/2025/4	Report of the Co-Chairs of the informal working group on victim assistance, environmental remediation, international cooperation and assistance (Kazakhstan and Kiribati)
TPNW/MSP/2025/5	Report of the gender focal point (Mexico)
TPNW/MSP/2025/6	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)
TPNW/MSP/2025/7	Report of the coordinator of the consultative process on security concerns of States under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (Austria)
TPNW/MSP/2025/8	Report of the Scientific Advisory Group on its annual activities
TPNW/MSP/2025/9	Financial report
TPNW/MSP/2025/10	Report of the Credentials Committee
TPNW/MSP/2025/11	Report of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
TPNW/MSP/2025/L.1	Draft report of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/1	Information for States parties, observer States and intergovernmental organizations
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/1/Add.1	Accreditation of international organizations or institutions and regional organizations
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/2/Rev.1	Information for participation by non-governmental organizations
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/3	Indicative timetable

¹ 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/-msp/treaty-on-the-prohibition-of-nuclear-weapons-third-meeting-of-states-parties-2025>) without editing and as received, unless otherwise indicated.

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/4	Indicative timetable (summarized)
TPNW/MSP/2025/INF/5	List of participants
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.1/Rev.1	Advancing the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: complementarity, universality, and gender perspectives: working paper submitted by the States Parties to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.2/Rev.1	Intersessional structure for the implementation of the Treaty: working paper submitted by the President
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.3	Working paper submitted by the International Committee of the Red Cross
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.4	Review process of the mandate and terms of reference of the Scientific Advisory Group: working paper submitted by Mexico
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.5	Update to the 2023 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: working paper submitted by the Scientific Advisory Group
TPNW/MSP/2025/WP.6	Policy recommendations from the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons to the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
TPNW/MSP/2025/CRP.1	Decisions adopted in the period between Meetings of States Parties in accordance with rule 45
TPNW/MSP/2025/CRP.2	Draft list of participants
TPNW/MSP/2025/CRP.3	Draft decisions of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
TPNW/MSP/2025/CRP.4	Draft declaration of the third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: “Strengthening our commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons amidst the rising global instability”
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/1	Policy recommendations on articles 6 and 7 and preamble: working paper submitted by Affected Communities and Allies Working Group for a Nuclear-Free World
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/2	Policy recommendations on trust fund: working paper submitted by Affected Communities and Allies Working Group for a Nuclear-Free World
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/3	Alignment and alliance: disability rights in the implementation and review of the TPNW: working paper submitted by Disability Rights and Disarmament Initiative, Cape Breton University

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/4	Statement on the occasion of the Third Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo)
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/5	Promoting the establishment of gender-sensitive systems: gender mainstreaming in victim assistance: working paper submitted by GeNuine
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/6	Establishing a mechanism to ensure meaningful participation of affected communities, indigenous peoples and non-self-governing territories in the work of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by Pace University
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/7	Advancing nuclear disarmament in the third nuclear age: working paper submitted by the Atomic Anxiety in the New Nuclear Age Project at the University of Glasgow
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/8	Non-state parties and the TPNW: a case study of Australia: working paper submitted by International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Australia
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/9	Improving governance and implementation of the TPNW Trust Fund: lessons from Kazakhstan's victim assistance and remediation efforts: Friedrich Ebert Foundation Kazakhstan and Steppe Organization for Peace
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/10	Designing a TPNW trust fund to address the effects of nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by Harvard Law School's International Human Rights Clinic
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/11	80 Years since the end of World War II and the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: now is the time for Japan to join the TPNW: working paper submitted by New Japan Women's Association
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/12	Rights, respect and reciprocity: seeking nuclear justice for frontline communities: working paper submitted by the Nuclear Truth Project
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/13	Peace Train Canada urges Canada to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by Peace Train Canada
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/14	For a world free of nuclear weapons: discussions toward the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the TPNW: working paper submitted by the Research Center for Nuclear Weapons Abolition, Nagasaki University
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/15	The moral imperative to eliminate nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by United Religions Initiative-Voices for a World Free of Nuclear Weapons

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/16	How the TPNW can build confidence and strengthen security assurances for disarmament and regional security without nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by the Acronym Institute for Disarmament Diplomacy
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/17	Shaping the future of the TPNW: youth leadership, insights, and strategic recommendations: working paper submitted by the Nuclear Age Peace Foundation and its Youth Initiative, Reverse the Trend: Save Our People, Save Our Planet
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/18	The TPNW allows for the denuclearisation of the International Gulf of Trieste in the Euro Mediterranean region of Alpe Adria, thanks to the Paris Peace Treaty that states its disarmament and neutrality: working paper submitted by World without Wars and Violence
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/19	Position and recommendations on nuclear victims' assistance: working paper submitted by Chernobyl-Hibakusha Support, Kansai
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/20	On the basis of experience of Hibakushas of Hiroshima and Nagasaki: we are against the theory of nuclear deterrence: working paper submitted by GENSUIKIN, Japan Congress Against A- and H-Bomb
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/21	Message from the Japanese Youth: working paper submitted by Know Nukes Tokyo
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/22	Recommendations regarding Article 5: national implementation of the TPNW: working paper submitted by NuclearBan.US
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/23	Evidence-based and action-oriented policy recommendations for the implementation of Articles 6 and 7 of TPNW: working paper submitted by the ASQAQ Koalitsiyasy/Qazaq Nuclear Frontline Coalition
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/24	Peace and disarmament education and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: ways forward: working paper submitted by Soka Gakkai International
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/25	Enhancing transparency and international cooperation under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by Youth for TPNW
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/26	Security of individual States (each one against others) or security of Humanity as a whole?: working paper submitted by Disarmisti Esigenti and Costituente Terra
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/27	Toward the universalization of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: engaging Nuclear-Dependent States of the working paper: working paper submitted by Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/28	Victim assistance – creating mechanisms for participation of affected communities: working paper submitted by Japan Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/29	Proposed reflections on the delegitimization of nuclear weapons: working paper submitted by Youth for TPNW
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/30	Nuclear weapons and our climate: working paper submitted by International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Australia
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/31	Armed Conflict, Illegal Trafficking, and Nuclear Proliferation: Towards the IV Special Session on Disarmament (IV-SSOD): working paper submitted by Agora
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/32	Why We Should be Hosting Environmental Film Festivals About Nuclear Weapons and How to Do It: working paper submitted by NuclearBan.US
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/33	Recommendations to the Third Meeting of States Parties from BASIC's Emerging Voices Network: working paper submitted by BASIC
TPNW/MSP/2025/NGO/34	Requests to the Third Meeting of the States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons: working paper submitted by submitted by Kira Yoshiko, member of the House of Councillors of Japan, Kasai Akira, former member of the House of Representatives of Japan, Japanese Communist Party

Abbreviations: TPNW, Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons; ICAN, International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons.