problems differ from country to country and have to be addressed individually.

Q: A key activity of the Preparatory Commission is the establishment of a global verification regime to monitor Treaty compliance. This regime needs to be operational at the Treaty’s entry into force. Member States have been discussing a range of potential useful civil and scientific applications of the verification data already available to States Signatories.

A: In your view, what practical implications will the additional benefits of the verification system have for the future of the CTBT?

A: One important element in the information activities is of course to tell what the benefits of the International Monitoring System (IMS) are. While the verification technologies are designed to monitor compliance with the Treaty, many Member States have identified additional ways in which they could potentially be put to use. These include enhanced meteorological and environmental monitoring and improved seismic assessment capabilities which could contribute to sustainable development and human welfare. After all, the IMS is the largest network of seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound and radionuclide monitoring facilities in the world – a network.
States that have not joined
Treaty often lack confidence in other
States' intentions. Building such a
confidence is then, of course, of utmost
importance. This Conference will
provide an opportunity in this respect.
I think we have to bear in mind that the
only way to secure global peace and to
build confidence is to proceed with
sometimes relatively small but well-
prepared and steady steps.

**Q:** Multilateral mechanisms and
treaties play a central role in arms
control and disarmament. The CTBT is
one of the pillars of a global regime to
control weapons of mass destruction.
However, global non-proliferation can
only be successful if all members of the
community of nations are involved.

**Q:** The Treaty, although not yet
in force, plays an important role in
international peace and security as it
has created an international climate
within which a moratorium on nuclear
test explosions is now regarded by many
as a norm.

**What developments in the future
role of the Treaty do you see at this
stage?**

**A:** The Conference is no doubt an
important step towards a consensus on multilateral
non-proliferation. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that
the first step out of the thirteen in the list
adopted at the 2000 Review Conference
of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
(NPT) deals with the CTBT.

“States that have not joined the
Treaty often lack confidence in other
States’ intentions. Building such a
confidence is then, of course, of utmost
importance. This Conference will
provide an opportunity in this respect. I
think we have to bear in mind that the
only way to secure global peace and to
build confidence is to proceed with
sometimes relatively small but well-
prepared and steady steps.”

**“The Conference is no doubt
an important step towards a
consensus on multilateral
non-proliferation.”**

**Ambassador Tom Grönberg, Permanent
Representative of Finland to the
international organizations in
Vienna, is chairing the preparatory process
of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the
CTBT, to be held in Vienna from 3 to 5
September 2003.**