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English Only

**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**
New York, 23 September 2011

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (I) OF THE
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2009 CONFERENCE ON
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY
IN THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2009 – AUGUST 2011**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (i) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ('Article XIV conference'), which requested the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization "to act as a 'focal point' where information about activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories is collected in order to assist in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum; Part II, Activities Listed According to State Taking Action. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
<i>I (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Australia	September 2009 – August 2011	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China, Indonesia and the United States of America, including through a visit by the Director General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office to Indonesia in March 2011.	
Belgium	September 2009 – August 2011	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States – and when appropriate at a high level – the importance of ratifying and/or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Costa Rica	September 2009 – August 2011	In its national capacity and also as Vice-President of the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), Costa Rica held bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
Croatia	May 2010 – May 2011	Croatia raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of entry into force of the Treaty.	
France	September 2009 – August 2011	France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2010	Welcoming the announcement by Indonesia of its intention to ratify the Treaty, France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
Germany	September 2009 – August 2011	Germany continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty at all levels. Germany urged signature and/or ratification of the Treaty, in particular by the remaining Annex 2 States, in bilateral talks as well as in the relevant multilateral fora	
	October 2010	During his visit to India in October 2010, Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle called on the Indian government – both in private and in public – to accede to the Treaty. In his speech at the Indian Institute of Technology he described the Treaty’s entry into force as a “crucial first step towards Global Zero”.	
Japan	September 2009 – August 2011	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	March 2010	Japan invited an Indonesian Diet member and a government official to visit International Monitoring System facilities hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with the Japanese authorities.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	March 2010	Japan invited an Egyptian delegation headed by the Director of the Egyptian National Data Centre to visit International Monitoring System facilities hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with Japanese authorities.	
Luxembourg	September 2009 – August 2011	As a ratifying State and member of the European Union, Luxembourg has supported since 1996 the entry into force of the Treaty. The Treaty, as well as the non-proliferation issue in general, is systematically mentioned during bilateral consultations with non-signatory States.	
Mexico	September 2009 – August 2011	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission with the aim of having Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	Mexico has kept the issue of the ratification of the Treaty on the agenda of its bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States urging them to sign/ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity with the aim to achieve its early entry into force.	
Morocco	April 2011	Morocco carried out démarches with the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to encourage further progress towards Indonesia's ratification of the Treaty, explaining the necessity and pertinence of finalizing the ratification process.	
Netherlands	September 2009 – August 2011	In bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States, the Netherlands reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest opportunity in order to achieve entry into force.	
Norway	September 2009 – August 2011	Norway raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with Annex 2 States.	
	November 2010	Representatives from various institutions in China involved in the Treaty's verification visited the Norwegian National Data Centre (NORSAR). The visit included technical discussions on issues of common interest, as well as a visit hosted by Norway to an International Monitoring System seismic station	
Philippines	September 2009 – August 2011	The Philippines recognized the critical role of the Treaty as a key confidence-building mechanism to promote cooperation with other States in resolving issues that have ramifications on regional and global security, and has consistently supported the call for the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Poland	September 2009 – August 2011	Poland raised the issue of the Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	September 2009 – August 2011	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible. In this context the Russian Federation consistently seeks for the earliest ratification of the Treaty by the United States of America.	

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Slovenia	September 2009 – August 2011	As a ratifier State, Slovenia conducted outreach activities to promote further signatures and urged universal ratifications of the Treaty, with a focus on the remaining States in all relevant bilateral meetings.	
Spain	November 2010	Spain held consultations and encouraged the United States of America to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Turkey	22-30 September 2009	During its bilateral meeting within the framework of the Sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Turkey stressed to several Annex 2 States the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty.	
United Kingdom	September 2009 – August 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to urge the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, as necessary. For example, the United Kingdom has had regular discussions with Indonesia on progress in its ratification process, and has also recently discussed ratification prospects with Israel.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
<i>1 (b). Activities Relating to non-Annex-2 States</i>			
Algeria	September 2009 – August 2011	Algeria supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission towards early ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex-2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Australia	September 2009 – August 2011	In relation to the remaining non-Annex-2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various non-Annex-2 States, including the Central African Republic.	
Belgium	September 2009 – August 2011	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States – and when appropriate at a high level – the importance of ratifying and/or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Canada	April 2010	Following up on a démarche by the Group of Eight, led by Canada, in April, Canadian Ambassadors in Guatemala and Vienna worked to facilitate a visit by senior Guatemalan legislative officials to the Preparatory Commission in Vienna.	
	July 2011	Canada endorsed démarches led by France on behalf of the Group of Eight to urge States that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Canada introduced this advocacy initiative during its 2010 presidency of the Group of Eight.	
Costa Rica	September 2009 – August 2011	In its national capacity and also as Chair of GRULAC during the first semester of 2010, Costa Rica held bilateral conversations with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
France	September 2009 – August 2011	France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
	January-February 2010	On the occasion of the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa (26 January – 2 February 2010), France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	
	May 2010	Welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by the Central African Republic and Trinidad and Tobago, France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May-June 2010	On the occasion of the Africa–France Summit, France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	
	24 September 2010	On the occasion of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting, France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, carried out démarches in the capitals of several African and Asian States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	

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Germany	September 2009 – August 2011	Germany continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty at all levels. Germany urged signature and/or ratification of the Treaty also by non-Annex-2 States, in bilateral talks as well as in the relevant multilateral fora.	
Jamaica	March 2010	The Government of Jamaica encouraged Dominica to sign the Treaty, given that it is the only CARICOM Member State that is not a State Signatory to the Treaty. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Jamaica sent a note verbale to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Dominica, encouraging the Government of Dominica to sign the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	September 2009 – August 2011	The non-proliferation issue, and the importance of adhering to the relevant international treaties, was systematically mentioned during bilateral consultations with non-signatory States.	
Mexico	September 2009 – August 2011	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission with the aim of having non-Annex-2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force, thereby joining the large number of States Signatories that call for an early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2011	Mexico promoted ratification of the Treaty by Cuba and Guatemala during its political consultations at the ministerial level.	
Morocco	June 2010 – August 2011	As co-Chair for the Article XIV process, Morocco actively carried out démarches among several African States aiming at encouraging the ratification of the Treaty and at strengthening the verification regime, especially in Equatorial Guinea, Angola and the Central African Republic. Morocco emphasized the importance of technological benefits of the International Monitoring System and capacity building for States.	
Netherlands	September 2009 – August 2011	In bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States, the Netherlands reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty at the earliest opportunity in order to achieve entry into force.	
Norway	October 2010 – August 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan on capacity building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia. As part of that project, an international technical training centre in support of the verification functions of the Treaty has been established in Almaty, Kazakhstan. Training courses for participants from Central Asian countries started in late 2010 and will continue into 2012 with support from that project.	
	January – August 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Seismology in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan. The project focuses on capacity building in implementing the Treaty, and the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre receives support in terms of technical training, software and hardware.	

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Peru	September 2009 – August 2011	Peru underlined on several occasions the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force. In this regard, Peru urged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Poland	September 2009 – August 2011	Poland raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral meetings with several non-Annex-2 States, urging them to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Slovenia	September 2009 – August 2011	The Republic of Slovenia advocated universal adherence of the Treaty in all relevant bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States.	
Spain	November 2010	The National Geographic Institute, in cooperation of the Preparatory Commission, organized a workshop aimed at training technicians working in National Data Centres in Eastern Europe.	
United Kingdom	Sept 2009 – June 2011	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity to encourage non-Annex-2 states to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, and fully supported efforts towards universalization of the Treaty. The United Kingdom provided support to promote the Treaty in Trinidad and Tobago, and warmly welcomed that country's signature and ratification of the Treaty in October 2009 and May 2010, respectively.	
	May – June 2011	The United Kingdom made a voluntary contribution to a project of the Preparatory Commission to promote signature and ratification of the Treaty in twelve small island developing States.	

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2. Multilateral Level			
2 (a). Global			
Australia	September 2009 – August 2011	Australia continued to place priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and played an active role among signatory States in contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. A key focus continues to be leadership on the development of procedures for the conduct of an on-site inspection under the Treaty.	
Belgium	September 2009 – August 2011	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated its attachment to the Treaty and the importance of its prompt entry into force in different appropriate international fora.	
	September 2009	The Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yves Leterme, participated actively in and delivered a statement in support of early entry force of the Treaty at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which adopted by consensus a declaration outlining measures consistent with international law to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.	
	August 2010	On the occasion of the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, Belgium, on behalf of the European Union, presented a statement emphasizing the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force in this regard.	
	May 2010	During the 2010 Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in New York, Belgium, together with Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Poland and Turkey, submitted a working paper stressing, inter alia, that the entry into force of the Treaty will form an integral part of a strengthened and more credible non-proliferation regime and urging all States which have not yet done so to swiftly sign and ratify the Treaty, noting that special responsibility in this endeavour lies with the Annex 2 States.	
	September 2010	The Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Steven Vanackere, participated actively at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting to promote the prompt entry into force of the Treaty and he delivered a statement to that effect on behalf of the European Union. Belgium also associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Canada	June 2010	Canada submitted to the Provisional Technical Secretariat a summary of the results of the démarches that had been conducted by Canada on behalf of the Group of Eight earlier in 2010 in States that had yet to ratify the Treaty.	

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	22 September 2010	Canada joined the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), a cross-regional group of non-nuclear-weapon States, that aims to pursue actions to implement the action plan agreed at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. According to the statement issued at the inaugural ministerial meeting, the group's initial priorities include seeking entry into force of the Treaty.	
	24 September 2010	Canada co-hosted the biennial Friends of the Treaty ministerial meeting on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly's high level meetings in New York. The meeting resulted in the release of a Joint Ministerial Statement that was endorsed by 72 States.	
	30 April 2011	The second ministerial level meeting of the NPDI in Berlin, Germany resulted in the release of a statement that, inter alia, established the promotion of the entry into force of the Treaty as a priority for the group.	
	April 2011	Canada endorsed démarches led by France on behalf of the Group of Eight to urge States that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Canada introduced this advocacy initiative during its 2010 presidency of the Group of Eight.	
Costa Rica	September 2010	Costa Rican representatives participated very actively in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting, from preparations in Vienna and during the meeting and made a statement in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2010	During her intervention before the Sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Costa Rican President Laura Chinchilla called for entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and requested all outstanding States, particularly those listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, to sign and/or ratify as soon as possible.	
	September 2009 – May 2010	Costa Rica took every opportunity to address the high importance it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty, through its public statements in relevant multilateral fora, stressing the necessity to achieve this goal as soon as possible.	
Croatia	May 2010	Mr Mario Nobile, Director-General of the Directorate for Multilateral Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, participated at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York, and delivered a statement in favour of the entry into force of Treaty.	
	December 2010	Croatia supported United Nations activities aimed at ensuring the early entry into force of the Treaty, one of the pillars of the international regime of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	

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France	September 2009 – May 2010	In relevant multilateral forums (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Group of Eight, the Asia-Europe Summit), France seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
	September 2009	France was elected (with Morocco) by the ratifying States as co-Chair of the Article XIV process for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2009	France co-chaired (with Morocco) the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York, 24-25 September 2009) and called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	February 2010	At the “Global Zero” conference held in Paris, France called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	February 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France presented (with Morocco) to the States Signatories elements of an action plan for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	March-April 2010	At the 122nd Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Bangkok, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, the French delegation delivered démarches to several States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	
	May 2010	During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in New York, France, as co-Chair of the Article XIV process co-organized with Morocco and the EastWest Institute in the United States of America, a side event on “Promoting the CTBT: Politics, Science and Capacity Development”.	
	June 2010 – June 2011	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France chaired (with Morocco) several consultations with States Signatories on the implementation of an action plan for facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty and on the preparation of the seventh Article XIV conference (to be held in New York, on 23 September 2011).	
	September 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France organized with Morocco, together with the Friends of the Treaty (Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands), the Fifth Ministerial Meeting (New York, 24 September 2010) which called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
Germany	September 2009	Germany actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty held in New York.	

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	September 2010	The Federal Foreign Minister, Mr Guido Westerwelle, actively participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting held in New York on September 23, 2010 and stressed the security benefits of the Treaty's entry into force at his speech at the United Nations General Assembly.	
Holy See	September 2009	On the occasion of the 53rd regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency the Holy See stated that all steps should be taken to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and that it considers the Treaty an important tool in order to achieve the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons, not to mention its potential application in the civil and scientific fields through its system of international monitoring.	
	September 2009	On the occasion of the 6191st meeting of the United Nations Security Council the Holy See stated that the entry into force of the Treaty is of the highest priority, the realization of which requires concrete steps towards its ratification by nine States. The universal banning of explosions would inhibit the development of nuclear weapons, contributing to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, and preventing future damage to the environment.	
	September 2009	On the occasion of the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty the Holy See stated that the entry into force of the Treaty will not only give a significant response to the risk of nuclear proliferation and to the threat of nuclear terrorism, but it will also give an impulse to nuclear disarmament. The Holy See renewed the call that all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	May 2010	On the occasion of the United Nations Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons the Holy See stated that the entry into force of the Treaty is of the highest priority and that the universal banning of nuclear explosions will inhibit the development of nuclear weapons and thus will contribute to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, preventing also further damage to the environment.	
	September 2010	On the occasion of the 54th regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency the Holy See stated that the entry into force of the Treaty is of the highest priority.	
	September 2010	On the occasion of the Sixty-fifth General Conference of the United Nations the Holy See stated that the high level meeting on disarmament, that was held during the same session of the General Assembly, was very useful for the discussion on how to give new life to the conference on disarmament and to continue to seek a consensus on the challenge of disarmament, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

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	October 2010	On the occasion of the Sixty-fifth United Nations General Assembly First Committee in New York, the Holy See stated that it has been making every effort, and encouraged States to intensify their own efforts, with a view to helping entry into force of the Treaty.	
Japan	24-25 September 2009	Foreign Minister of Japan Okada participated in the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty held in New York, and announced its initiative to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	23 September 2010	The Friends of the Treaty, Australia, Canada, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, and France and Morocco in their capacity as coordinators of the Article XIV process, co-hosted the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in New York. Foreign Minister Maehara participated in the meeting and appealed to political leaders of those remaining Annex-2 States for their leadership to act decisively for the early signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	January – March 2010 January – March 2011	Japan invited seismology experts from relevant countries to its training course and provided them with up to date information in the field of global seismological observation and its application to technologies for monitoring nuclear testing.	
Kazakhstan	24 September 2009	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mr Kanat Saudabayev participated in the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Kazakhstan supported the final declaration.	
	13 January 2010	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, Mr Kanat Saudabayev, met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission to discuss issues related to cooperation between Kazakhstan and the Commission, including establishing regional training centres, inspection activities and the participation of Kazakhstan in the development and implementation of joint research projects to improve seismic and infrasound monitoring systems.	
Lithuania	4 May 2010	At the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Lithuania stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all those states that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay.	
	24 February 2011	The Lithuanian Foreign Minister, as the OSCE Chairperson-in-Office, met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission and expressed support for the activities of the Commission.	
Luxembourg	September 2009	During his speech held at the Sixty-fourth United Nations General Assembly, Luxembourg's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jean Asselborn, pointed out that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation.	

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	September 2009	Luxembourg's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jean Asselborn, actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York.	
	September 2010	During the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in New York, the Foreign Minister reiterated his call to non-ratifying States to adhere to the Treaty.	
Mexico	September 2009	Mexico participated in the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty held in New York	
	September 2010	Mexico participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting to promote the entry into force of the Treaty held in New York	
	22 September 2010 and 30 April 2011	Mexico supported including promotion of the Treaty as one of the proposals of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.	
	September 2009 to August 2011	Mexico participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in consultations aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and reinforcing the verification regime to become fully effective.	
Morocco	23 September 2010	Morocco attended the Fifth Ministerial Meeting to promote the entry into force of the Treaty held during the Sixty-fifth United Nations General Assembly session in which the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation declared together with his French counterpart the importance of urging the entry into force of the Treaty and encouraged States present to take action.	
	September 2009 to August 2011	During the Inter-Parliamentary Union meetings and during regional meetings, Morocco actively worked to promote the Treaty among Arab and African legislatures institutions and support diplomatic efforts. On 29 October 2010, within the framework of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Mediterranean, held in Rabat, the Executive Secretary emphasized the role that parliaments could play in the promotion of the Treaty.	
Netherlands	September 2009 – August 2011	The financial support provided by the Netherlands enabled technical experts from developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission in Vienna. This has strengthened the universal character of the Commission and capacity building in developing countries.	
	September 2009	The Netherlands actively participated in discussions in Vienna on the Draft Final Declaration for the Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	24-25 September 2009	The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed the Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, during which he encouraged an early entry into force of the Treaty.	

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	May 2010	During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York in May 2010, the Netherlands organized a side-event “The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: is it verifiable?”	
	November 2009 – May 2010	As part of the “Vienna Group of Ten” and a participant in its activities in advance of and during the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Netherlands co-authored a paper emphasizing the need for early entry into force of the Treaty and calling on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
		The China Arms Control and Disarmament Association organized a conference on disarmament and non-proliferation in cooperation with Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands. The book, <i>Nuclear Test Ban – Converting Political Vision to Reality</i> , by authors from Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands was a part of the basis for this conference.	
		The former Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations in Vienna, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, has been active as the Article XIV Special Representative since 2003 in promoting, on behalf of the ratifying States, entry into force of the Treaty, including signature and ratification by Annex 2 States. As Special Representative, Ambassador Ramaker visited many countries, including Annex 2 States, and multilateral conferences in order to lobby in support of the Treaty. The activities of the Special Representative were supported by the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the co-Chairs of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	June 2010 – September 2010	As member of the Friends of the Treaty, the Netherlands co-organized the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in New York on 23 September 2010, in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. The Netherlands actively participated in discussions in Vienna on the Joint Ministerial Statement of the Fifth Ministerial Meeting.	
Norway	September 2009 – August 2011	Norway supported resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly encouraging all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the United Nations General Assembly, at the International Atomic Energy Agency and in statements related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	Norway underlined the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty on many occasions, including during the Preparatory Committees for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. As a member of the “Vienna Group of Ten” and a participant in its activities in advance of and during the Second and Third Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Norway co-authored a paper emphasizing the	

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		need for the entry into force of the Treaty and calling on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify it as soon as possible.	
	September 2010	The Foreign Minister took part in and addressed the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 23 September in New York. Norway also supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	Norway provided financial support to facilitate the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	
	March 2010	The embassies of Norway, the Netherlands and Sweden in Beijing organized, in cooperation with the China Arms Control and Disarmament Association, a seminar in Beijing entitled “Sino-European Seminar on Nonproliferation and Disarmament”. The seminar brought together policy makers and experts from China and Europe in order to stimulate debate and to promote the exchange of ideas that support a world free of nuclear weapons. One point of departure for this seminar was the book, <i>Nuclear Test Ban – Converting Political Visions to Reality</i> , on the evolution of the Treaty and its verification regime, by authors from Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands.	
	March 2011	The China Arms Control and Disarmament Association organized a scientist-to-scientist workshop on the technical aspects of a ban on nuclear testing. The workshop was supported financially by Norway and participating Norwegian experts shared their knowledge.	
Peru	September 2009 – August 2011	Peru continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international fora.	
Philippines	May 2010	The 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which was successfully presided over by the Philippines, reaffirmed the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in the global disarmament and non-proliferation agenda. The Philippines joined other States in supporting the Final Document of the Review Conference, which highlighted the essential role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty within the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Actions 10-14 of the Final Document contained measures that all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons must undertake with respect to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, including pushing for the early entry into force of the Treaty and refraining from testing nuclear weapons pending entry into force of the Treaty	

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	September 2010 – May 2011	The Philippines supported the efforts of France and Morocco, in their capacity as coordinators of the Article XIV process, to request the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, specifically at the sidelines of the Sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly	
	June 2010 – May 2011	The Philippines consistently supported the expansion of the International Monitoring System as it is crucial in strengthening the verification regime of the Preparatory Commission	
	23 September 2010	At the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held on 23 September 2010, the former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alberto G. Romulo, and other foreign ministers issued a Joint Ministerial Statement reaffirming their support for the Treaty	
	23 September 2010	Former Secretary of Foreign Affairs Romulo also delivered a statement endorsing the Joint Ministerial Statement and urging delegations, especially those that took part in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and that agreed to the action points, to hold fast to their obligations. The Philippines urged nuclear-weapons States that have remained outside the Treaty to lead by example and drew attention to the absolute necessity to enshrine voluntary commitments by States on a moratorium on testing. The statement also cited the active participation of the Philippines in the verification regime of the Treaty.	
Poland	September 2009 – August 2011	Poland underlined the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty on many occasions, including during its intervention at the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2010	Poland took part in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty, which took place on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Poland also supported the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	September 2010 and April 2011	The importance of entry into force of the Treaty was underlined in a statement published after the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative Ministerial Meetings in New York (September 2010) and Berlin (April 2010), in which Poland also participated.	
Russian Federation	September 2009 – August 2011	The Russian Federation continued to pursue a policy aimed at supporting the Treaty and actively participated in implementing the action plan adopted at the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	The Russian Federation continued its efforts to actively support the Treaty in the United Nations, in other international organizations and fora to facilitate early entry into force.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2010	The Russian Federation took part in the Friends of the Treaty Ministerial Meeting in New York in September 2010 and supported its Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	May 2010	The Russian Federation together with other participants in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons agreed to include language in support of the Treaty in the Final Document of the conference.	
Serbia	September 2009	Serbia participated in the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry Into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, convened pursuant to Article XIV of the Treaty, in New York on 24-25 September 2009.	
	May 2010	Serbia supported all United Nations and other multilateral activities aimed at ensuring early entry into force of the Treaty. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia, Mr Vuk Jeremic, stressed in his statement at the general debate of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, that Serbia warmly welcomes the initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General to host a ministerial meeting to bring the Treaty into force as soon as possible.	
	September 2010	Serbia participated in the Fifth Ministerial Meeting for promoting the entry into force of the Treaty, convened in New York on 23 September 2010, when the Joint Ministerial Statement was adopted. At the meeting, Serbia associated itself with the statement of the European Union.	
Singapore	May 2010	At the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Singapore urged all nuclear weapons States and Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Singapore also applauded Indonesia's decision to initiate the process of ratification of the Treaty.	
Slovenia	September 2009 – August 2011	As a member of the European Union, Slovenia supported initiatives and statements of European Union in relevant multilateral fora aimed to promote entry into force and universal adherence to the Treaty. Slovenia stressed in major relevant multilateral fora (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament, the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the International Atomic Energy Agency) the importance of entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2009	Slovene Minister of Foreign Affairs in his speech joined those supporting early entry into force of the Treaty on the occasion of the conference in support of early entry of Treaty in New York.	
	March 2010	The Slovene Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Samuel Žbogar advocated early entry into force of the Treaty in the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in New York.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	May 2011	The Slovene Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Samuel Žbogar, expressed support for early entry into force of the Treaty during the high level segment meeting of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva.	
	July 2011	A delegation of the Republic of Slovenia in the United Nations General Assembly Plenary Session in New York stressed the importance of the Treaty.	
Spain	September 2010	Spain participated at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting at the ministerial level. On that occasion Spain expressed its support for the entry into force of the Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Switzerland	September 2009 – August 2011	Switzerland continued to stress in all relevant international fora the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
Turkey	24-25 September 2009	Turkey participated in the Sixth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty which was held in New York and was party to the Final Declaration of the Conference.	
	5 March 2009	Turkey was one of the donor countries for financing the participation of experts from developing countries to the technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission.	
	April 2010	In the national statement delivered by the Prime Minister at the Nuclear Security Summit, Turkey outlined the necessity of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2010	In its multilateral contacts, Turkey outlined the importance attached to the early entry into force of the Treaty and provided in this framework all kinds of support, including technical and financial support.	
	May 2010	During the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Turkey urged countries that have not signed and ratified the Treaty to take the necessary steps.	
	September 2010	During the opening statement delivered during the Sixty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly, Turkey outlined the importance attached to the early entry into force of the Treaty and provided in this framework all kinds of support, including technical and financial support.	
	29 August 2011	The necessity to strengthen the understanding that the Treaty constitutes the basic pillar for the prevention of the nuclear disarmament and proliferation issues was also outlined in the message published by the President of the Republic of Turkey on the occasion of the International Day Against Nuclear Tests.	
United Kingdom	September 2009 – August 2011	The United Kingdom has made several voluntary contributions towards a project to enable experts from developing countries to attend official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission, enhancing the universalization of the Treaty and helping to build awareness of the benefits of the Treaty in developing countries.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2009 – August 2011	The United Kingdom supported the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty, adopted at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting in New York on 23 September 2010; the United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office Minister of State delivered a national statement in support of early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	August 2010	The UK gave a message of support for Kazakhstan's initiative on the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, urging all those countries still to ratify the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b). Regional			
Algeria	November 2010	Algeria participated in the first Conference of the State Parties to the Pelindaba Treaty during which Algeria was elected as a member of The African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONe) through which it will contribute to promote strengthening capacities in the area of verification technologies which are used by the Treaty.	
Australia	November 2009	In November 2009 Australia participated in a CTBTO workshop in Thailand to promote the security and scientific benefits of the Treaty.	
	May 2010	In May 2010, the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office and Geoscience Australia co-hosted a workshop for countries in the Asia-Pacific region to discuss and promote the development of National Data Centres for the Treaty.	
	October 2010	Australia sent an expert to a workshop in Malaysia in October 2010 to discuss and promote the development of National Data Centres for the Treaty.	
Belgium	September 2009 – August 2011	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional fora.	
Costa Rica	September 2009 – August 2011	Costa Rica continued to call on outstanding States of the Latin America and the Caribbean region to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible within the framework of the Organization of American States and other regional organizations.	
	8 June 2010	Costa Rica co-sponsored and voted in favour of the resolution AG/RES. 2533 (XL-O/10), entitled “Disarmament and Nonproliferation in the Hemisphere”, approved at the Fortieth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States. The resolution reaffirmed that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty constitutes the cornerstone of the nuclear nonproliferation regime.	
France	January-February 2010	At the African Union Summit in Addis Ababa (26 January – 2 February 2010), France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, delivered démarches to several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	
	March 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France participated in the regional workshop organized by the Government of Mongolia and the CTBTO in Ulaanbaatar.	
	May-June 2010	At the Africa-France Summit in Nice (31 May – 1 June 2010), France, in its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, delivered démarches to several African States to encourage ratification of the Treaty.	
	October 2010	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Article XIV process, France participated in the regional workshop for African States organized by Morocco and the CTBTO in Rabat on 28 and 29 October.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Germany	September 2009 – August 2011	As a Member State of the European Union, Germany actively supported the relevant statements, positions and voluntary contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	As a member of the Group of Eight, Germany actively supported the démarches carried out under the Canadian Presidency urging the ratification of the Treaty.	
Lithuania	September 2009 – August 2011	Lithuania joined every activity performed by the European Union at a bilateral or multilateral level to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States to do so without further delay.	
Luxembourg	September 2009 – August 2011	As a Member State of the European Union, Luxembourg supported all initiatives of the European Union aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty, notably within the framework of the European Union’s Action Plan for entry into force of the Treaty.	
Mexico	28 January 2010	Mexico supported the adoption of the resolution entitled “Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” at the Fortieth Regular Session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States during the Session of the Committee on Hemispheric Security.	
Netherlands	September 2009 – August 2011	As a member of the European Union, the Netherlands actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Philippines	September 2009 – August 2011	The Philippines was actively involved in the Asia–Pacific region in promoting the signing and ratification of the Treaty among countries in the region. The Philippines continued to work within the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) for the universalization of the Treaty through such efforts as bilateral consultations, participation in the Conferences on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and active participation in General Assembly discussions pertaining to the Treaty and the nuclear disarmament agenda in general.	
	September 2009 – August 2011	The Philippines has consistently expressed its views on the Treaty in meetings of the ASEAN Regional Forum, which is the primary mechanism for dialogue and cooperation on security issues in the Asia–Pacific region. The convening of the Second and Third Inter-Sessional Meetings of the Regional Forum on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament held in Singapore from 5 to 7 July 2010, and from 23 to 25 February 2011 in Las Vegas, United States of America, are major steps in expanding dialogue and promoting cooperation and mutual understanding on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament. During the meetings, the Philippines emphasized its commitment to international efforts to achieve universal adherence to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	1-3 August 2009	The Philippines called for efforts within the Asia–Pacific region to facilitate the prompt entry into force of the Treaty during the First Inter-Sessional Meeting of the ASEAN	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
		Regional Forum on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Beijing, China.	
Spain	September 2009 – August 2011	Spain, as a Member State of the European Union, supported all outreach activities included those aimed at non-Annex-2 States.	
Turkey	June-May 2010	Turkey, with ten other countries is a member of the informal group established as a result of the Australian–Japanese initiative in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament. Turkey participated in the First Ministerial Meeting of the group and was part of the political announcement/paper delivered at the meeting, where it was mentioned that the early entry into force of the Treaty was a necessary step in order to advance in the field of nuclear disarmament. This necessity has been also mentioned during the speech delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey in the meeting.	
United Kingdom	September 2009 – August 2011	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the European Union’s various joint actions in support of the Treaty, and in numerous European Union statements, notably that by the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, on behalf of the European Union, at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on 23 September 2010.	

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
2. Multilateral Level			
2.1. Global			
2010 NPT Review Conference	2009 and 2010	At the margins of the NPT Review Conference, France and Morocco as coordinators of the Article XIV process, made a joint declaration in support of the Treaty and organized, with the EastWest Institute, a round table on “Politics, Science and Capacity Development to Promote the Treaty”.	France and Morocco
Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty	24-25 September 2009	Chairmanship of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	France and Morocco
Preparatory Commission	2009	Chairmanship	Australia
	2010	Chairmanship	Namibia, South Africa
United Nations	5 December 2009	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 64/47, entitled “General and complete disarmament: renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ¹
	5 December 2009	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 64/54, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ²
	5 December 2009	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 64/69, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ³
	December 2010	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 65/59, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁴
	December 2010	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 65/72, entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁵

¹ Adopted by 171 votes in favour, 8 abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, Pakistan) and 2 votes against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and India).

² Adopted by 153 votes in favor and 23 abstentions (Algeria, Bahrain, Cuba, Djibouti, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Myanmar, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

³ Adopted by 175 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions (India, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

⁴ Adopted by 173 votes in favour, with 5 abstentions (Bhutan, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and 5 votes against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel, the United States of America).

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	December 2010	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 65/91, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁶
	December 2010	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 65/127, entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution
Other International Fora	September 2010 – August 2011	The Foreign Ministers of ten like-minded countries forming the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) have, since their first meeting in September 2010, in particular in their Berlin statement of April 2011, repeatedly expressed their commitment to universalizing the Treaty and to promoting its early entry into force, among others by utilizing various diplomatic opportunities.	Member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates
	September 2010	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs chaired the Fifth Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in New York on 23 September 2010. The Joint Ministerial Statement arising from the meeting was signed by over 90 States. Mr Rudd also conducted various media and public relations activities on the margins of the meeting to promote entry into force of the Treaty.	Australia
	September 2009 - July 2010	The independent International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation and Disarmament (ICNND), jointly established by Australia and Japan, promoted the Treaty's entry into force as a high priority. The ICNND final meeting was held in July 2010.	Australia and Japan
	September 2009 – August 2011	Provision of a voluntary contribution for the project of the Preparatory Commission aimed at funding participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings organized by the Preparatory Commission.	Austria, China, Morocco, Norway, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, South Africa
	14 December 2010	A working luncheon took place in New York organized by the Hungarian Permanent Representative with the participation of the Executive Secretary and the Permanent Representatives of Bangladesh, the Caribbean Community, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Indonesia, the Philippines and Mauritius. The purpose of the meeting was the promotion of the Treaty with particular emphasis on civil applications of the International Monitoring System. Tsunami warning support capabilities were especially highlighted, as the invited States had a particular interest in that field.	Hungary
	7 June 2011	As a follow-up to the working luncheon at the Hungarian Permanent Mission in New York	Hungary

⁵ Adopted by 173 votes in favour, with 11 abstentions (Brazil, China, Cuba, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mauritius, Myanmar, Pakistan, South Africa, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

⁶ Adopted by 179 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions (India, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea).

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
		<p>in December 2010 the Hungarian Permanent Mission in Vienna organized at its premises, in close cooperation with the Preparatory Commission a round table discussion on the civil and scientific application of the Treaty's verification related technologies. The discussion took place on the margins of the "Science and Technology 2011" conference (S&T 2011). Scientists arriving at the S&T 2011 conference, as well as representatives of international organizations and of Vienna based missions, participated in the event. Among others, countries such as Angola, Comoros, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe were represented. Introductory presentations were provided by the PTS on tsunami early warning and radionuclide detection. An expert from the Eötvös Loránd Geophysical Institute, Budapest, gave a presentation on the benefits of OSI capabilities.</p>	
Publications and Information Materials	September 2009	Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Treaties on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament.	The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia
	April 2010	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan, HE Mr Kanat Saudabayev, authored the article "Thirteen years of cooperation with the Preparatory Commission" that was published in the magazine of the Preparatory Commission, <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> .	Kazakhstan
	May 2010	In a joint article with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan published in May 2010, the German Federal Foreign Minister underscored the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called for speedy ratification by the remaining Annex 2 States.	Germany
	May 2010	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs published and distributed the brochure <i>The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test- Ban Treaty; Its History and Significance</i> .	The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden