The Commission pursues outreach activities to promote universalization of the Treaty and its entry into force. The activities aim to enhance understanding of the Treaty, the functions of the Commission, the Treaty verification regime, and the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies. Outreach entails interaction with the international community, including States and international organizations as well as non-State actors, such as academic institutions and the media.

The interaction involves promoting the signature and ratification of the Treaty by States, promoting understanding of the objectives, principles and benefits of the Treaty by government representatives and the general public at large, and fostering international cooperation in the exchange of verification related technologies.

**Highlights in 2014**

Further promotion of the Treaty and its universalization
Ratification of the Treaty by the Congo and Niue
Consolidation of outreach and education activities

The Group of Eminent Persons meeting in Stockholm, April 2014
Towards Entry into Force and Universality of the Treaty

The Treaty cannot enter into force until it has been ratified by 44 States that are listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty. The Annex 2 States are States that formally participated in the final stage of the negotiation of the Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament in 1996 and possessed nuclear power reactors or nuclear research reactors at that time. As of 31 December 2014, 8 of these 44 States had not yet ratified the Treaty, including 3 that had not yet signed it.

Political support for the Treaty and the work of the Commission continued to be strong in 2014. The Treaty is considered to be an effective instrument of collective security and an important pillar of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime. An increasing number of States, decision makers and representatives of civil society spearheaded the campaign in 2014 for further ratification of the Treaty, including by the remaining Annex 2 States. States and regional organizations also continued to support the work of the Commission through voluntary contributions. These efforts indicate the international recognition of the critical role of the Treaty in today’s security environment.

The Treaty continued to gather momentum towards entry into force and universalization, with ratifications by the Congo and Niue. As of 31 December 2014, the Treaty had been signed by 183 States and ratified by 163 States, including 36 of the 44 Annex 2 States. The Commission conducted consultations with almost all States that had not yet ratified or signed the Treaty. Moreover, in order to promote additional signatures and ratifications, it liaised with a large number of ratifying States, the United Nations and other global and regional organizations, as well as institutions such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) – all of which work closely with the Commission in its effort to move towards entry into force and universality of the Treaty.

A meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM) was held in Stockholm in April 2014. It brought together a number of senior statesmen, active and former politicians, and internationally recognized experts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and reinvigorate international endeavours to achieve this goal. During

Top: Carl Bildt, Foreign Minister of Sweden, and Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary, at the GEM meeting, Stockholm
Upper middle: Hans Blix, GEM member and former Director General of the IAEA
Lower middle: William Perry, GEM member and former US Secretary of Defense
Bottom: Participants in the GEM meeting in Stockholm
the opening session, the Executive Secretary outlined a strategy and action plan to secure ratification by the outstanding Annex 2 States. The Swedish Foreign Minister, Carl Bildt, also joined GEM members in a brainstorming session that focused on the role of the group in advancing entry into force by raising the profile of the Treaty and the work of the Commission. The meeting concluded with a panel discussion involving the Executive Secretary, Kevin Rudd, a former Australian Prime Minister, and Hans Blix, a former Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The panel discussion was organized by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in cooperation with Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) and the Swedish Institute of International Affairs (UI).

The regional conference for South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East in Jakarta in May served to encourage further signatures and ratifications from the region (see above). Representatives from non-ratifying States such as China, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Tonga benefited from the conference and the interaction with the Executive Secretary, Secretariat staff and representatives from ratifying States in the region.

The 2014 CTBT Public Policy course, on verification through diplomacy and science (see above), increased understanding of the importance of the Treaty and its verification regime and familiarized participants with the work of the Commission, thus enabling them to leverage the acquired knowledge in promoting the Treaty in their countries and building support for it. With the special focus on the eight non-ratifying Annex 2 States, representatives from seven of these States attended the course.

Interacting with States

In 2014 the Commission continued efforts to facilitate implementation of its decisions on establishing the verification regime and promoting participation in its work. It also maintained a dialogue with States through bilateral visits in capitals and interactions with Permanent Missions in Berlin, Geneva, New York and Vienna. A major focus of such interactions was on States hosting facilities of the International Monitoring System and States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular those listed in Annex 2.

The Commission took advantage of various global, regional and subregional conferences and other gatherings to enhance understanding of the Treaty and to advance its entry into force and the build-up of the IMS. Commission representatives attended meetings of the African Union, the IAEA, the IPU, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The Executive Secretary continued to engage proactively with States to further promote the Treaty, its entry into force and universalization, and the use of the verification technologies and data products. He undertook to strengthen the engagement of these States with the Commission and to emphasize the significance of entry into force of the Treaty. He participated in several bilateral meetings and other high level events. He visited Ethiopia in January, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in February, Israel in March, Sweden, Argentina and Ecuador in April, Indonesia and Germany in May, the Republic of Korea in August, Slovakia, Jordan, the United Arab Emirates and the Russian Federation in November, and the Czech Republic in December. In addition he visited the United States of America in April–May, September, October and November.

During his visits and at meetings held in Vienna, the Executive Secretary met several heads of State and Government, foreign ministers and other senior government representatives. The heads of State and Government included Mr Serzh Sargsyan, President of Armenia; Ms Catherine Samba-Panza, President of the Central African Republic; Mr Idriss Déby, President of Chad; Ms Michelle Bachelet, President of Chile; Mr Denis Sassou N’Gue$$o, President of the Congo; Mr Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of Gabon; Mr Alpha Condé, President of Guinea; Mr Shimon Peres, President of Israel; Mr Abdullah Ensour, Prime Minister of Jordan, and Prince Feisal Al-Hussein of Jordan; Mr Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz, President of Mauritania; Mr Tsakhiagiin Elbegdorj, President of Mongolia; and Mr Salva Kiir Mayardit, President of South Sudan. The foreign ministers included Mr Georges Rebelo Chicoti, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola; Mr Héctor Timerman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina; Mr Sebastian Kurz, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria; Mr Laurent Fabius, Minister of Foreign Affairs of France; Mr Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany; Mr Marty Natalegawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia; Mr Mohammad Javad Zarif, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mr Avigdor Lieberman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Israel and Mr Yuval Steinitz, Minister of Strategic Affairs, Intelligence and International Relations of Israel; Ms Federica Mogherini, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy (and designated High
Representative of the European Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy); Mr Fumio Kishida, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and Mr Nobuo Kishi, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan; Mr Nassir Judeh, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Expatriates of Jordan; Mr Yun Byung-se, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea; Mr Sergey Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Mr Miroslav Lajčák, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia; Mr Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates; Mr Hugh Robertson, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the United Kingdom; and Mr John Kerry, Secretary of State of the United States of America. He also met Mr Shaul Chorev, Head of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission; Mr Khaled Toukan, Chairman of the Jordan Atomic Energy Commission; and Ms Marta Žiaková, Chairperson of the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of Slovakia.

Outreach Through the United Nations System, Regional Organizations, Other Conferences and Seminars

In February the Executive Secretary addressed the Forum for Security Co-operation of the OSCE.

In April-May the Executive Secretary attended the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in New York. He addressed the committee on the role of the Treaty and the work of the Commission as an essential element of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime and underlined the urgency of entry into force.

Representatives of the Commission also participated in the third preparatory meeting to the third Conference of States Parties and Signatories of Treaties that Establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zones in May in New York.

The Director of the Legal and External Relations Division represented the Executive Secretary at the third Conference of the States Parties to the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty in Addis Ababa in May.
In September the Executive Secretary was represented at the General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna by the Director of the OSI Division, who delivered a statement on his behalf.

Throughout the year, the Commission representatives also participated in a number of relevant United Nations meetings, in particular at the First Committee of the General Assembly and at the General Assembly’s plenary consideration of the annual resolution on the Treaty. After the delivery of the annual report of the Commission to the United Nations General Assembly, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, without a vote, on cooperation between the United Nations and the Commission (A/RES/69/112).

The Executive Secretary also attended the following conferences and meetings: a workshop on the Non-Proliferation Treaty in Annecy, France, in March; a conference marking Africa Day held in Berlin in May; the Arms Control Association conference on nuclear weapon testing in Washington, DC, in September; the Hoover Institution conference on advancing nuclear security at Stanford University, United States of America, in September; the World Economic Forum Summit on the Global Agenda in Dubai in November; the Moscow Non-Proliferation Conference, on nuclear energy, disarmament and non-proliferation, organized by the Center for Energy and Security Studies in November; the Prague Agenda Conference, organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, the Charles University Faculty of Social Sciences and the Metropolitan University Prague, in December; and the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in December.

From 8 to 11 September the Commission hosted a group of 25 United Nations disarmament fellows. Among them there were 4 participants from non-ratifying States. This group was addressed by the Executive Secretary and received an overview of the Treaty and its verification system and tours of the operations centre of the International Data Centre. The programme for the fellows’ visit was arranged in tandem with the CTBT Public Policy course and concluded with a simulation exercise of a future CTBTO Executive Council deliberation on an OSI request.

**The 2014 Integrated Field Exercise**

With observers from 31 States Signatories, international organizations, research organizations and GEM, the 2014 IFE provided an opportunity to promote the Treaty and to demonstrate the capabilities of its verification regime. The high level event for dignitaries brought ministers and senior officials from a number of countries together to observe progress in the most comprehensive OSI simulation yet carried out.

**Public Information**

During 2014 the public web site and social media outlets of the Commission received an average of around 193 000 visits per month, 29% more than in 2013. The web site was updated with 59 ‘highlight’ articles and 8 press releases and media advisories. The Commission issued 12 electronic newsletters and continued to expand its presence on YouTube, Facebook, Twitter and Flickr.

Forty videos were added to the Commission’s YouTube channel, which attracted around 115 000 views, equivalent to 277 days of videos being watched. Television stations around the world broadcast a story on the reconstruction of the IMS hydroacoustic station HA3, which was jointly produced by the Commission and United Nations TV in all United Nations languages. United Nations radio also distributed stories and interviews on the Commission in all United Nations languages.

Issue 22 of *CTBTO Spectrum* was published to coincide with the International Day against Nuclear Tests on 29 August. It included contributions from the Prime Minister of Jordan, Abdullah Ensour, and Ryan Wilcox, a former Republican member of the Utah House of Representatives, as well as articles by leading scientists and non-proliferation experts. Over 4000 copies were distributed worldwide to States Signatories, non-governmental organizations, research institutions, universities and the media.

Over 53 000 visitors to the Vienna International Centre toured the permanent exhibition on the Commission, with over 1000 visitors receiving individual presentations. The permanent displays on the Commission at the United Nations in New York and Geneva attracted even more visitors. A temporary art exhibition was installed in Vienna for the International Day against Nuclear Tests.

The Commission started work on promotion and outreach for the CTBT: Science and Technology 2015 conference. This included targeted outreach work at major scientific conferences, creation of a dedicated area of the Commission web site, and the design and production of
a range of promotional materials, including a brochure, a poster and a postcard for distribution to scientific and research institutes.

Global Media Coverage

Global media coverage of the Treaty and its verification regime remained high, with around 700 articles and citations in online media alone, including a report by CNN on the Commission’s hydroacoustic network in connection with the search for the missing Malaysian Airlines flight MH370. The IFE led to a notable increase in media reporting, especially in the Middle East.

National Implementation Measures

In 2014 the Commission continued to promote the exchange of information between States Signatories on national implementation measures. A panel discussion on implementing Treaty obligations and the role of the national authority was held in the framework of the CTBT Public Policy course. The objectives of the panel discussion were to increase awareness of the important role that national authorities have in Treaty implementation and to identify measures to ensure that national authorities can be most effective. Panellists included experts from Argentina, Japan, Kenya and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).