CTBTO
PREPARATORY COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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Message from the Executive Secretary

I am pleased to present the 2025 Annual Report of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) remains one of the cornerstones of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The international security context has changed since the CTBT was negotiated 30 years ago. But the Treaty's promise of a world free of nuclear tests – underpinned by a peerless, globe-spanning verification system – remains as essential today as it was then, and it continued to guide the work of the Commission in 2025.

The support of the international community for the CTBT, expressed in multilateral and regional fora around the world, underscored the continued valuable contribution of the Treaty to international peace and security. At the Conference on Disarmament, in the United Nations General Assembly, at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and at events and meetings organized by the CTBTO in Vienna and elsewhere, States from every region of the world declared their support for the CTBT and its urgent entry into force.

Universalizing the Treaty and bringing it into force remained a central priority for the Organization in 2025. Working hand in hand with States Signatories, I continued to focus on further expanding the near-universal membership of the Treaty, building on the strong progress made in previous years. The 14th Conference on Facilitating Entry into Force of the CTBT in New York, under the leadership of the Philippines and Sweden, issued a resounding call for further action.

The unique verification system of the CTBT, with the International Monitoring System (IMS) at its heart, safeguards the global norm against nuclear testing today and will underpin confidence in the Treaty once it enters into force. With over 300 installed and certified facilities around the world, the long term sustainment of the IMS was a central focus of our work and of our engagements with States Signatories during 2025. Continuing to sustain and strengthen the IMS will remain a central focus of discussions and of our work in the years ahead.

Ensuring that the IMS continues to function serves not only the critical purpose for which it was designed, but also the interests of global scientific and technical cooperation. In September, the eighth CTBT: Science and Technology conference illustrated the powerful impact of the CTBT on science, and how scientific and technical innovation continues to drive forward our capabilities in nuclear-test-ban monitoring. With well over 2000 participants and more than 100 oral presentations, the conference vividly demonstrated the vitality of the CTBTO community.

That community is truly a global one, and it exists in every one of our 187 States Signatories around the world. Ensuring that each signatory to the Treaty fully benefits from its membership in our Organization is one of the most important pillars of our work. The capacity building programmes of the CTBTO continued in 2025 to deliver crucial capabilities to all regions of the world, frequently – and importantly – in their own languages. The National Data Centres for All initiative – designed to ensure that every State Signatory has the capacity to access and analyse IMS data and International Data Centre products – remained a key element of our capacity building offering, with the establishment of two new National Data Centres, and the delivery and installation of capacity building systems to a range of States Signatories.

We also continued in 2025 to build and sustain the expertise of States Signatories through capacity building and training events, as well as expert meetings and workshops across the range of specialist skills that are essential for our global mandate. Our mission to enhance the readiness of the CTBTO community for on-site inspections took an important step forward in 2025 with the confirmation that Namibia will host in 2026 the next Integrated Field Exercise, the first since 2014. Intensive preparations for this major event were already well underway as 2025 drew to a close.

The engagement of a global audience in the mission to end nuclear testing has long been an important part of our work, and its importance is only growing. The release in 2025 of a multilingual version of the public web site of the Organization– now available in all six languages of the Commission – not only broadened our global reach but effectively underlined our commitment to multilingualism as an enabler of international participation and inclusion in our work.

Against a backdrop of continued macroeconomic disruptions and geopolitical uncertainty, the effective and efficient management of the Provisional Technical Secretariat and the resources provided by States Signatories to carry out its mandate, remained a central focus during 2025. Building and maintaining a highly skilled and diverse Secretariat workforce was a key part of that effort, with the vacancy rate coming down to just 5% all while ensuring the broadest possible geographical representation amongst our staff. Talent acquisition strategies that targeted key skills, women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics and candidates from underrepresented regions, yielded tangible results. The decision of the Commission in late 2025 to adopt a zero nominal growth budget for the 2026-2027 biennium reflected the fiscal challenges of our times, underlining the need not only for continued prudent management of our resources but also for creativity and flexibility as we adapt to an ever-changing environment. I want to take this opportunity to thank those States Signatories and organizations who continued to support the work of the Secretariat through voluntary contributions, both financial and in kind. Your support is increasingly critical.

In September 2025, we launched our 30th anniversary year, which will continue in 2026. This anniversary year is a time to recognize and celebrate the incredible achievements of this community since the Treaty was opened for signature in 1996. Even though it has not yet entered into force, the Treaty and its verification regime have contributed to a powerful global norm against nuclear weapon test explosions. But there is still work to do. As we look to the future, we must protect and consolidate the progress we have made while maintaining our focus on what still must be done to see the promise of the CTBT fully realized. I thank you for your continuing support in that endeavour.

Robert Floyd
Executive Secretary
CTBTO Preparatory Commission
Vienna, April 2026

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abbreviations

Article XIV conference	Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT
AS	auxiliary seismological station
BUE	build up exercise
CBS	capacity building system
CTBT	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
CTBTO	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization
CYG	CTBTO Youth Group
ETA	expert technical analysis
EU	European Union
GCI	Global Communications Infrastructure
GIMO	Geospatial Information Management for OSI system
HA	hydroacoustic station
IDC	International Data Centre
IFE	Integrated Field Exercise
IMS	International Monitoring System
iNSPIRE	iNtegrated Software Platform for Interactive Radionuclide rEview
LTP	linear training programme
NDC	National Data Centre
NDCs4All	National Data Centres for All
NG	noble gas station
OSI	on-site inspection
PTS	Provisional Technical Secretariat
PS	primary seismological station
QMS	Quality Management System
RL	radionuclide laboratory
SHI	seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound
SnT	CTBT: Science and Technology conference
SPALAX	Système de prélèvement automatique en ligne avec l'analyse des radio xénons
SSI	standard station interface
TeST Centre	CTBTO Technology Support and Training Centre
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
WGB	Working Group B

the treaty

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is an international treaty that outlaws all nuclear explosions. By totally banning nuclear testing, the Treaty seeks to constrain the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and to end the development of new types of nuclear weapons. It constitutes an effective measure of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in all its aspects.

The Treaty was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and opened for signature in New York on 24 September 1996. On that day, 71 States signed the Treaty. The first State to ratify the Treaty was Fiji on 10 October 1996. The Treaty will enter into force 180 days after it has been ratified by all 44 States listed in its Annex 2.

When the Treaty enters into force, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) will be established in Vienna, Austria. The mandate of this international organization is to achieve the objective and purpose of the Treaty, to ensure the implementation of its provisions, including those for international verification of compliance with it, and to provide a forum for cooperation and consultation among States Parties.

the commission

In advance of the entry into force of the Treaty and the establishment of the CTBTO proper, a Preparatory Commission for the Organization was established by the States Signatories on 19 November 1996. The Commission was given the mandate of preparing for entry into force.

The Commission, which is located at the Vienna International Centre in Austria, has two main activities. The first is to make all necessary preparations to ensure that the Treaty verification regime can be brought into operation at entry into force. The second is the promotion of signature and ratification of the Treaty in order to achieve entry into force.

The Commission is made up of a plenary body responsible for directing policy and comprising all States Signatories, and a Provisional Technical Secretariat to assist the Commission in its duties, both technically and substantively, and carry out such functions as the Commission determines. The Secretariat started work in Vienna on 17 March 1997. It is multinational in composition, with staff recruited from States Signatories on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

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The International Monitoring System

Highlights

Certification of International Monitoring System (IMS) station IS16 (China) and revalidation[1] of RN1 (Argentina), RN49 (Norway), RN63 (Sweden), RN80 (United States of America (USA)), IS5 (Australia), AS74 (Oman), PS17 (Finland), AS56 (Jordan), IS35 (Namibia), AS118 (Venezuela) and noble gas system RN11 (Brazil)

Surveillance assessments of IMS radionuclide laboratories RL8 (France), RL14 (South Africa) and RL15 (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) completed

Detailed options and costings presented to States Signatories to support their deliberations on the next stage of IMS sustainment, including with regard to capacity building and the treatment of auxiliary seismic stations

[1] Revalidation is the review of the certification status of a station after a change occurs at the station (often a renovation or equipment change) that significantly affects its system response, detection capability, data availability or data quality.

The IMS is a global network of facilities for detecting nuclear explosions anywhere – underground, underwater or in the atmosphere. When completed, the system will consist of 321 monitoring stations and 16 radionuclide laboratories hosted by 89 countries around the world. Many of these locations are remote and difficult to access, posing major engineering and logistical challenges.

The IMS uses four complementary technologies capable of detecting any sign of a possible nuclear test explosion. Waveform monitoring technologies (seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound) are used to detect and locate energy released by an explosion, while radionuclide monitoring technologies are used to collect particles and noble gases from atmospheric explosions or those vented by underground or underwater nuclear explosions. More information on these technologies and their operation within the IMS may be found on the public web site of the Organization.

Completing the International Monitoring System

The Treaty requires that its verification regime, including the IMS, is operational when the Treaty enters into force. Since its inception, the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) has worked towards that goal. This involves a range of tasks, including the establishment, operation and continuing maintenance of the IMS stations listed in the Treaty.

As of the end of 2025, 293 IMS stations had been installed[2] and certified[3], with a further eight installed but not yet certified, two under construction and five under initial contract negotiation. During 2025, one infrasound station was certified and construction commenced on another.

The monitoring of radionuclide noble gases plays an essential role in the verification system of the Treaty. In line with its priorities, the Commission continued to focus on the noble gas monitoring programme in 2025 through close cooperation with the developers of next generation noble gas systems. During 2025, five next generation systems were installed and one system was revalidated.

[2] An IMS station is considered installed once its design, construction and equipment installation are complete and it can start the testing phase.

[3] To be certified, an IMS station must meet all relevant technical specifications and operational performance criteria. Once certified, a station is considered an operational facility of the IMS.

Status of the Installation and Certification Programme for International Monitoring System Stations as of 31 December 2025

IMS Station Type	Installation Complete		Under Construction	Contract Under Negotiation	Not Started
	Certified	Not Certified			
Primary seismic	45	1	-	1	3
Auxiliary seismic	110	7	-	-	3
Hydroacoustic	11	-	-	-	-
Infrasound	54	-	2	-	4
Radionuclide	73	-	-	4	3
Total	**293**	**8**	**2**	**5**	**13**

Installations and Certifications of Noble Gas Systems at Radionuclide Stations as of 31 December 2025

Total Number of Noble Gas Systems	Installed	Certified
40	32	26

Certifications of Radionuclide Laboratories as of 31 December 2025

Total Number of Laboratories	Certified for Particulate Capability	Certified for Noble Gas Capability
16	14	5

Agreements for Monitoring Facilities

The provisional operation of the IMS is underpinned by agreements and arrangements with the States that host IMS facilities to regulate activities including maintenance and upgrade. Each facility agreement or arrangement provides for or recognizes, in the host State concerned, the privileges and immunities of the Commission, including exemption from taxes and customs duties: these are necessary for the functioning of the Commission, particularly the efficient and effective establishment and sustainment of the IMS.

Of the 89 States that host IMS facilities, 50 have signed a facility agreement or arrangement with the Commission and 42 of these agreements and arrangements are in force. In 2025, the Commission concluded negotiations on a facility agreement with Indonesia and the agreement entered into force. Negotiations with some of the remaining host States were continued with a view to concluding further new facility agreements and arrangements in 2026.

Sustaining Performance

The life cycle of IMS facilities proceeds from conceptual design and installation to operation, sustainment and disposal of parts to upgrade or rebuilding. Sustainment covers operation and maintenance activities through necessary preventive actions, repairs, replacement, upgrades and continuous improvements to ensure monitoring capabilities are technologically up to date. This process involves managementa, logistics, coordination, obsolescence and support for the full life cycle of each facility component, performed as efficiently and effectively as possible. In addition, as IMS facilities reach the end of their designed life cycles, there is the need to plan, manage and optimize the recapitalization (replacement) of the facility in order to minimize downtime and maintain mission capability.

Preserving the substantial investments made by States Signatories in establishing the IMS network is essential for the continued delivery of the mandate of the Secretariat. The life of major equipment has been successfully extended

so far, deferring recapitalization[4]. However, it is not viable to continue to operate ageing equipment that has exceeded its useful life. In 2023, the Secretariat proposed a two-pronged approach to address this issue, known as IMS sustainment. The first stage focused on actions and requirements for the 2024-2025 biennium. During 2025, the Secretariat presented options to States Signatories to support their deliberations on the next stage of IMS sustainment, including with regard to capacity building and the treatment of auxiliary seismic stations.

Logistics

The central logistics support function continued to provide PTS-wide logistics support, including support to the CTBT: Science and Technology (SnT) conference 2025. In 2025, the logistics support function processed a total of 381 shipments, with 350 delivered to 63 different countries hosting IMS facilities.

Swift customs clearance remains essential to avoid supply chain disruptions, ensure timely delivery of IMS equipment and support the continuous operation of IMS facilities. The Commission continued its efforts with States Signatories and station operators to facilitate smooth, tax- and duty-free customs clearance processes and to encourage the establishment and implementation of facility agreements that further contribute to efficient import and customs procedures.

The logistics support function continued to play a central role in sustaining effective logistics information management. Throughout the period, the information on the Database of the Technical Secretariat was consistently maintained to ensure that reliable information was readily accessible to key stakeholders, including station operators and States Signatories.

[4] Recapitalization is the replacement or large scale renovation of an IMS station or its components when they reach the end of their expected service life or because of functional obsolescence.

The CTBTO Technology Support and Training (TeST) Centre continued to store PTS equipment and to undertake operational activities in support of PTS efforts to develop, test and maintain verification technology and techniques. In 2025, the TeST Centre hosted several training sessions and events, for which the central logistics support function provided support.

Maintenance

The PTS provides maintenance support and technical assistance at IMS facilities around the globe. Over 130 stations were subject to remote or on-site maintenance, sustainment and/or technical support activities during 2025, in cooperation with station operators and subcontractors. This included equipment and software troubleshooting, equipment repair or replacement, infrastructure repairs and spares replenishment, etc. In addition, several particulate and noble gas radionuclide detectors were replaced and calibrated due to failures or to ensure continued compliance with requirements.

In 2025, preventive maintenance/ troubleshooting and recovery visits were undertaken at IS1 (Argentina); IS20 (Ecuador); IS36 (New Zealand); IS39 (Palau); IS41 (Paraguay); AS40 and AS41 (Indonesia); AS97 (Senegal); RN1 and RN3 (Argentina); RN13 (Cameroon); RN21 and RN22 (China); RN40 (Kuwait); RN44 (Mexico); RN50 (Panama); RN51 (Papua New Guinea) and RN52 (Philippines). In addition, numerous maintenance issues were addressed on site or remotely, including long running data availability problems at several IMS facilities. In particular, 18 urgent procurement actions were taken at: RN10 (Australia); RN17 (Canada); RN22 (China); RN38 (Japan); RN39 (Kiribati); RN44 (Mexico); RN46 and RN47 (New Zealand); RN53 (Portugal); RN55 (Russian Federation); PS22 (Japan); PS40 (Spain); AS40 and AS41 (Indonesia), all of which were non-mission capable or at risk of becoming non-mission capable.

In 2025, the Commission continued to advance the technical maintenance capabilities of station operators, systematically including hands-on training for local station operators during all station visits by PTS staff. A technical training programme for station operators of waveform stations in the Russian Federation was held in Dubna in the Russian Federation in the second quarter of 2025. Additionally, a training session on auxiliary seismic stations operated in collaboration with the United States Geological Survey was held in Vienna, Austria in the second quarter of 2025.

Preventative maintenance visits to stations with the Swedish Automatic Unit for Noble Gas Acquisition, radionuclide aerosol sampler and analyser and SPALAX systems were conducted by the relevant manufacturers, including to facilities RN9 (Australia); RN11 (Brazil); RN13 (Cameroon); RN19 (Chile); RN38 (Japan); RN43 (Mauritania); RN44 (Mexico); RN46 (New Zealand); RN49 (Norway); RN50 (Panama); RN63 (Sweden); RN66 and RN68 (United Kingdom); RN73 (USA).

Periodic nearshore and onshore cable inspections were carried out at HA1 (Australia) during 2025.

Recapitalization

Recapitalization is required when there are major failures during the life cycle of IMS facilities that affect data availability and when equipment reaches the final phase in its life cycle.

When managing recapitalization, the Commission and station operators consider both life cycle data and station specific failure analysis and risk assessment. To optimize the obsolescence management of the IMS network and associated resources, the Commission prioritizes the recapitalization of components with high failure rates or risks and components whose failure would cause significant downtime. At the same time, the replacement of components that proved to be robust and reliable is delayed beyond the planned end of their operational life cycles, where suitable, in order to optimize the use of available resources.

In 2025, the Commission progressed or completed 62 recapitalization projects at certified IMS facilities around the world. These projects, which require revalidation to ensure that the stations continue to meet technical requirements, involve substantial investments in human and financial resources.

Further progress was made on required repairs to the trunk cable at HA8 North, located on Diego Garcia. Activities in 2025 included a site readiness visit with shoreside cable tests and central recording facility equipment checks, ordering of the cable section required for the repair, completion of the candidate vessel suitability visit and issuance of the formal request of delivery for the repair mission, which is scheduled to take place in 2026.

International Monitoring System Recapitalization Projects in 2025

In Progress in 2025		
Facility	State responsible	Location
AS57	Kazakhstan	Borovoye
PS2	Australia	Warramunga, NT
PS5	Australia	Mawson, Antarctica
PS12	China	Hailar
PS13	China	Lanzhou
PS14	Colombia	El Rosal
PS22	Japan	Matsushiro
PS26	Niger	Torodi
PS31	Republic of Korea	Wonju
PS34	Russian Federation	Norilsk
PS40	Spain	Sonseca
PS44	Turkmenistan	Alibeck
IS2	Argentina	Ushuaia
IS4	Australia	Shannon
IS11	Cabo Verde	Cape Verde Islands
IS19	Djibouti	Djibouti
IS22	France	Port Laguerre, New Caledonia
IS40	Papua New Guinea	Keravat
IS42	Portugal	Graciosa, Azores
IS50	United Kingdom	Ascension
IS53	USA	Fairbanks, AK
IS55	USA	Windless Bight, Antarctica
IS57	USA	Piñon Flat, CA
IS58	USA	Midway Islands
RN8	Australia	Cocos Islands
RN10	Australia	Perth, WA
RN15	Canada	Resolute, NU
RN16	Canada	Yellowknife, NWT
RN26	Fiji	Nadi
RN34	Iceland	Reykjavik
RN39	Kiribati	Kiritimati
RN44	Mexico	Guerrero Negro, Baja California
RN53	Portugal	Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores
RN56	Russian Federation	Peleduy
RN57	Russian Federation	Bilibino
RN64	United Republic of Tanzania	Dar es Salaam
RN66	United Kingdom	BIOT/Chagos Archipelago
NG4	Australia	Melbourne, VIC
NG9	Australia	Darwin, NT
NG16	Canada	Yellowknife, NWT
NG17	Canada	St. John's, NL
NG29	France	Réunion
NG33	Germany	Schauinsland/Freiburg
NG44	Mexico	Guerrero Negro, Baja California
NG45	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
NG46	New Zealand	Chatham Island
NG66	United Kingdom	BIOT/Chagos Archipelago
NG75	USA	Charlottesville, VA
NG79	USA	Oahu, HI

Completed in 2025		
Facility	State responsible	Location
AS56	Jordan	Tel-Alasfar
AS74	Oman	Wadi Sarin
AS118	Venezuela	Puerto le Cruz
PS17	Finland	Lahti
IS5	Australia	Hobart
IS35	Namibia	Tsumeb
RN1	Argentina	Buenos Aires
RN7	Australia	Macquarie Island
RN63	Sweden	Stockholm
RN77	USA	Wake Island
RN80	USA	Guam
NG11	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro
NG77	USA	Wake Island

Auxiliary Seismic Network

The Commission continued to monitor the operation and sustainment of auxiliary seismic stations in 2025 and released an Information Paper that presented a preliminary assessment of the technical sustainment needs of the auxiliary stations. To better understand the status of the network, the Secretariat reached out to the station operators to request an update of station inventories.

In accordance with the Treaty, the regular operation and maintenance costs of each auxiliary seismic station, including those for physical security, are the responsibility of the State hosting it. However, practice has shown that this constitutes a significant challenge for auxiliary seismic stations in developing countries that do not belong to a parent network with an established maintenance programme. To help address this, the European Union (EU), Germany, Italy and Kazakhstan continued to support the sustainment of auxiliary seismic stations that are hosted by developing countries or countries in transition. In 2025, AS40 and AS41 (Indonesia) and AS57 (Kazakhstan) resumed operations. Follow up actions are expected in 2026 on the remaining Indonesian stations. Action was taken to stabilize AS7 (Bangladesh); AS97 (Senegal) and AS100 (Sri Lanka), with additional works planned in 2026. New equipment was procured for AS7 (Bangladesh), AS28 (Djibouti), AS66 (Morocco), AS77 (Peru) and AS80 (Philippines).

Engineering Activities

The Commission continued its work to optimize the performance of IMS facilities and monitoring technologies through the engineering and development programme for IMS facilities.

In 2025, the Commission concentrated its engineering efforts on the following:

» Sustainment and enhancement of the standard station interface (SSI) software. Efforts were focused on strengthening the reliability, robustness and operational usability of the SSI software. Targeted bug fixes – identified through interaction with station operators and ongoing quality assurance activities – were implemented to minimize data loss and support stable long term operation. In parallel, comprehensive SSI documentation was published with the latest release of the software, the SSI configurator was further enhanced to improve usability, and a new system dashboard was introduced to provide key operational metrics for station operators. The Secretariat continued the progressive rollout of the latest SSI release on newly deployed computers only, following successful completion of validation and verification activities. This approach aims to reduce the number of SSI versions in operation, streamline maintenance, enable more effective sparing strategies at stations and increase the robustness of data acquisition, thereby enhancing overall system reliability.

» Enhancements to the internal Multi-Technology Integration Portal, a platform designed to facilitate data quality monitoring.

» Enhancement of the CalxPy software to support the calibration of IMS seismoacoustic stations against a reference system. In 2025, the documentation was substantially revised, and the core capabilities of CalxPy were exposed as a library to enable integration with the SSI calibration module. CalxPy is available to authorized users at National Data Centres (NDCs).

» On-going deployment of the new radionuclide SSI software.

» Evaluation of multi-sensor (dual detector) particulate stations.

» Further development of a hybrid modular design concept for hydroacoustic stations to enable in situ repair of underwater system components. In 2025, the Secretariat presented progress on this technology to Working Group B (WGB), noting potential future cost savings. The modular system is not yet operational and requires further testing, after which partial modularity may be considered for qualification and introduction in case of future underwater system failure repair.

Quality Assurance

The engineering and development activities of the Commission in 2025 continued to focus on measures for data surety and calibration to ensure the reliability of the IMS network as a whole and to improve the performance of individual stations.

Under the framework of the arrangement signed with the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in 2021, the Commission continued to collaborate with them in the field of low frequency sound and vibration as well as radionuclide particulates and gases. In 2025, the Commission continued the development of metrology and quality assurance roadmaps for seismic and infrasound technologies and actively contributed to the drafting of the rolling 10 year strategies of the Consultative Committee for Acoustics, Ultrasound and Vibration and the Consultative Committee for Ionizing Radiation, ensuring that CTBTO requirements are clearly reflected in guiding documents for the metrology community.

The Secretariat promoted and facilitated dedicated sessions on metrology in the scientific programme of the Seismological Society of America Annual Meeting and SnT, helping to strengthen its visibility and relevance among the scientific community and equipment providers. A side event was organized at SnT2025 featuring expert presentations and discussion on metrology and calibration across seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound technologies, highlighting current capabilities, challenges and progress in achieving SI traceable measurements for the IMS stations. The session reviewed laboratory and field calibration practices, assessed readiness for in

situ calibration and identified key technical gaps and challenges particularly in in situ calibration and traceability. The event demonstrated the important role of metrology in ensuring reliable IMS data quality and supported the ongoing development of the PTS strategy to advance calibration and quality assurance in support of long term IMS sustainment.

In parallel, the Secretariat further developed and improved quality assurance documentation for seismic and infrasound measurements, with a particular focus on seismometers and digitizers.

Under the quality assurance/quality control programme for radionuclide laboratories, the Commission organized the 2025 particulate proficiency test exercise and completed the 2025 xenon proficiency test exercise. In addition, three laboratory surveillance assessments (RL8 (France), RL14 (South Africa) and RL15 (United Kingdom)) were concluded.

02 The International Data Centre

Highlights

Substantial progress in International Data Centre (IDC) progressive commissioning activities, marked by the release of the Technical Report on the 2024 Experiment and its associated Evaluation Report

SnT2025 held, with a record attendance of over 2100 participants, 111 oral presentations and 526 e-posters

Approval by WGB for the implementation of the NET-VISA machine learning application as the new starting point for interactive analysis in provisional operations, marking a major advance in automated seismic event detection

The IDC operates the IMS and the Global Communications Infrastructure (GCI). It collects, processes, analyses and reports on the data received from IMS stations and radionuclide laboratories and then makes the data and IDC products available to States Signatories for their assessment. In addition, the IDC provides technical services and support to States Signatories.

The Commission has created full computer network redundancy at the IDC to ensure a high level of availability of its resources. A mass storage system provides archiving capacity for all verification data, which now spans approximately 30 years. Most of the software used in operating the IDC has been specifically developed for the Treaty verification regime.

Build-Up and Enhancement

International Data Centre Commissioning

The mandate of the IDC is to provisionally operate and test the IMS in preparation for operation after entry into force. The IDC Progressive Commissioning Plan sets out a roadmap for the commissioning of the IDC until the entry into force of the Treaty and contains seven phases. The first four cover design and planning and the last three phases are for the full availability of the IDC.

In 2025 the Commission continued drafting the IDC validation and acceptance plan that will be used in phase 6 of IDC progressive commissioning. The activities in this area continue to involve technical meetings, interaction on the Experts Communication System and discussions during sessions of WGB. Two technical meetings were held to finalize revision 6.0 of the validation and acceptance plan, while the Technical Report on the 2024 Experiment and its associated Evaluation Report were finalized by the second half of 2025.

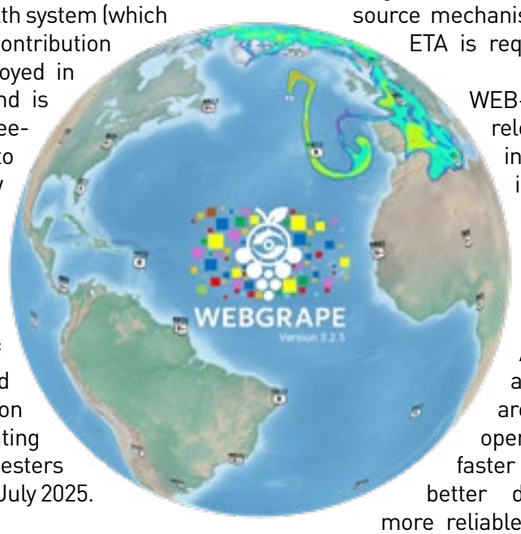
Software Enhancements

Radionuclide software development efforts focused on moving toward comprehensive open source software that will meet the needs of the future and be used both in IDC operations and NDCs. In 2025, the focus was on updating the analysis algorithms for beta–gamma noble gas systems to support the deployment of SPALAX NG systems and to provide a common analysis algorithm for all beta–gamma coincidence systems. The ongoing improvements in the software will support efficient software maintenance and improved modularity, supporting any future expert technical analysis (ETA) requirements for noble gas.

The implementation phase of the IDC seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound (SHI) re-engineering project, which began in 2019, progressed well towards achieving major milestones in 2026. The updated user interface for threshold monitoring was provided as a voluntary contribution from NORSAR (NDC of Norway) and has been integrated into IDC systems in a production environment. An archive of 20 years of historical data was also

provided by NORSAR and is being processed for inclusion into the user interface.

The improved state of health system (which builds on a voluntary contribution from the USA) was deployed in a testing environment and is being validated. A three-phase project started to validate LocO03D, a new event locator under consideration. Testing and extension continued for the Interactive Analysis Interface provided by the NDC of the USA; 25 NDCs provided useful feedback based on their experiences evaluating it as part of the alpha testers group which concluded in July 2025.



The release to operations in 2025 of the latest version of the IDC infrasound processing and interactive system (DTK-GPMCC 7.4.2) yielded improved performance and a completely new and more user friendly analyst interface.

The Secretariat continued to develop advanced automatic and interactive software that uses state of the art machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques. This includes NET-VISA, a Bayesian approach to network processing of SHI data. At the Sixty-Fifth Sesson of WGB, the waveform expert group reviewed six presentations related to the plan to swap the current event formation algorithm in provisional operations with the latest version of the NET-VISA algorithm, with the aim of improving the starting point for the interactive analysis that results in the Reviewed Event Bulletin. WGB accepted the proposal of the waveform expert group to use the bulletin produced by the latest version of NET-VISA, configured with long term priors, as the starting point for interactive analysis in provisional operations, and to make this bulletin available to authorized users via the Verification Data Messaging System.

The IDC is preparing software to assist in executing ETA, a service foreseen by the Protocol of the Treaty. The ETA software suite for SHI technologies aims to find similarities between newly detected events and historical events (otherwise known as master events) by using cross-correlation of waveforms. In 2025, work continued to enhance the capability of the IDC to infer the seismic moment tensor, enabling a more detailed description of the source mechanisms for events for which ETA is requested.

WEB-GRAPE 3.2.4 was released in December 2025, introducing significant improvements to the atmospheric transport modelling framework which enhance performance, stability and the user experience. All enhancements and improvements are expected to deliver operational benefits such as faster simulation processing, better data interpretation and more reliable decisions in support of emergency responses and of the verification capabilities of the NDCs. To complement these updates, a fully revised user manual is prepared to ensure comprehensive guidance for end users.

The new secure web portal release, available since December 2025, delivers key enhancements that improve performance and access to IDC products. It removes previous short term data limits and introduces pagination for large datasets, adds an enhanced SHI map view with optional heatmap visualization, and updates the report generation mechanism to align with current standards, including IMS2.0. These improvements strengthen usability and provide a modern foundation for continued development.

National Data Centre in a Box

The IDC continued to improve software components for the NDC in a box distribution. NDC in a box-SHI version 7.2, released in February 2025, included an upgrade of SeisComP to version 6.6.3, update of DTK-GPMCC to version 7.4.1 and notable performance improvements to Geotool, the primary software for manual event review by NDC users. Additional improvements to Geotool were made during 2025, focusing on the remaining functional gaps. These improvements will be included in upcoming version 7.3.

Support for the International Federation of Digital Seismograph Networks web service continued during 2025. The monthly data volume retrieved through the SeedLink service increased from an average of 600 GB in 2024 to 1.8 TB by the end of 2025. The Secretariat continues to implement updates to improve performance of the service.

Radionuclide NDC in a box version 7.2 was also released in February 2025. This version includes the same version of iNSPIRE (the interactive software for the analysis of spectra) as that used in IDC operations, as well as a new 'Load PHD File' menu option. Feedback on this version has been collected from users and future developments are planned to enhance the software.

International Noble Gas Experiment and Atmospheric Radioxenon Background

A solid understanding of IMS detections caused by the highly variable global radioxenon background is essential for identifying potential indications of a nuclear explosion. An initiative funded by the EU, launched in 2008 to enhance understanding of this ever-present atmospheric noble gas, continued in 2025 with additional support from the EU and Japan. The objective of this project is to deepen understanding and knowledge of the noble gas background, provide empirical data for validating the calibration and the performance of the IMS verification system, and develop methods for better identification of CTBT-relevant events. In 2025, the Commission continued to operate two transportable noble gas systems in Horonobe and Mutsu, Japan. A third transportable system was moved to Fukuoka, as originally planned, and began operating in January 2025.

The Global Communications Infrastructure

The GCI uses a combination of communications technologies including satellite, cellular, Internet and terrestrial communication links to enable the exchange of data between IMS facilities and States around the world and the Commission. The GCI first transports raw data from the IMS facilities in near real time to the IDC in Vienna for processing and analysis. It then serves as the means to distribute both raw and analysed data to States Signatories along with

reports relevant to verification of compliance with the Treaty. The GCI is increasingly used for remote monitoring and control of IMS stations by the Commission and station operators.

The Commission measures the compliance of the GCI contractor against an operational target of 99.5% availability, using a rolling 12-month availability figure. In 2025, the GCI availability was 96.6%, slightly lower than the previous year. The offset from the target was largely attributable to extended power outages and site maintenance activities at certain IMS sites, including station recapitalization projects. The adjusted availability for GCI, excluding those sites, was 99.60%. An average of 36 GB of data and products were transmitted per day.

A request for expressions of interest in the GCI IV transitioning project was successfully conducted in May 2025. A dedicated project manager was also recruited, with the development of the terms of reference of the project expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2026 and the request for proposals to follow shortly thereafter.

During 2025, the NDC of Comoros was connected to the GCI network.

Civil and Scientific Applications of the Verification Regime

The range of scientific applications of IMS data is increasing, including studies of marine life, the environment, climate change and other areas. Several new contracts for cost-free access to specific IMS data through the virtual Data Exploitation Centre were signed with academic and research institutions. As of December 2025, there were 28 active virtual Data Exploitation Centre contracts, with 60 users across 13 countries holding active contracts. In 2025, Cuba and Peru became the 21st and 22nd States respectively to sign a tsunami warning agreement with the Commission.

The National Data Centres for All Initiative

The Executive Secretary officially presented the National Data Centres for All (NDCs4All) initiative during the Fifty-Eighth Session of the Preparatory Commission, as the flagship outreach initiative designed to ensure that all States Signatories can meaningfully access, analyse and use IMS data and IDC products in support of the verification regime.

Since its launch in 2022, 13 States Signatories have created or reactivated their Secure Signatory Accounts, 17 have established or re-established their NDCs, and 19 have received capacity building system (CBS) equipment, translating political commitment into operational readiness. In 2025, the Secretariat assisted Somalia and Latvia in establishing NDCs, bringing the total number of States Signatories supported through NDCs4All to 17. In parallel, five CBSs were installed at NDCs in Djibouti, Eswatini, Solomon Islands, the Gambia and Yemen, strengthening national capacity to access and analyse IMS data and IDC products.

The Secretariat also focused on targeted outreach to regions with the lowest uptake and on systematically measuring impact to recalibrate interventions accordingly. This resulted in the development of new outreach materials translated into languages of the Commission, the launch of a dedicated NDCs4All web page, a regional workshop in Jamaica, and the adaptation and translation into French of the NDC designation form to streamline the national process for all targeted countries and to support French-speaking States without an NDC. The Secretariat is assessing the impact of these initiatives, both through analysing the use of IMS data by newly established NDCs and through interviews with NDC staff.

CTBT: Science and Technology Conferences

The eighth SnT conference took place from 8 to 12 September 2025, with a record attendance of over 2100 participants and almost 3500 unique ID online participants. The hybrid format helped the programme attract participants who could not be present in Vienna, with about a quarter of the registered participants attending online. Progress was made in achieving an even better balance across geographic regions and gender – for both panelists and presenters – than at previous SnT conferences. On Tuesday, 9 September, the Executive Secretary officially opened the conference alongside a diverse group of high level speakers at former head of state, ministerial, agency head, senior official and expert levels. This high level segment provided a political and diplomatic context for the conference. SnT2025 introduced a daily theme: Monday was the 'Online' day, when the conference took place only in an online format; Tuesday the 'High Level' day, with the high level plenary setting the scene; Wednesday the 'Quantum' day, with a focus on technological innovations; Thursday the 'Together' day with events showcasing NDC collaborations, on-site inspection (OSI) exercises and various cooperation efforts, and Friday the 'Future' day when the focus shifted towards what lies ahead for the CTBT community.

The abundant scientific and technical material presented at SnT2025 consisted of a record number of 111 oral presentations, including 12 keynote talks and 526 e-posters. In addition, 11 discussion panels and five side events took place with the active participation of early career scientists and the CTBTO Youth Group (CYG). The conference covered the following five themes: The Earth as a Complex System; Events and Nuclear Test Sites; Monitoring and On-Site Inspection Technologies and Techniques; Sustainment of Networks, Performance Evaluation and Optimization; and CTBT in a Global Context. Special emphasis was put on the benefits that all States Signatories gain from the access to IMS data for Treaty verification and for civil and scientific applications as well as from related capacity building and training. The session videos are available on the CTBTO YouTube Channel. All conference materials can be found on the event portal at https://ctbto.org/SnT2025.

A topical issue of Pure and Applied Geophysics entitled 'Shaping the Future of Nuclear Explosion Monitoring and Verification', mainly based on contributions presented at SnT2025, is in preparation. This will be the fourth topical volume in a series that started with papers based on presentations made at SnT2019. The latest volume, based on presentations made at SnT2023, was published in December 2025.

03
On-Site Inspection

Highlights

Significant progress in preparing for the OSI integrated field exercise in 2026 (IFE26) in Namibia

Two expert meetings on OSI communications and Quality Management System (QMS) documentation, one field test of seismic and non-seismic techniques, and a series of OSI equipment familiarization activities

Strengthened core competencies of OSI trainees, advanced preparation of inspection team leadership, expanded digital training capability and sustained roster readiness

The IMS and IDC monitor the world for evidence of a nuclear explosion. If such evidence were to be detected, the Treaty provides for concerns about possible non-compliance with the Treaty to be addressed through a consultation and clarification process. After the Treaty enters into force, States can request an OSI, which is the ultimate verification measure under the Treaty. The purpose of an OSI is to clarify whether a nuclear explosion has been carried out in violation of the Treaty and to gather facts that might assist in identifying any possible violator.

Programme of Work

The OSI programme of work for 2024-2025 was adjusted to account for the relocation of the IFE and its postponement to 2026. While its implementation progressed accordingly and concluded at the end of 2025, a new programme of work was drafted for 2026-2027 and presented to the Sixty-Fifth Session of WGB. It focuses on concluding the current OSI exercise programme, notably with the conduct and review of IFE26 in Namibia, supporting the ongoing maintenance and improvement of existing OSI capabilities, and designing and creating a multiyear plan towards OSI readiness at entry into force.

Policy Planning and Operations

Throughout 2025, the focus was on the further implementation of the OSI exercise programme for 2022-2025. After Sri Lanka informed the Commission at the Sixty-Fourth Session of WGB in February 2025 that it would be unable to host the next IFE, the Commission adjusted its preparations for the conduct of the exercise. Based on the Secretariat review of the 2022 proposal by Namibia to host an IFE and its conclusion that the envisaged exercise area, infrastructure, facilities and support all remained viable for the successful conduct of an IFE, the Preparatory Commission agreed in May 2025 that the Secretariat should undertake and conclude negotiations with Namibia as the host country for the IFE in 2026.

Subsequently, following a formal invitation, a small Secretariat delegation travelled to Namibia in June 2025 to engage with representatives of the government of Namibia on all aspects surrounding the conduct of the IFE in 2026 and the implications for the host country. In November 2025, at the Sixty-Fifth Session of the Preparatory Commission, the Permanent Representative of Namibia announced that Namibia would host the IFE in 2026. Accordingly, the Secretariat stepped up its detailed planning of the exercise and began implementing essential preparatory activities in line with the adjusted IFE schedule and plans.

In parallel, the Secretariat continued to implement priority issues and lessons that were identified during previous OSI activities.

They included findings from the OSI build-up exercise in 2024 (BUE24) and OSI Workshop-26; their implementation is being tracked until closure.

Equipment Development and Testing

Eight OSI equipment familiarization activities were carried out in 2025 at the TeST Centre in Seibersdorf, Austria. Small groups of experts from States Signatories had the opportunity to gain in depth knowledge and practical hands-on experience with OSI equipment relating to field operations support and a variety of inspection techniques. Altogether 45 experts from 21 States Signatories covering all regional groups participated in the events.

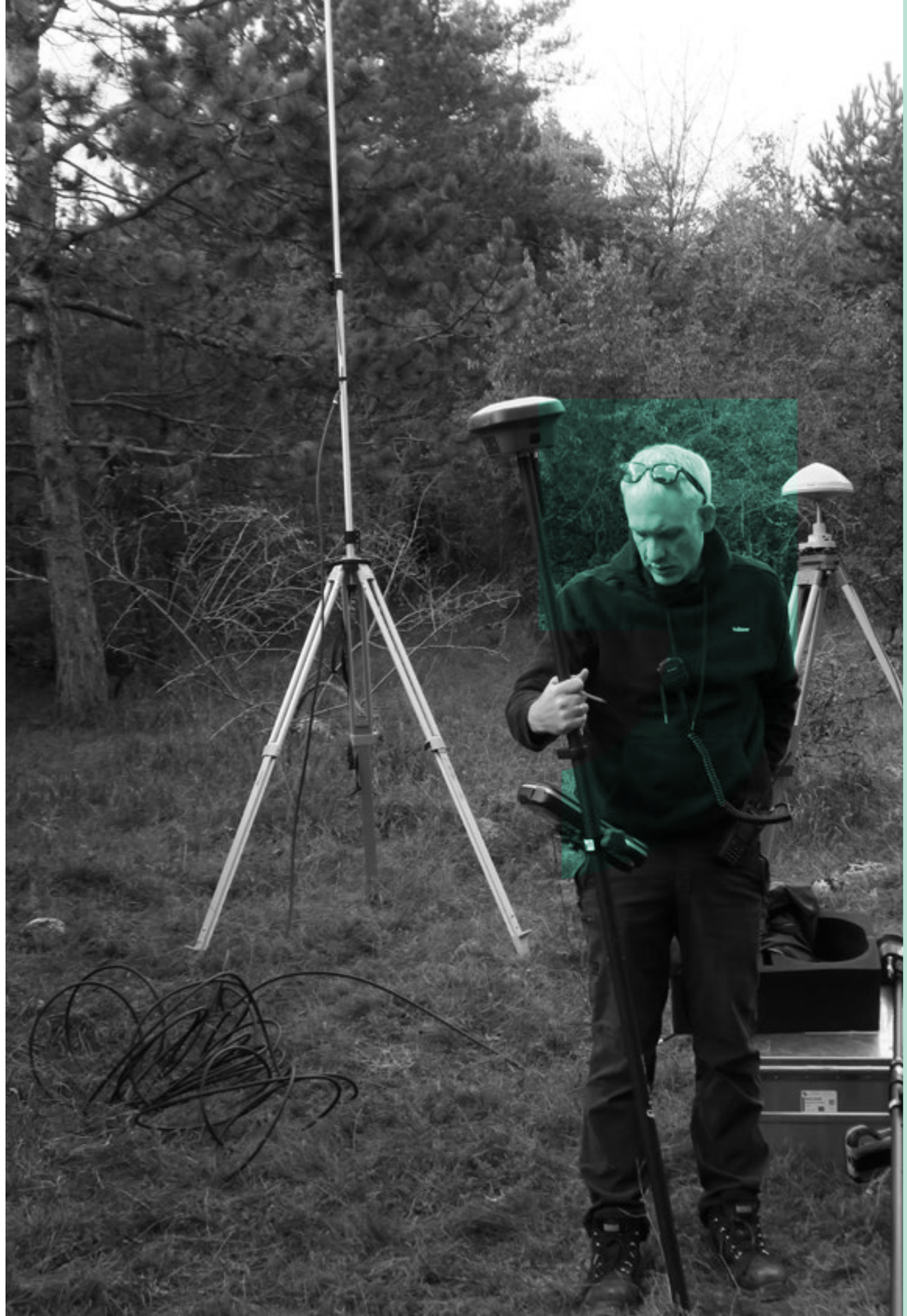
Airborne Techniques

Equipment for an OSI initial overflight was upgraded during 2025 to simplify installation and improve in-flight data recording. It now supports audio, video and map visualization and includes centralized monitoring and storage. With this upgrade, up to four inspectors can record information simultaneously, with information tagged to a location using a single position finding source. The respective field guide was updated accordingly.

Geophysical Techniques

Equipment for spontaneous polarization measurements was acquired and initial testing and familiarization of this method of electrical conductivity measurement for OSI was completed during 2025. The equipment is compatible with existing resistivity tomography capabilities.

Early in the fourth quarter of 2025, a field test of seismic and non-seismic techniques was carried out in the Čachtická cave area in western Slovakia. Hosted by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority of Slovakia, with expert support from the Slovak Academy of Sciences, the field test involved 13 experts from seven States Signatories, alongside six host country experts and Secretariat staff. In preparation for IFE26, active seismic surveys, resonance seismometry and electrical conductivity measurements, including resistivity tomography and spontaneous potential, were



conducted. Building on the recommendations outlined in the report on the 2024 expert meeting on OSI seismic techniques, shared with States Signatories earlier in 2025, the test also marked the first use of distributed acoustic sensing for active seismic surveys in the OSI context, for which China provided substantial technical support.

Radionuclide Related Techniques

Following the conclusion of a contract in late 2024, work began on the design, construction and delivery of a prototype ^{37}Ar system for processing and measuring environmental samples. As of the end of 2025, the project was in the design phase, with most of the key components for system construction already acquired.

Early in 2025, a contribution agreement was concluded with Canada comprising the delivery of two omni directional gamma radiation imagers along with services for developing manuals, procedures and training, as well as staff costs for a Geospatial Information Management Officer. The agreement also covers financial support for shipping equipment to and from the location of IFE26. The testing of a prototype imager confirmed its operational potential.

Infrastructure elements required for the layout of the OSI field laboratory during IFE26 were delivered, tested and integrated, completing the testing of the full laboratory setup. In parallel, two advances to support information synthesis in the working area of the base of operations were finalized: a new tool for radionuclide and noble gas data review and integration, and an updated ArcGIS based workflow for visualizing gamma radiation monitoring data.

Field Operations Support

Following up on lessons learned from BUE24, several elements of infrastructure, field operations support and power distribution were advanced. Amongst those, two generator sets for the base of operations and five flight pods – two for the lower deck and three for the main deck – were delivered to expand the capability to deploy OSI equipment by cargo aircraft.

A significant achievement was made during 2025 regarding the functionality of the Equipment and Instrumentation Management System for OSI[5] platform. It now captures information and parameters regarding the shipment of dangerous goods and provides a link to specialized software for container load planning.

Documentation

The means to ensure the availability of OSI documents were strengthened through continued maintenance of the functions of the OSI e-Library and its synergies with the Secretariat's QMS site and the Geospatial Information Management for OSI (GIMO) system[6]. Also, to ensure that OSI QMS documents are accessible to all experts involved in the OSI programme and activities, a dedicated documents site of the OSI e-Library was established within the Knowledge and Training Portal, enabling authorized experts from States Signatories to directly access the latest versions of all OSI QMS documents.

Many OSI QMS documents were reviewed and revised throughout the year to reflect lessons learned from OSI training activities and exercises. A broader review of current documents also identified areas requiring further improvement that will be addressed as part of the preparations for IFE26.

Support to States Signatories in their efforts to elaborate the draft OSI Operational Manual continued, while the version intended for use in IFE26 was kept unchanged to facilitate training and preparation activities in the lead-up to the exercise.

An expert meeting on OSI QMS documentation was held from 4 to 6 November 2025 in Vienna as the first effort to systematically map OSI QMS documents against the draft OSI Operational Manual. Ten experts from eight States Signatories conducted a holistic review of the documents in relation to the manual and generated a number of suggestions and recommendations for development of QMS documentation and OSI capabilities in the long term.

Training

The Secretariat continued to expand and consolidate the linear training programme (LTP) as the model for inspector preparation upon entry into force. In 2025, the roster of surrogate inspectors and trainees continued to grow, with a combined training population comprising 96 LTP trainees and a further 140 roster members across OSI training cycles 1 to 3, representing 74 States Signatories overall. Data validation and integration of new national nominations continued throughout the year.

Across 2025, OSI training activities strengthened core inspector competencies, advanced inspection team leadership preparation for IFE26, expanded digital training capability and ensured sustained roster readiness through a structured refresher system. They were delivered through in-person courses, remote instruction and new digital learning tools ensuring continuity of inspector readiness ahead of IFE26.

In-person courses were offered in 2025 as follows:

- From 7 to 11 April, the In-Field Operations Support Course was delivered at the TeST Centre, strengthening participant capability to support inspection operations from deployment planning through to post-inspection activities. The course, attended by 28 participants from 18 States Signatories, combined practical exercises with e-learning modules and health, safety and security instruction.
- An Inspection Team Leadership Reporting Course was held from 17 to 20 June at the Vienna International Centre, preparing 13 participants from 10 States Signatories for their reporting responsibilities during the IFE. The course focused on Treaty-mandated reporting requirements, internal analysis processes and negotiation skills relevant to inspector-inspected State Party interaction.
- IFE26 leadership preparation continued with the IFE Inspection Team Leadership Dialogue Programme, delivered from 15 to 16 July in London. The programme supported the designated inspection team leaders and their deputies in strengthening decision making, operational leadership and stakeholder engagement. Two online mentorship sessions in September and December reinforced key concepts and lessons learned.
- From 24 to 28 November 2025, the OSI Data Flow and Management Course was conducted at the TeST Centre. Twenty-three participants from 13 States Signatories completed a full cycle of inspection team functionality, including search logic updates, mission planning, resource allocation, field team functionality and drafting of technical mission reports. Selected roster members served as co-facilitators to support continuity between training cohorts.

In support of its remote training capability, the OSI Division launched the first in a new series of IFE Online Software Training Courses, covering Forensic Seismology for Passive Seismological Monitoring Data Analysis (3 July to 21 August). Fifteen participants completed structured webinars and cloud based assignments using Azure virtual machines. Additional online courses relating to active seismic surveys, geophysical tools and software applications, such as the OSI Field Laboratory applications, continued development throughout the year.

The Remote Refresher Programme for rostered surrogate inspectors was implemented from October to December. All roster members were assigned 'pending refresher' status until completing two timed assessments based on the LTP Introductory Block and Advanced Course. Successful completion of the assessments restored 'rostered' status for the next cycle.

[5] The Equipment and Instrumentation Management System for OSI is a system serving as a one-stop repository providing immediate and complete information on equipment items that could be deployed as part of an OSI. The system includes technical information about equipment as well as their location, maintenance and calibration history. Photographs and technical manuals are also associated with items. The system also manages items classified as 'dangerous goods' as well as consumables. It is designed for headquarters use as well as on deployment during an OSI to support activities at the point of entry/exit and at the base of operations.

[6] GIMO is a system used for all methodological steps of the OSI search logic, from posing questions of interest in search zones in the inspection area to the development, prioritization, resourcing and conduct of missions to answer those questions, as well as reporting findings. GIMO also provides a tool for the inspection team to acquire, integrate, disseminate and interrogate data in a multidisciplinary manner, thereby supporting the conduct of an efficient and effective inspection.

04

IMPROVING PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY

Highlights

Evaluation of the 2024 Experiment, delivering evidence based findings on the tested functionalities

Advanced readiness for the upcoming IFE evaluation, integrating key insights from BUE24 into an enhanced evaluation framework and upgraded tools

Enhanced performance reporting tool released, integrating user driven improvements and expanding the functionality of the tool

At all stages of the process of establishing the verification system of the Treaty, the Commission aims for effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and client orientation (i.e. States Signatories and NDCs). This requires fostering a quality culture across the Organization.

The QMS of the Secretariat is essential to guarantee a robust and sustainable verification system. Continual improvement is a central principle for the QMS. Together with rigorous performance monitoring and evaluations, it ensures that the work to establish the verification system complies with the requirements of the Treaty, its Protocol and the guidance of the Commission.

Evaluation

In 2025 the Secretariat commenced preparations for the evaluation of the upcoming IFE. Lessons learned from the BUE24 evaluation process were systematically analysed and incorporated into the design of the next IFE evaluation framework, associated processes and supporting tools. This approach ensures continual strengthening of evaluation practices and alignment with best standards.

The evaluation of the 2024 Experiment was completed successfully. It was performed by an external evaluation team composed of six experts nominated by Australia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Egypt, Italy, Spain and Mauritania. The evaluation report and corresponding evaluation framework were shared with the Sixty-Fifth Session of WGB, supporting oversight by States Signatories.

The Secretariat continued to maintain and further develop tools and systems to support evaluation activities, particularly the information acquisition plan and the Evaluation Information Management System, which are designed to manage input from evaluation team members for IDC experiments and OSI exercises, respectively, ensuring clarity and transparency of the process.

Performance Monitoring

The Secretariat strengthened its performance monitoring framework through systematic follow up on recommendations from recent experiment evaluations. This process consolidated lessons learned and ensured that evaluation findings were incorporated into planning for future activities. A consolidated update on progress was presented for the Sixty-Fifth Session of WGB.

In 2025, the Secretariat released version 4.4.0 of the performance reporting tool, expanding the functionality of version 4 and enhancing monitoring capabilities across data, products, services and processes. Versions 3 and 4 operate in parallel to allow full verification, while future development efforts are directed exclusively toward version 4, supported by continued user feedback.

The Secretariat also advanced the development of performance metrics for capacity building

activities. Quantitative and qualitative indicators were identified to support more consistent monitoring and reporting of progress, effectiveness and efficiency. This work also supports NDCs4All activities by identifying impact stories and introducing results based management principles into monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Quality Management

The Secretariat remains firmly committed to delivering data, products and services of the highest quality to States Signatories and to continuously enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of its operations. Guided by a QMS aligned with international standards and supported by strong performance monitoring and a culture of professionalism and integrity, the Secretariat ensures confidence in the functioning of the verification regime and sustained progress toward its mandate.

The Secretariat strengthened its commitment to fostering a cohesive quality culture by organizing an internal quality management workshop from 2 to 4 December 2025. The workshop brought together more than 230 staff from all Divisions to assess strengths, identify systemic challenges and establish shared priorities for improving processes, documentation practices and performance measurement. By advancing more efficient and harmonized ways of working, the quality management initiatives have the potential to significantly improve the cost effectiveness of organizational processes. Staff engagement demonstrated strong motivation for continuous improvement and reinforced that quality is a collective responsibility essential to the credibility of the CTBT verification regime.

The Secretariat continued to maintain and strengthen its QMS document management system, ensuring the structured, secure and reliable management of documentation supporting verification, compliance and quality assurance functions. In 2025, the Secretariat advanced the planning and preparatory work for migrating the QMS document management system to the SharePoint platform. Key activities included assessing the feasibility and implications of the transition, developing a migration strategy and identifying an approach that balances modernization with minimal operational impact. These efforts aim to ensure a high quality migration aligned with specific organizational requirements, enhance the integrity of the document repository and deliver a more user friendly and efficient platform.

05 INTEGRATED CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Highlights

Execution of 24 IDC/NDC capacity building events, reaching over 500 participants and including an East Asia Regional NDC workshop and French and Spanish language workshops

Donation and installation of 10 CBS equipment packages

Participation in the Technical Experts Support Programme of 16 experts from around the world

In line with its mandate, the Commission offered States Signatories a wide range of training courses, workshops and outreach initiatives aimed at strengthening capacities in areas relevant to the Treaty. Capacity development activities also included the provision of hardware and software to NDCs, especially those in developing countries, enabling them to access and analyse IMS data and IDC products.

International Data Centre and National Data Centre Training Courses and Workshops

In 2025, around 560 NDC technical staff, station operators and experts participated in 24 capacity building events. In 2025, female participation in IDC activities accounted for 136 participants, representing approximately 24.2% of the total participation.

The following training events took place during the reporting period:

- Six training courses on NDC capacity building;
- Six technical and expert meetings to address particular and customized issues related to improvements and/or testing of the CTBT verification systems in coordination with and under the guidance of States Signatories;
- Eight technical training events for IMS station operators and managers;
- Four technical workshops, including a workshop on CTBT technologies for French-speaking NDCs in Tunisia, an east Asian NDC regional workshop in Vietnam, a regional workshop and integrated training for Spanish-speaking NDCs in Peru, and a workshop for radionuclide laboratories in Vienna.

The Secretariat continued to support NDCs through the donation and installation of CBS equipment. During 2025, CBSs were installed and commissioned in Mexico, Jamaica, Tunisia, South Africa, Yemen, Eswatini, Lebanon, The Gambia, Solomon Islands and Djibouti.

Other Capacity Building Activities

A CTBTO regional workshop for States Signatories of the Latin America and Caribbean region was held in Jamaica from 3 to 4 April 2025. The two-day event brought together more than 70 participants from 24 countries, alongside representatives from key regional and international organizations. These included the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and

the Caribbean, the Association of Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community and the Organization of American States.

On 9 October 2025, the Secretariat held its annual CTBTO seminar for diplomats in Vienna. The seminar was attended by over 60 accredited diplomats and included presentations by senior managers and technical experts of the CTBTO on all aspects of the work of the Organization. Simultaneous interpretation in all languages of the Commission was provided at the event.

Technical Experts Support Programme

In 2025 the Technical Experts Support Programme facilitated the participation in WGB of 16 experts, including eight women, from the following 16 States: Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kazakhstan, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Namibia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

During 2025, experts supported under the programme participated in the Sixty-Fourth and Sixty-Fifth Sessions of WGB. Participation in the programme provided the experts with a broader understanding of the verification related work of the Secretariat and the benefits of access to IMS data and IDC products. The programme also provided an opportunity to further develop cooperation between the Commission and the respective States on verification related matters, including specific technical issues or projects related to IMS stations and NDCs.

06 OUTREACH AND PROMOTING ENTRY INTO FORCE

Highlights

Sustained high level engagement with States to promote the universalization, entry into force and strengthened implementation of the Treaty

Fourteenth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT (Article XIV conference) held in New York

Release of a multilingual version of the CTBTO web site

The Executive Secretary continued high level engagement with States to promote the Treaty, advance its entry into force and universalization, and promote the use of the verification technologies and data products to strengthen implementation of the Treaty. In 2025, he visited Argentina, Armenia, China, Cuba, Djibouti, Fiji, Germany, Jamaica, Japan, Malaysia, Moldova, Namibia, Nigeria, the Philippines, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tonga, Türkiye, United Kingdom, USA and Viet Nam.

These impactful visits resulted in such outcomes as the establishment of new NDCs, reinvigoration of existing national capability, initiation of technical upgrades and station repairs, training and capacity building enhancement and support for improvement of national legal frameworks.

Towards the Entry into Force and Universality of the Treaty

The CTBT will enter into force when it is ratified by the 44 States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty. These 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 2025, 187 States had signed and 178 States had ratified the Treaty. Of those, 35 Annex 2 States had ratified the Treaty, with nine yet to ratify the Treaty and three yet to sign it. The CTBT is one of the most adhered to international instruments in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation.

In 2025 a broad range of decision makers, international and regional organizations, and representatives of civil society participated in activities aimed at advancing further ratifications of the Treaty, including by the remaining Annex 2 States. The Commission conducted consultations with many of the States that had not yet ratified or signed the Treaty.

Fourteenth Article XIV Conference

The 14th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, more commonly known as the Article XIV conference, was held on 26 September 2025 during the high level week of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and was presided over by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden. During the conference, ministers and senior officials from nearly 60 countries delivered statements of strong support for the Treaty, joining the United Nations Secretary General (represented by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs) and the Executive Secretary in making calls for its urgent entry into force and universalization.

The conference unanimously adopted a Final Declaration that urged the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay. The Final Declaration characterized the Treaty as a

"vital multilateral instrument for nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation" (CTBT-ART.XIV/2025/WP.1, para. 2) and called on all States to reaffirm and "maintain all existing moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions" (CTBT-ART.XIV/2025/WP.1, para. 5). However, it underlined that these steps "do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect to end nuclear weapon testing and all other nuclear explosions, which can only be achieved with the entry into force of the Treaty" (CTBT-ART.XIV/2025/WP.1, para. 5).

The Declaration also outlined a series of concrete measures to be taken, including supporting outreach initiatives and encouraging the remaining Annex 2 States to provide information on practical steps towards signing and/or ratifying the CTBT.

Interacting with States

The Executive Secretary participated in a range of bilateral meetings and other high level events at which he met heads of state and government. These included the President of Armenia, the President of the Philippines, the President of Sierra Leone, the Vice-President of Nigeria, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Moldova and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Infrastructure of Tonga.

On 5 June and 12 December 2025, the Executive Secretary met with Permanent Representatives of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States accredited in Vienna to discuss current and future activities of the Organization in the region and how to enhance cooperation.

During his missions and in Vienna, the Executive Secretary met with foreign ministers, vice-foreign ministers, other ministers of States Signatories and observers, and senior officials, including the: Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, Minister of Foreign Affairs and the National Community Abroad of Algeria, Federal Minister for European and International Affairs of Austria, Minister of Environment of Moldova, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Brazil, Minister of Science, Technology and Environment of Cuba, Minister of Agriculture of Liberia, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research of Sudan, Minister of Higher Education and Research of Djibouti, Minister of Lands and Mineral Resources of Fiji, Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad of The Gambia, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Minister of Science, Technology and Innovation of Malaysia, Minister of Innovation, Science and Technology of Nigeria, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, State Minister of Foreign Affairs of Somalia, Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Armenia, Minister of Internal Affairs of Armenia, Minister of State of the United Kingdom for Europe and North America, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Tonga, Minister for Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change, and Communications of Tonga, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Türkiye, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Viet Nam, Deputy Minister of Science and Technology of Viet Nam, Vice Minister of Multilateral Affairs and Cooperation of Panama, Deputy Foreign Minister of Belarus, Secretary of State of Spain, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Lands and Mineral Resources of Fiji, Undersecretary of the Department of Science and Technology of the Philippines, Senior Bureau Official of the Department of State of USA, State Secretary of Norway, Director of International Security and Disarmament of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, Director General for Disarmament, Non Proliferation and Science of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Director General of the Vietnam Agency for Radiation and Nuclear Safety, Director General of the Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, Secretary of the National Security Council and National Security Advisor to the President of Moldova, Head of the 12th Chief Directorate of the Russian Ministry of Defence, Director General of the Department of Arms Control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and Director General of the Foreign Affairs Office of the Shenzhen Municipal People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

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

The Commission continued to take advantage of global, regional and subregional conferences and other gatherings to enhance understanding of the Treaty and to advance efforts towards its entry into force and the build up of the verification regime.

During 2025, the Executive Secretary met with a range of United Nations officials and senior officials of regional organizations, including the: Chair-designate of the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, President-designate of the 11th Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Secretary-General of the Pacific Islands Forum, President of the Commission of the Economic Community of West African States Commission, Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations and High Representative for Disarmament Affairs, President of the 79th Session of UNGA and Chair of the 79th Session of the First Committee of UNGA.

From 19 to 21 March 2025, the Executive Secretary attended the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Manila, the Philippines. He delivered a keynote address and led a session on the CTBT. He also held bilateral meetings with delegations on the margins of the meeting.

The Executive Secretary delivered a keynote address at the 2025 Carnegie International Nuclear Policy Conference. He delivered a statement at the Third Preparatory Committee for the 2026 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and also spoke at the Nobel Laureate Assembly for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which coincided with the 80th anniversary of Trinity, the first ever nuclear test.

During his stay in Japan from 3 to 9 August 2025, the Executive Secretary took part in the commemorations of the 80th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

On 29 August 2025, the Executive Secretary co-hosted a commemorative event in the Vienna International Centre to mark the International Day Against Nuclear Tests together with the Office of Disarmament Affairs in Vienna and the Permanent Mission of Kazakhstan. The event was attended by representatives of States Signatories, technical experts, CYG members and students from the Vienna International School and Danube International School.

CTBTO Youth Group

The CYG, the flagship next generation outreach programme of the Organization, continued its active engagement in support of the Treaty in 2025. As of December 2025, the group had 1871 members from 136 countries. Primary activities of the group in 2025 focused on youth engagement at SnT2025, with a pilot project 'Be the Voice of SnT2025' to engage young digital creators in promoting the conference. The CYG also collaborated in support of the CTBTO Research Fellowship and the mentoring programme for early career women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The Secretariat worked closely with CYG members to develop a strategy to revitalize the CYG, laying the groundwork for a planned relaunch in 2026. CYG members also participated in events with other Vienna based organizations, such as the 10th anniversary celebration of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda.

Outreach to the Public

During the reporting period, the Secretariat continued its outreach efforts to promote the work of the CTBTO and the critical need for entry into force of the Treaty. A series of events throughout the year provided platforms to showcase contributions of the CTBT to global peace and security. Among them were SnT2025, the 14th Article XIV conference, launch of the 30th anniversary year of the CTBT, the observance of the International Day Against Nuclear Tests, OSI activities, IDC training events, IMS installations and upgrades, and numerous Executive Secretary missions. All these events received extensive coverage on the social media channels of the Commission (including Facebook, LinkedIn, X, YouTube and Flickr) as well as the public web site.

SnT2025 was a major highlight of the year. The journalist sponsorship initiative of the Secretariat for SnT2025 significantly expanded media visibility for the Organization, with more than 30 pieces published in international media specifically covering SnT2025 and CTBTO. Outreach activities on social media resulted in more than 370 000 impressions and 27 000 engagements across CTBTO social media platforms. Over the year, 16 public information briefings were conducted, reaching a total of over 350 individuals. Audiences included educational and research institutions, young diplomats and the wider public, with some of these events organized in collaboration with the United Nations Information Service and Vienna based Permanent Missions. The Secretariat also participated in the United Nations Virtual Shadowing Programme 2025, facilitating sessions for twelve student participants.

After its 2022 relaunch, the CTBTO public web site took another step forward in 2025 with the release in November of a new multilingual capability, allowing the web site to be viewed in all six languages of the Commission. In 2025 the web site counted over 698 000 users, 1 363 673 page views and an average engagement time of around one minute per active user. This represented an increase in comparison to 2024 (140 000 users and 373 000 page views).

The number of X (formerly Twitter) followers remained consistent at around 27 200 in 2025. Total impressions reached 355 124, and engagements totalled 40 550. While the follower base remained stable, overall impressions decreased by more than half compared to 760 000 in 2024, suggesting a continued change in platform visibility amidst shifting user engagement trends. However, the moderate rise in engagement (from 37 000 to 40 550) indicates sustained interest among core audiences despite reduced reach, reflecting a more targeted yet active audience base.

Facebook followers increased to 18 022 in 2025, alongside an improvement in impressions to over 655 200 and engagements rising to more than 49 600. These figures mark a substantial year-on-year growth from nearly 400 000 impressions and 40 000 engagements in 2024. The growth indicates renewed audience interaction and improved content performance, likely driven by more compelling multimedia and campaign targeting strategies.

LinkedIn continued its upward trend in 2025, reaching 21 631 followers, 778 380 impressions and 80 170 engagements. Compared to 17 000 followers, 690 000 impressions and 77 192 engagements in 2024, these results highlight steady growth across all metrics. This sustained performance reinforces the position of LinkedIn as the strongest social media platform of the Organization, effectively supporting visibility, professional outreach and employer branding through consistent, high quality content aligned with audience interests.

The CTBTO YouTube channel was populated with 169 videos (149 of which cover the sessions held at SnT2025 conference). The remaining twenty public videos covered: video statements from the Executive Secretary, promotional videos related to SnT2025, CTBT30 anniversary launch video in multiple languages, an updated six part animation series covering 'How the IMS Works', 'The verification system: seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, radionuclide technologies' and 'CTBTO's Tsunami Warning System'. In 2025, there were 48 512 views of CTBTO video content (down 23%) and 218 new subscribers, bringing total channel subscription to 3681.

Global Media Coverage

In 2025, the CTBTO and the Executive Secretary continued to receive extensive media coverage through a combination of proactive engagement with international outlets and targeted outreach to regional and local press. These efforts, which included one on one interviews with the Executive Secretary, showcased CTBTO activities, highlighted Treaty milestones and addressed public outreach issues related to the CTBT in a timely and efficient manner. The Organization also expanded its reach across Latin America through publicizing the CTBTO regional workshop, resulting in 10 multimedia reports on the event across print, TV, radio and digital platforms, with a combined potential audience reach across all platforms of 43 million people. Overall, the CTBTO, its Treaty and its verification regime featured prominently in a wide range of media outlets worldwide, appearing in 1010 articles, blogs and broadcast pieces. Meanwhile, the Executive Secretary was mentioned 142 times in global media coverage throughout the year.

National Implementation Measures

The Secretariat published an updated Guide to National Implementation Measures on the Legal Resources page of its public web site, in all six languages of the Commission. The guide contains model legislation to support States Signatories in their development of laws and regulations to implement the Treaty and the Resolution establishing the Preparatory Commission.

The Secretariat also published its annual update to the note for States Signatories on the national measures taken by each State Signatory to implement its obligations under the Treaty, sharing information provided by the States Signatories themselves.

The Secretariat continued to provide advice and assistance on the legal measures required for ratification and implementation of the Treaty, including by presenting at workshops and training courses.

07 POLICY MAKING

Highlights

Election of the Chairperson and Vice-Chairpersons of the Preparatory Commission for 2026

Appointment of the External Auditor to the Preparatory Commission for 2026 and 2027

Appointment of the Chairperson of the Advisory Group

Meetings in 2025

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies each met in two regular sessions in 2025. The Commission also held a resumed session.

Appointments and Elections

In 2025, the Commission:

- Elected Ambassador Raimonds Oškalns (Latvia) as its Chairperson for 2026 and elected the Permanent Representatives of Namibia (Africa), Bulgaria (Eastern Europe), Norway (North America and Western Europe) and Japan (South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East) as its Vice-Chairpersons for 2026.
- Appointed Ms Rashmi Rajyaguru (United Kingdom) as the Chairperson of the Advisory Group in accordance with the decision contained in CTBT/PC-52/2, Annex III for a period of three years expiring on 6 November 2028.
- Appointed Ambassador Peter Potman, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, as Vice-Chairperson of Working Group A, in accordance with the procedures for the appointment of the Chairpersons and Vice-Chairpersons of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission (CTBT/PC-45/2/Annex IV), for a term starting on 12 May 2025 and expiring on 11 May 2028.
- Appointed the Auditor-General of Kenya as External Auditor to the Preparatory Commission for the period 2026 to 2027.

Body	Session	Dates	Chairperson
Preparatory Commission	Resumed Sixty-Third	12 May	Ambassador Cissé Yacouba (Côte d'Ivoire)
	Sixty-Fourth	24-26 June and 7 November	
	Sixty-Fifth	10-12 and 14 November	
Working Group A	Sixty-Seventh	22-23 May	Ambassador Evangelina Lourdes A. Bernas (the Philippines)
	Sixty-Eighth	13-15 October	Ambassador Elena Freije Murillo (Honduras) and Ambassador Peter Potman (Kingdom of the Netherlands)[7]
Working Group B	Sixty-Fourth	18-27 February	Mr Erlan Batyrbekov (Kazakhstan)
	Sixty-Fifth	26 August – 5 September	
Joint Meeting of Working Group A and Working Group B	Twenty-Eighth	21 February	Ambassador Evangelina Lourdes A. Bernas (the Philippines) and Mr Erlan Batyrbekov (Kazakhstan)
Advisory Group	Sixty-Fourth	5-7 May	Ms Rashmi Rajyaguru (United Kingdom)
	Sixty-Fifth	22-24 September	

[7] According to Rule 13 of the Rules of Procedure of the Preparatory Commission, Ambassador Freije Murillo and Ambassador Potman, in their capacity as Vice-Chairpersons, acted as Chairpersons during the Sixty-Eighth Session of Working Group A.

08 MANAGEMENT

Highlights

Comprehensive support for business continuity, including support for strategic organizational initiatives

Ensuring fiscal management and financial resilience of resources

Vacancy rate for fixed term positions below 5%

The Secretariat ensures effective and efficient management of its activities, including support to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies, mainly through the provision of administrative, financial, procurement and legal services.

The Secretariat also provides a wide variety of services, including the procurement of goods and services, insurance, vendor payments, general services arrangements concerning shipments, customs, visas, identity cards, laissez-passer, tax, travel, low value purchases, standard office and information technology support and human resource management. Services provided by external entities are continuously monitored to ensure that they are provided in the most efficient, effective and economical manner. In 2025, a robust range of administrative, financial, procurement, general and legal services were provided in support of SnT2025, including the administration of voluntary contributions to the conference, as well as in support of IMS sustainment and preparations for IFE26.

As a means to be involved with and informed of international best practices, United Nations system initiatives, application of new standards and leveraging lessons learned, the Secretariat participated in meetings of relevant United Nations system networks, including the High-Level Committee on Management, the Finance and Budget Network, the Procurement Network, the Legal Advisors Network and the Task Force on International Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Internal Audit and Oversight

The Internal Audit and Oversight function of the Secretariat covers both internal audit and investigative activities. The independent, risk based assurance and advisory services that this function provides are designed to add value and improve Secretariat operations. The services delivered rely on a systematic and disciplined approach to the evaluation and improvement of the effectiveness of the governance, risk management and internal control processes of the Secretariat. Investigation activities enable an adequately informed enforcement of organizational accountability mechanisms in response to reported complaints, allegations or indications of violations of applicable standards. Investigative activities also contribute to misconduct deterrence and to the identification of unmitigated risks.

Two internal audit reports were issued in 2025 and five additional internal audit assignments were underway at the end of the year. The Internal Audit and Oversight Section continued to follow up on the implementation of the management action plans defined in response to prior internal audits.

During 2025, Internal Audit and Oversight also supported activities of the Secretariat through ad hoc insights and advice to management relating to governance, risk management and internal control, in the context of procedural revision, and participation in committees in a non-decision making capacity. In particular, Internal Audit and Oversight supported the growth in maturity of the Enterprise Risk Management practices of the Secretariat through participation in the relevant working group, support to the development of applicable policies and training staff members. In addition, Internal Audit and Oversight contributed to facilitating the external audit process.

Over the year, Internal Audit and Oversight carried out preliminary assessments and, as appropriate, investigations into any complaint or allegation of potential misconduct received, in alignment with applicable internal standards and the Uniform Principles and Guidelines for Investigations endorsed by the 10th Conference of International Investigators.

Internal Audit and Oversight participated in knowledge sharing and exchanges on

methodologies, best practices and innovations with other international organizations, through its participation in online and in-person meetings of the Representatives of Internal Audit Services of United Nations Organizations and of the United Nations Representatives of Investigative Services. In 2025, Internal Audit and Oversight also joined the Network Meeting of Heads of Internal Audit in International Organizations in Europe.

Legal Services

Legal Services continued to provide timely, risk based, solution focused legal advice in support of the full spectrum of the activities of the Commission. Highlights included the conclusion of a facility agreement with Indonesia, tsunami warning agreements with Cuba and Peru, agreements with host governments of numerous capacity building events outside Austria, support to meetings of the Preparatory Commission and its subsidiary bodies, and flagship events including SnT2025. Renewed efforts to systematically review and update the administrative framework of the Commission in collaboration with relevant Divisions were sustained. The General Conditions of Contract of the Commission were comprehensively updated in close cooperation with the Procurement Section.

Finance

Programme and Budget

The 2025 Budget amounted to US$81 495 700 and €57 813 100. The Commission uses a split currency system to lessen its exposure to fluctuations in the value of the United States dollar against the euro. At the budget exchange rate of €1 to $1, the total US dollar equivalent of the 2025 Budget was $139 308 800.

Close interaction with States Signatories, the Commission and subsidiary bodies, including the Advisory Group and Working Group A, was maintained throughout 2025 as part of the budget setting, review and approval process.

The 2026 Budget totalled $80 615 700 and €58 693 100. At the budget exchange rate of €1 to $1, the total US dollar equivalent of the 2026 Budget is $139 308 800, the same level as 2025 (zero nominal growth).

Ensuring Financial Resilience

2025 was again marked by inflation, rising interest rates, tight labour markets and geopolitical factors contributing to supply chain disruptions. Close monitoring of budget appropriations against forecasted and actual expenditure took place through the year to ensure funds availability for planned activities, and thus ensuring financial resilience and stability for the Organization.

Given ongoing global macroeconomic challenges and financial constraints faced by States Signatories, the 2022-2023 cash surplus provided an opportunity to strengthen the financial resilience of the Organization, allowing for support to unfunded initiatives for the 2026-2027 biennium and helping the Organization to operate with zero nominal growth in 2026. From a total cash surplus of $26.1 million, States Signatories relinquished $12.4 million (47%) towards the financing of IMS sustainment ($9.9 million), further strengthening of integrated capacity building activities ($2.3 million), and voluntary contributions for other activities ($0.1 million).

Assessed Contributions

As at 31 December 2025, the collection rates of the assessed contributions from States Signatories for 2025 were 84.3% (95.4% in 2024) of the US dollar portion and 83.5% (93.4% in 2024) of the euro portion. The number of States that had paid their 2025 assessed contributions in full as of 31 December 2025 was 104.

Expenditure

The expenditure for the Programme and Budget in 2025 (including expenditures under the cash surplus allocation) amounted to $157 957 387, of which $23 507 445 was from the Capital Investment Fund, $11 940 341 was from the multiyear funds, and the remainder from the General Fund. For the General Fund, the unused budget was $5 273 516, or 4.13%.

Procurement

In 2025, the Commission surpassed the already high levels of procurement realized in the year prior. For 2025, a total of $95 969 095 in procurement activity was obligated including those for regular budget programming, low value procurements and repair requirements for IMS station HA8.

There were 151 IMS stations, 29 noble gas systems, 14 radionuclide laboratories and five radionuclide laboratories with noble gas capability under contractual arrangements for testing and evaluation and/or for post-certification activities as of 31 December 2025.

Procurement automation was a key initiative through the reporting period, including a new e-sourcing platform for which the initial phase was completed. SnT2025 procurement contracts resulted in record competitive vendor participation. The Procurement Services booth at SnT2025 remained an important outreach opportunity to vendors. Procurements for IFE26 were supported and an Expression of Interest for the fourth generation of the GCI was completed. Through a phased procurement approach, the HA8 North repair was contracted and was supported by market outreach initiatives to enhance the sourcing and negotiation strategy. Participation in submarine and sub-optic conferences enhanced PTS understanding of global subsea cable supply, vessel options and emerging sensing technologies. Close partnership and training initiatives among Secretariat staff contributed to strengthened procurement processes, internal efficiencies and agility in the procurement process.

Resource Mobilization

In the context of increasing budgetary pressures, securing extrabudgetary resources for projects that converge with the strategic goals of the Commission is of increasing importance.

In 2025, the Commission received contributions in-kind or voluntary monetary contributions from several State donors (Austria, Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, United Kingdom and USA). The Secretariat continued to receive national

contributions to fund post-certification activities for some certified stations, operation, maintenance and equipment support, technical assistance for radionuclide analysis and noble gas systems and cost-free experts. Moreover, the Secretariat continued to benefit from a substantial EU grant to support several activities of the Commission, such as auxiliary seismic stations support, the Technical Experts Support Programme and the NDCs4All initiative.

General Services

Throughout the reporting period, the Secretariat continued to deliver essential services relating to facility management, common services, travel management, security, insurance and protocol functions, directly supporting the continuity and effectiveness of the operations of the Commission.

Effective cooperation with other Vienna based organizations was maintained through 2025 with active participation in inter-organizational decision making and advisory committees, enabling the Secretariat to optimize service delivery and achieve best value for money through the systematic use of existing contracts for essential goods and services.

Human Resources

The Secretariat continued to enhance its human resources framework to ensure the recruitment and retention of high calibre staff. Key policy advancements included the promulgation of two Administrative Directives aimed at increasing transparency in recruitment and standardizing the hiring process. Thanks to a range of efficiency measures, the vacancy rate across the Secretariat fell on average below 5%.

A variety of targeted outreach initiatives were conducted to ensure a candidate pool that reflected sustained progress towards broader gender, geographic and generational representation at the Secretariat. The fourth cycle of the CTBTO mentoring programme for early career women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics recorded its largest cohort to date, with 40 mentees from all six geographical regions, several of which participated actively in SnT2025. This initiative continues to predominantly target underrepresented regions and promote equal employment opportunities for early career women. Outreach visibility was further amplified through a biweekly Jobs Bulletin issued to States Signatories and a host of talent sourcing events. During SnT2025, the Secretariat delivered recruitment sessions and maintained a dedicated information booth throughout the event.

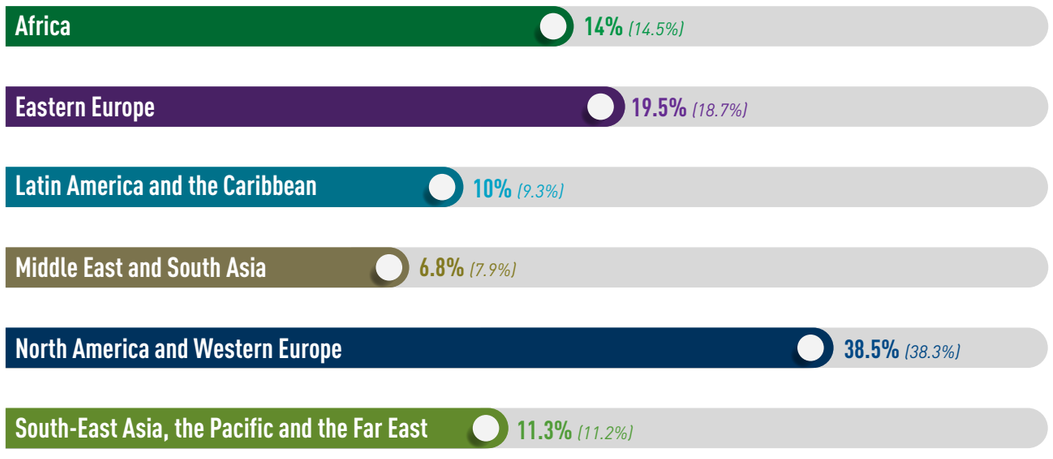
As at 31 December 2025, the Secretariat comprised 325 staff members under fixed term appointments, compared with 312 staff members as at 31 December 2024. The 2025 staffing levels included 221 staff members in the Professional and higher categories, four General Service (internationally recruited) staff and 100 General Service staff. The overall female ratio stood at approximately 36% in the Professional and higher categories, and 42% across all categories. Modest personnel increases were recorded in the Africa, Middle East and South Asia regions, with all other regions experiencing correspondingly modest decreases, often amounting to a change of only one staff member.

Fixed Term Staff Members by Field of Work as of 31 December 2025

Field of Work	Professional	General Services	Total
Quality Management and Performance Monitoring Section	4	0	4
IMS Division	47	31	78
IDC Division	88	15	103
OSI Division	25	8	33
Subtotal, verification related	*164*	*54*	*218*
Share, verification related	*74.2%*	*51.9%*	*67.1%*
Office of the Executive Secretary	6	3	9
Internal Audit and Oversight Section	3	1	4
Human Resources Services	5	7	12
Division of Administration	23	22	45
Legal and External Relations Division	20	17	37
Subtotal, non-verification-related	*57*	*50*	*107*
Share, non-verification-related	*25.8%*	*48.1%*	*32.9%*
Total for 2025	**221**	**104**	**325**

Fixed Term Professional Staff and Higher Category by Geographical Region as at 31 december 2025 Compared to 31 december 2024

(Percentages as of 31 December 2024 are shown in brackets.)



Fixed Term Staff Members by Grade, 2024 and 2025

Grade	2024		2025	
D1	6	1.9%	5	1.5%
P5	27	8.7%	30	9.2%
P4	76	24.4%	75	23.1%
P3	73	23.4%	77	23.7%
P2	32	10.3%	33	10.2%
P1	-	-	1	0.3%
Subtotal	*214*	*68.6%*	*221*	*68.0%*
G7	1	0.3%	1	0.3%
G6†	4	1.3%	4	1.2%
G6	32	10.3%	33	10.2%
G5	44	14.1%	48	14.8%
G4	17	5.4%	18	5.5%
Subtotal‡	*98*	*31.4%*	*104*	*32.0%*
Total	**312**	**100%**	**325**	**100%**

† Internationally recruited.

‡ Subtotal percentages are determined by the calculation of the subtotal number divided by the total number reported.

Note: Numbers are reported as at 31 December of each year.

Fixed Term Staff Members by Grade and Gender, 2024 and 2025

Grade	Male				Female			
	2024		2025		2024		2025	
D1	4	2.1%	4	2.1%	2	1.6%	1	0.7%
P5	17	9.1%	18	9.5%	10	8.0%	12	8.9%
P4	54	28.9%	52	27.4%	22	17.6%	23	17.0%
P3	51	27.3%	53	27.9%	22	17.6%	24	17.8%
P2	15	8.0%	15	7.9%	17	13.6%	18	13.3%
P1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.7%
Subtotal	*141*	*75.4%*	*142*	*74.7%*	*73*	*58.4%*	*79*	*58.5%*
G7	-	-	0	0.0%	1	0.8%	1	0.7%
G6†	4	2.1%	4	2.1%	-	-	-	-
G6	20	10.7%	21	11.1%	12	9.6%	12	8.9%
G5	15	8.0%	15	7.9%	29	23.2%	33	24.4%
G4	7	3.7%	8	4.2%	10	8.0%	10	7.4%
Subtotal‡	*46*	*24.6%*	*48*	*25.3%*	*52*	*41.6%*	*56*	*41.5%*
Total	**187**	**100%**	**190**	**100%**	**125**	**100%**	**135**	**100%**

† Internationally recruited.

‡ Subtotal percentages are determined by the calculation of the subtotal number divided by the total number reported.

Note: Numbers are reported as at 31 December of each year.

09

STATUS OF SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION

States Whose Ratification Is Required For The Treaty To Enter Into Force

Annex 2
44 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Algeria	15 Oct. 1996	11 Jul. 2003
Argentina	24 Sep. 1996	4 Dec. 1998
Australia	24 Sep. 1996	9 Jul. 1998
Austria	24 Sep. 1996	13 Mar. 1998
Bangladesh	24 Oct. 1996	8 Mar. 2000
Belgium	24 Sep. 1996	29 Jun. 1999
Brazil	24 Sep. 1996	24 Jul. 1998
Bulgaria	24 Sep. 1996	29 Sep. 1999
Canada	24 Sep. 1996	18 Dec. 1998
Chile	24 Sep. 1996	12 Jul. 2000
China	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Colombia	24 Sep. 1996	29 Jan. 2008
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 Oct. 1996	28 Sep. 2004
Egypt	**14 Oct. 1996**	
Finland	24 Sep. 1996	15 Jan. 1999
France	24 Sep. 1996	6 Apr. 1998
Germany	24 Sep. 1996	20 Aug. 1998
Hungary	25 Sep. 1996	13 Jul. 1999
India		
Indonesia	24 Sep. 1996	6 Feb. 2012
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Israel	**25 Sep. 1996**	
Italy	24 Sep. 1996	1 Feb. 1999
Japan	24 Sep. 1996	8 Jul. 1997
Mexico	24 Sep. 1996	5 Oct. 1999
Netherlands	24 Sep. 1996	23 Mar. 1999
Norway	24 Sep. 1996	15 Jul. 1999
Pakistan		
Peru	25 Sep. 1996	12 Nov. 1997
Poland	24 Sep. 1996	25 May 1999
Republic of Korea	24 Sep. 1996	24 Sep. 1999
Romania	24 Sep. 1996	5 Oct. 1999
Russian Federation	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Slovakia	30 Sep. 1996	3 Mar. 1998
South Africa	24 Sep. 1996	30 Mar. 1999
Spain	24 Sep. 1996	31 Jul. 1998
Sweden	24 Sep. 1996	2 Dec. 1998
Switzerland	24 Sep. 1996	1 Oct. 1999
Türkiye	24 Sep. 1996	16 Feb. 2000
Ukraine	27 Sep. 1996	23 Feb. 2001
United Kingdom	24 Sep. 1996	6 Apr. 1998
United States of America	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Viet Nam	24 Sep. 1996	10 Mar. 2006

Signed But Not Ratified Not Signed

Signature And Ratification Of The Treaty By Geographical Region

Africa
54 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Algeria	15 Oct. 1996	11 Jul. 2003
Angola	27 Sep. 1996	20 Mar. 2015
Benin	27 Sep. 1996	6 Mar. 2001
Botswana	16 Sep. 2002	28 Oct. 2002
Burkina Faso	27 Sep. 1996	17 Apr. 2002
Burundi	24 Sep. 1996	24 Sep. 2008
Cabo Verde	1 Oct. 1996	1 Mar. 2006
Cameroon	16 Nov. 2001	6 Feb. 2006
Central African Republic	19 Dec. 2001	26 May 2010
Chad	8 Oct. 1996	8 Feb. 2013
Comoros	12 Dec. 1996	19 Feb. 2021
Congo	11 Feb. 1997	2 Sep. 2014
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Sep. 1996	11 Mar. 2003
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4 Oct. 1996	28 Sep. 2004
Djibouti	21 Oct. 1996	15 Jul. 2005
Egypt	**14 Oct. 1996**	
Equatorial Guinea	9 Oct. 1996	22 Sep. 2022
Eritrea	11 Nov. 2003	11 Nov. 2003
Eswatini	24 Sep. 1996	21 Sep. 2016
Ethiopia	25 Sep. 1996	8 Aug. 2006
Gabon	7 Oct. 1996	20 Sep. 2000
Gambia	9 Apr. 2003	25 Mar. 2022
Ghana	3 Oct. 1996	14 Jun. 2011
Guinea	3 Oct. 1996	20 Sep. 2011
Guinea-Bissau	11 Apr. 1997	24 Sep. 2013
Kenya	14 Nov. 1996	30 Nov. 2000
Lesotho	30 Sep. 1996	14 Sep. 1999
Liberia	1 Oct. 1996	17 Aug. 2009
Libya	13 Nov. 2001	6 Jan. 2004
Madagascar	9 Oct. 1996	15 Sep. 2005
Malawi	9 Oct. 1996	21 Nov. 2008
Mali	18 Feb. 1997	4 Aug. 1999
Mauritania	24 Sep. 1996	30 Apr. 2003
Mauritius		
Morocco	24 Sep. 1996	17 Apr. 2000
Mozambique	26 Sep. 1996	4 Nov. 2008
Namibia	24 Sep. 1996	29 Jun. 2001
Niger	3 Oct. 1996	9 Sep. 2002
Nigeria	8 Sep. 2000	27 Sep. 2001
Rwanda	30 Nov. 2004	30 Nov. 2004
São Tomé and Príncipe	26 Sep. 1996	22 Sep. 2022
Senegal	26 Sep. 1996	9 Jun. 1999
Seychelles	24 Sep. 1996	13 Apr. 2004
Sierra Leone	8 Sep. 2000	17 Sep. 2001
Somalia	**8 Sep. 2023**	
South Africa	24 Sep. 1996	30 Mar. 1999
South Sudan		
Sudan	10 Jun. 2004	10 Jun. 2004
Togo	2 Oct. 1996	2 Jul. 2004
Tunisia	16 Oct. 1996	23 Sep. 2004
Uganda	7 Nov. 1996	14 Mar. 2001
United Republic of Tanzania	30 Sep. 2004	30 Sep. 2004
Zambia	3 Dec. 1996	23 Feb. 2006
Zimbabwe	13 Oct. 1999	13 Feb. 2019

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Signature And Ratification Of The Treaty By Geographical Region

Eastern Europe
23 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Albania	27 Sep. 1996	23 Apr. 2003
Armenia	1 Oct. 1996	12 Jul. 2006
Azerbaijan	28 Jul. 1997	2 Feb. 1999
Belarus	24 Sep. 1996	13 Sep. 2000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	24 Sep. 1996	26 Oct. 2006
Bulgaria	24 Sep. 1996	29 Sep. 1999
Croatia	24 Sep. 1996	2 Mar. 2001
Czech Republic	12 Nov. 1996	11 Sep. 1997
Estonia	20 Nov. 1996	13 Aug. 1999
Georgia	24 Sep. 1996	27 Sep. 2002
Hungary	25 Sep. 1996	13 Jul. 1999
Latvia	24 Sep. 1996	20 Nov. 2001
Lithuania	7 Oct. 1996	7 Feb. 2000
Montenegro	23 Oct. 2006	23 Oct. 2006
North Macedonia	29 Oct. 1998	14 Mar. 2000
Poland	24 Sep. 1996	25 May 1999
Republic of Moldova	24 Sep. 1997	16 Jan. 2007
Romania	24 Sep. 1996	5 Oct. 1999
Russian Federation	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Serbia	8 Jun. 2001	19 May 2004
Slovakia	30 Sep. 1996	3 Mar. 1998
Slovenia	24 Sep. 1996	31 Aug. 1999
Ukraine	27 Sep. 1996	23 Feb. 2001

Latin America And The Caribbean
33 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Antigua and Barbuda	16 Apr. 1997	11 Jan. 2006
Argentina	24 Sep. 1996	4 Dec. 1998
Bahamas	4 Feb. 2005	30 Nov. 2007
Barbados	14 Jan. 2008	14 Jan. 2008
Belize	14 Nov. 2001	26 Mar. 2004
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	24 Sep. 1996	4 Oct. 1999
Brazil	24 Sep. 1996	24 Jul. 1998
Chile	24 Sep. 1996	12 Jul. 2000
Colombia	24 Sep. 1996	29 Jan. 2008
Costa Rica	24 Sep. 1996	25 Sep. 2001
Cuba	4 Feb. 2021	4 Feb. 2021
Dominica	25 May 2022	30 Jun. 2022
Dominican Republic	3 Oct. 1996	4 Sep. 2007
Ecuador	24 Sep. 1996	12 Nov. 2001
El Salvador	24 Sep. 1996	11 Sep. 1998
Grenada	10 Oct. 1996	19 Aug. 1998
Guatemala	20 Sep. 1999	12 Jan. 2012
Guyana	7 Sep. 2000	7 Mar. 2001
Haiti	24 Sep. 1996	1 Dec. 2005
Honduras	25 Sep. 1996	30 Oct. 2003
Jamaica	11 Nov. 1996	13 Nov. 2001
Mexico	24 Sep. 1996	5 Oct. 1999
Nicaragua	24 Sep. 1996	5 Dec. 2000
Panama	24 Sep. 1996	23 Mar. 1999
Paraguay	25 Sep. 1996	4 Oct. 2001
Peru	25 Sep. 1996	12 Nov. 1997
Saint Kitts and Nevis	23 Mar. 2004	27 Apr. 2005
Saint Lucia	4 Oct. 1996	5 Apr. 2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2 Jul. 2009	23 Sep. 2009
Suriname	14 Jan. 1997	7 Feb. 2006
Trinidad and Tobago	8 Oct. 2009	26 May 2010
Uruguay	24 Sep. 1996	21 Sep. 2001
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	3 Oct. 1996	13 May 2002

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Signature And Ratification Of The Treaty By Geographical Region

Middle East And South Asia
26 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Afghanistan	24 Sep. 2003	24 Sep. 2003
Bahrain	24 Sep. 1996	12 Apr. 2004
Bangladesh	24 Oct. 1996	8 Mar. 2000
Bhutan		
India		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Iraq	19 Aug. 2008	26 Sep. 2013
Israel	**25 Sep. 1996**	
Jordan	26 Sep. 1996	25 Aug. 1998
Kazakhstan	30 Sep. 1996	14 May 2002
Kuwait	24 Sep. 1996	6 May 2003
Kyrgyzstan	8 Oct. 1996	2 Oct. 2003
Lebanon	16 Sep. 2005	21 Nov. 2008
Maldives	1 Oct. 1997	7 Sep. 2000
Nepal	**8 Oct. 1996**	
Oman	23 Sep. 1999	13 Jun. 2003
Pakistan		
Qatar	24 Sep. 1996	3 Mar. 1997
Saudi Arabia		
Sri Lanka	24 Oct. 1996	25 Jul. 2023
Syrian Arab Republic		
Tajikistan	7 Oct. 1996	10 Jun. 1998
Turkmenistan	24 Sep. 1996	20 Feb. 1998
United Arab Emirates	25 Sep. 1996	18 Sep. 2000
Uzbekistan	3 Oct. 1996	29 May 1997
Yemen	**30 Sep. 1996**	

North America And Western Europe
28 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Andorra	24 Sep. 1996	12 Jul. 2006
Austria	24 Sep. 1996	13 Mar. 1998
Belgium	24 Sep. 1996	29 Jun. 1999
Canada	24 Sep. 1996	18 Dec. 1998
Cyprus	24 Sep. 1996	18 Jul. 2003
Denmark	24 Sep. 1996	21 Dec. 1998
Finland	24 Sep. 1996	15 Jan. 1999
France	24 Sep. 1996	6 Apr. 1998
Germany	24 Sep. 1996	20 Aug. 1998
Greece	24 Sep. 1996	21 Apr. 1999
Holy See	24 Sep. 1996	18 Jul. 2001
Iceland	24 Sep. 1996	26 Jun. 2000
Ireland	24 Sep. 1996	15 Jul. 1999
Italy	24 Sep. 1996	1 Feb. 1999
Liechtenstein	27 Sep. 1996	21 Sep. 2004
Luxembourg	24 Sep. 1996	26 May 1999
Malta	24 Sep. 1996	23 Jul. 2001
Monaco	1 Oct. 1996	18 Dec. 1998
Netherlands	24 Sep. 1996	23 Mar. 1999
Norway	24 Sep. 1996	15 Jul. 1999
Portugal	24 Sep. 1996	26 Jun. 2000
San Marino	7 Oct. 1996	12 Mar. 2002
Spain	24 Sep. 1996	31 Jul. 1998
Sweden	24 Sep. 1996	2 Dec. 1998
Switzerland	24 Sep. 1996	1 Oct. 1999
Türkiye	24 Sep. 1996	16 Feb. 2000
United Kingdom	24 Sep. 1996	6 Apr. 1998
United States of America	**24 Sep. 1996**	

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Signature And Ratification Of The Treaty By Geographical Region

South East Asia, The Pacific And The Far East
32 States

State	Date of Signature	Date of Ratification
Australia	24 Sep. 1996	9 Jul. 1998
Brunei Darussalam	22 Jan. 1997	10 Jan. 2013
Cambodia	26 Sep. 1996	10 Nov. 2000
China	**24 Sep. 1996**	
Cook Islands	5 Dec. 1997	6 Sep. 2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Fiji	24 Sep. 1996	10 Oct. 1996
Indonesia	24 Sep. 1996	6 Feb. 2012
Japan	24 Sep. 1996	8 Jul. 1997
Kiribati	7 Sep. 2000	7 Sep. 2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	30 Jul. 1997	5 Oct. 2000
Malaysia	23 Jul. 1998	17 Jan. 2008
Marshall Islands	24 Sep. 1996	28 Oct. 2009
Micronesia (Federated States of)	24 Sep. 1996	25 Jul. 1997
Mongolia	1 Oct. 1996	8 Aug. 1997
Myanmar	25 Nov. 1996	21 Sep. 2016
Nauru	8 Sep. 2000	12 Nov. 2001
New Zealand	27 Sep. 1996	19 Mar. 1999
Niue	9 Apr. 2012	4 Mar. 2014
Palau	12 Aug. 2003	1 Aug. 2007
Papua New Guinea	25 Sep. 1996	13 Mar. 2024
Philippines	24 Sep. 1996	23 Feb. 2001
Republic of Korea	24 Sep. 1996	24 Sep. 1999
Samoa	9 Oct. 1996	27 Sep. 2002
Singapore	14 Jan. 1999	10 Nov. 2001
Solomon Islands	3 Oct. 1996	20 Jan. 2023
Thailand	12 Nov. 1996	25 Sep. 2018
Timor-Leste	26 Sep. 2008	1 Aug. 2022
Tonga		
Tuvalu	25 Sep. 2018	1 Apr. 2022
Vanuatu	24 Sep. 1996	16 Sep. 2005
Viet Nam	24 Sep. 1996	10 Mar. 2006

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