

New York, 24-25 September 2009

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (j) OF THE
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2007 CONFERENCE ON
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CTBT
IN THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2007 – AUGUST 2009**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (j) of the Final Declaration of the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ('Article XIV conference'), which requested the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization "to act as a 'focal point' where information about activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories is collected in order to assist in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum; Part II, Activities Listed According to State Taking Action. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Algeria	September 2007 – August 2009	As a ratifier State, Algeria supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to encourage Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	
Australia	September 2007 – August 2009	In relation to the remaining Annex 2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China, Indonesia and the United States of America.	
	November 2008	Australia supported a Treaty workshop in Indonesia to promote the security and scientific benefits of the Treaty, including by sending experts to make presentations at the workshop.	
Austria	September 2007 – August 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
Belgium	September 2007 – August 2009	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supports the Plan of Action of the European Union and raises systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States – and when appropriate at high level – the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Canada	September 2007 – August 2009	At various times, Canadian Government officials had bilateral meetings with representatives of the Governments of China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, Pakistan and the USA. Seizing the opportunity presented by these meetings, Canada urged their Governments to ratify the Treaty and stressed the importance that Canada attaches to its entry into force.	
	February 2008	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada issued a statement welcoming ratification of the Treaty by Colombia ¹ and supporting prompt entry into force of the Treaty. The Minister also addressed a letter to his Colombian counterpart congratulating the Colombian Government on its ratification of the Treaty.	
Czech Republic	September 2007 – August 2009	The Czech Republic, on a national basis, conducted outreach activities to promote further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty with a focus on the nine remaining Annex 2 States, and included entry into force in the agenda of all relevant meetings.	
Costa Rica	2008	On the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, Bruno Stagno Ugarte, met with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	

¹ Colombia ratified the Treaty on 29 January 2008.

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
France	September 2007 – August 2009	France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
	31 January 2008	Welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Colombia, an Annex 2 State, France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty. A declaration had been made by the spokesperson of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and published on the web site.	
	8 December 2008	France conducted bilateral consultations with India at a senior diplomatic level (French Secretary General of Foreign Affairs and Indian Foreign Secretary) and stressed the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
Germany	September 2007 – August 2009	Germany reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification in particular by remaining Annex 2 States in high level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral fora.	
Ireland	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral meetings and public statements, Ireland encouraged those Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so.	
	April 2009	Following a speech by US President Obama in Prague on 5 April, the Irish Foreign Minister, Micheál Martin, issued a statement expressing his warm welcome for the commitment of the President to the immediate and aggressive pursuit of the Treaty by the USA.	
Japan	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	January 2008	In a statement on the ratification of the CTBT by the Republic of Colombia, the Foreign Minister of Japan called on all Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	August 2008	Japan invited officials from non-ratifying States to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with Japanese authorities.	
Kazakhstan	September 2007 – August 2009	Kazakhstan reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification in particular by remaining Annex 2 States in high level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral fora.	
Lithuania	September 2007 – August 2009	Lithuania used every bilateral and multilateral opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty and to urge all those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Mexico	September 2007 – August 2009	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having Annex 2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	During bilateral consultations, Mexico urged Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Netherlands	September 2007 – August 2009	The former Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations in Vienna, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, has been active as the Article XIV Special Representative since 2003 in promoting, on behalf of the ratifying States, entry into force of the Treaty, including signature and ratification by Annex 2 States. As Special Representative, Ambassador Ramaker has visited and will continue to visit Annex 2 States, both during bilateral visits and at multilateral conferences. The activities of the Special Representative are supported by the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the co-Chairs of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria and Costa Rica.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	The Netherlands underlined the importance of signature and ratification to several Annex 2 States, including by distributing a book on the verification system and by financing a project aimed at spreading knowledge of the verification system among researchers, think tanks and non-governmental organizations.	
New Zealand	September 2007 – August 2009	New Zealand raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
Norway	September 2007 – August 2009	Norway raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with Annex 2 States.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Norway rendered financial support to the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre to promote reassessment of issues relating to the Treaty in the USA and to advocate for US ratification of the Treaty.	
Philippines	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral meetings, the Philippines raised the subject of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty with a number of States in the region, including Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Poland	July 2008	Poland pursued the matter of the entry into force of the Treaty during talks at the level of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs with India.	
Portugal	September 2007 – August 2009	In its bilateral contacts with all Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Portugal urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of entry into force.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Qatar	September 2007 – August 2009	Qatar reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification in particular by remaining Annex 2 States in high level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral fora.	
Romania	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania issued various statements to congratulate States that had ratified the Treaty and to raise awareness of its entry into force. In those statements, Romania seized the opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty and to urge all those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay.	
Russian Federation	September 2007 – August 2009	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Sweden	September 2007 – August 2009	Sweden raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts (at ministerial level and lower) with several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
	March 2009	The Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Carl Bildt, underlined the importance of a swift ratification of the Treaty in order to pave the way for a successful 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in his speech at the China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing.	
Ukraine	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral consultations, Ukraine urged several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
United Kingdom	September 2007 – August 2009	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the Treaty with those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, most recently at the ministerial level with China, Israel, Indonesia and the USA.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
<i>1 (b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex-2 States</i>			
Australia	September 2007 – August 2009	In relation to the remaining non-Annex-2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various non-Annex-2 States, including Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tonga.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral engagements throughout the South Pacific and the Caribbean, Australia continued to encourage those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Austria	September 2007 – August 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
Costa Rica	2008	On the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, the Foreign Minister, Bruno Stagno Ugarte, met with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
Czech Republic	March-June 2009	The Czech Republic held bilateral meetings with Saudi Arabia devoted to their position in respect of the possible signature of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
France	September 2007 – August 2009	France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
	25 November 2008	Welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Lebanon ² , France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
Japan	August 2008	Japan invited officials from non-ratifying States to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with Japanese authorities.	
Kazakhstan	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral engagements with non-Annex-2 States, Kazakhstan seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization.	
Mexico	September 2007 – August 2009	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having non-Annex-2 States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force.	

² Lebanon ratified the Treaty on 21 November 2008.

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Netherlands	September 2007 – August 2009	Ambassador Ramaker visited several non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, both during bilateral visits and at multilateral conferences. The activities of the Special Representative are supported by the Netherlands.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	The Netherlands underlined to non-Annex-2 States, on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force, including in speeches by and during visits of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.	
New Zealand	September 2007 – August 2009	Wherever relevant, during bilateral occasions, New Zealand underlined to non-Annex-2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	New Zealand provided voluntary financial contributions to enable experts from non-Annex-2 developing States to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thereby reiterating the universal character of the Treaty.	
Peru	September 2007 – August 2009	Peru underlined on several occasions the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force. In this regard, Peru urged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Philippines	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral meetings, the Philippines raised the subject of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty with a number of States in the region, including non-Annex-2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Portugal	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral engagements with non-Annex-2 States, Portugal seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization.	
	7 November 2008	In a public statement welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Mozambique ³ , Portugal called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	January-May 2009	In a démarche to the Angolan Government, Portugal urged Angola to ratify the Treaty.	
Qatar	September 2007 – August 2009	Qatar reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification in particular by remaining non-Annex-2 States in high level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral fora.	
Russian Federation	September 2007 – August 2009	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Ukraine	September 2007 – August 2009	In bilateral consultations, Ukraine urged several non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	

³ Mozambique ratified the Treaty on 4 November 2008.



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
United Kingdom	September 2007 – August 2009	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the Treaty with those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including with the Syrian Arab Republic.	
	5 February 2009	The Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom launched a nuclear policy paper (“Lifting the nuclear shadow”) which noted the importance of bringing the Treaty into force.	
	March 2009	The United Kingdom funded a visit to the Headquarters of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna by experts from Trinidad and Tobago in order to promote signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	17 March 2009	The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom called on all States to sign and ratify the Treaty, when opening the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Conference in London.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral Level			
2 (a). Global			
Algeria	September 2007	Algeria participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which adopted by consensus a declaration outlining measures consistent with international law to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Algeria underlined the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in relevant multilateral fora in the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2008	Algeria participated in the fourth Ministerial Meeting held in New York to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and endorsed its Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	December 2007 and December 2008	Algeria voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/59 and 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”), 62/37 and 63/73 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 62/25 and 63/58 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	June-September 2008	As a member of the “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, Australia helped organize the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty that was held in New York on 24 September 2008. Australia was active in helping to negotiate the Joint Ministerial Statement for the meeting and conducted a number of consultations in both Vienna and New York.	
	June-September 2008	The Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Stephen Smith, chaired the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in New York. The Joint Ministerial Statement arising from the meeting was signed by over ninety States. Mr Smith also conducted various media and public relations activities on the margins of the meeting to promote its entry into force.	
	June 2008 – May 2009	The International Commission on Non-proliferation and Disarmament chaired by Australia and Japan has been promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. Australia facilitated a meeting between Commission co-Chair Gareth Evans and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in April 2009 in Vienna.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2007 – August 2009	Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and played a leading role among signatory States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to develop the regime. Australia also continued to lobby for a programme driven budget to ensure that the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission is given the necessary political and financial support to complete its mandate.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Australia issued various press statements and media releases to congratulate States that had ratified the Treaty and to promote awareness for its entry into force.	
	May 2008	Australia facilitated a visit by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to Australia to meet with the Minister for Foreign Affairs so as to discuss how best to promote the Treaty and support the continued build-up of the verification regime. Australia organized the media statements and press interviews as well as facilitating meetings between the Executive Secretary and various strategic institutes to raise awareness of the Treaty.	
	May 2008	Australia provided a voluntary contribution to support the International Scientific Studies project on the capabilities of the Treaty verification regime.	
	February-May 2009	Ambassador Peter Shannon, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2009, commenced consultations and negotiations on a number of matters being considered by the Commission in 2009, including the draft Programme and Budget for 2010.	
	February-May 2009	Australia, in its capacity as Chair of the “Vienna Group of Ten”, conducted activities in advance of, and during, the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to encourage States yet to do so to sign and/or ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	April 2009	Australia sent the Deputy Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade to meet with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna to discuss how best to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and continue the development of the verification regime.	
	April 2009	Australia co-sponsored a resolution entitled “Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Securing the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: The Role of Parliaments”, promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing the entry into force of the Treaty, at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa.	

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Austria	September 2007 – May 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	Austria, in cooperation with Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, initiated a Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, in New York on 24 September 2008. The meeting, which was attended by high-ranking representatives of over ninety States as well as the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations Messenger for Peace, Michael Douglas, and the former US Defense Secretary, William Perry, also raised wider public awareness about the importance of the Treaty for the international security architecture.	
Belgium	September 2007 – August 2009	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated its attachment to the Treaty and the importance it attaches to its prompt entry into force in different appropriate international fora.	
	September 2007	Belgium participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which adopted by consensus a declaration outlining measures consistent with international law to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.	
	December 2007	Belgium voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/25 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), 62/37 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 62/59 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”), all of which call, inter alia, for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	The prompt entry into force of the Treaty was one of the priorities of Belgium in the framework of the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly. This was underlined in a public note, published, inter alia, on the web site of the Belgian Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs.	
	September 2008	The Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karel De Gucht, participated actively at the fourth Ministerial Meeting to promote the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2008	Belgium voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 63/73 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”), 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”) and 63/58 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call, inter alia, for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Bulgaria	September 2007 – May 2009	Recognizing the key importance of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the earliest possible date, Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address systematically at the appropriate international fora the issue of ratification and signature of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	Bulgaria participated in the Ministerial Meeting to promote the prompt entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
Canada	December 2007	Canada voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/59 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”), 62/37 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 62/25 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	Canada co-hosted with Austria, Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands a “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” Ministerial Meeting on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 24 September 2008. A Joint Ministerial Statement in support of the Treaty and its entry into force was issued at the meeting and was endorsed by over ninety States.	
	October 2008	Canada facilitated the attendance of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization at the opening ceremony of the Francophonie Summit that took place in Quebec City on 17 October 2008 with a view to providing the Executive Secretary with an opportunity to engage with political leaders from States that had yet to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2008	Canada voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”), 63/73 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 63/58 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Costa Rica	September 2007	The Costa Rican Foreign Minister, Bruno Stagno Ugarte, participated in the press conference that took place on the margins of the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna.	
	September 2008	At the fourth Ministerial Meeting, the Costa Rican Foreign Minister, Bruno Stagno Ugarte, made a strong statement in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	In an interview for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , the magazine of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Costa Rican President, Oscar Arias, called on all outstanding States, particularly those listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, to sign and/or ratify as soon as possible.	

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Czech Republic	September 2007	The Czech Republic participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which adopted by consensus a declaration outlining measures consistent with international law to encourage further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	The Czech Republic participated in the fourth Ministerial Meeting held in New York to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and endorsed its Joint Ministerial Statement.	
France	June 2008 – May 2009	In relevant multilateral fora (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons), France seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	21 March 2008	In a speech delivered in Cherbourg, the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	24 September 2008	France played an active role in the Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty held in New York. The Joint Ministerial Statement includes a call upon all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, as well as the commitment to make the Treaty a focus of attention at the highest political levels and to take measures with a view to facilitating the signature and ratification process.	
	13-15 October 2008	France played an active role during the 119th session of the Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Geneva, promoting at the parliamentary level a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	5 December 2008	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, France sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the proposals of the European Union in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, calling for universalization of the Treaty and completion of the verification regime.	
	8 December 2008	France played an active role in the inaugural conference of the “Global Zero” initiative held in Paris and called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty. France welcomed the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, who held high level discussions at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.	
	3-10 April 2009	France played an active role at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa and called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	19 May 2009	France accepted with Morocco to co-chair the next Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty (24-25 September 2009 in New York), pursuing its commitment to take measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Germany	August 2008 – August 2009	Germany assisted the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in its outreach efforts by providing a cost-free expert to its Public Information Section for the period of August 2008 to August 2009.	
	30 January 2009	Germany hosted an international conference in Berlin on “New Imperatives and Openings for a Nuclear Weapons Free World”, where Ambassador Jaap Ramaker was invited to deliver a speech and where the prospects for the entry into force of the Treaty were discussed.	
	4 February 2009	In a joint article with the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, on 4 February 2009 on security policy, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, welcomed the commitment of the USA to the ratification of the Treaty.	
	April 2009	The German Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, emphasized the importance of the prompt into force of the Treaty in an article entitled “Fresh momentum for disarmament” published in <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , the magazine of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
	24 September 2008	The German Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, attended the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in New York and delivered a keynote address. Mr Steinmeier also called for the entry into force of the Treaty in various other public appearances, speeches and articles.	
Hungary	September 2007 – August 2009	Hungary provided a voluntary contribution to the pilot project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in order to fund participation of experts from developing countries in the technical working group activities of the Preparatory Commission, with special emphasis on civil and scientific application of these technologies.	

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Italy	September 2007 – August 2009	<p>Italy organized or co-organized a number of seminars and workshops aimed at promoting the Treaty, including a seminar on “Managing non-proliferation and disarmament in the XXI century: The key role of the CTBT” on 5 November 2007 at the Rome School for Public Administration; a conference on the “Disarmament and non-proliferation regime” on 22 August 2008 in Erice, through the Majorana Foundation; a brainstorming conference on “Nuclear non-proliferation and the rise in demand of nuclear civil power” that took place on 9 December 2008 at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.; and a conference on “Overcoming nuclear dangers”, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, that took place on 16-17 April 2009 in Rome.</p> <p>On the occasion of the above mentioned conferences in Washington and Rome, bilateral meetings were held between the Director General for Political Cooperation, the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.</p>	
	November 2008 – May 2009	The Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs entered into agreements with the Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research on 12 November 2008, and with the Institute for New Technologies, Energy and Environment on 26 January 2009 with the aim of strengthening the activities of the National Data Centre and its links with the International Data Centre of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
Japan	September 2007	At the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, the Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan urged all States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	24 September 2008	Japan took the initiative in co-organizing the fourth Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	
	January-March 2009	Japan invited seismology experts from relevant countries to its training course and provided them with up to date information on relevant technologies and knowledge in the field of global seismological observation.	
Kazakhstan	24 September 2008	Kazakhstan participated in the fourth Ministerial Meeting held in New York to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and endorsed its Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	September-October 2008	Kazakhstan hosted the 2008 Integrated Field Exercise and in that connection the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan made statements in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	December 2008	Kazakhstan co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”) and voted in favour of resolutions 63/73 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 63/58 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	November 2008 – May 2009	In relevant multilateral fora, Kazakhstan seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	10 April 2009	A parliamentary delegation from Kazakhstan supported a resolution entitled “Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Securing the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: The Role of Parliaments”, promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament and securing the entry into force of the Treaty, at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa.	
Lithuania	September 2007 – August 2009	As a member of the European Union, Lithuania supported Joint Action, démarches and other initiatives of the European Union aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2008	Lithuania co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”) on the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2008	Lithuania actively participated in the fourth Ministerial Meeting, held in New York, in support of the Treaty and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Mongolia	27-28 April 2009	Mongolia hosted the meeting of the focal points of nuclear-weapon-free zones and invited a representative of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to participate in the meeting and provided ample opportunity to the latter to inform the participants on the activities of the Preparatory Commission and the Provisional Technical Secretariat.	
	May 2009	The representative of Mongolia, as the Chair of the meeting of the focal points of nuclear-weapon-free zones, delivered and circulated a statement in support of the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
Netherlands	September 2007 – August 2009	As one of the founding members of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Netherlands underlined the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty on many occasions, including during interventions in the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2007 – August 2009	The financial support provided by the Netherlands enabled technical experts from developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna. This has strengthened the universal character of the Commission and capacity building in developing countries.	
New Zealand	September 2007	New Zealand participated in the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in Vienna, which adopted a Final Declaration on measures to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	In its national statements to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, New Zealand consistently called for those States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	25 September 2007	The Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control of New Zealand issued a press statement highlighting New Zealand’s strong commitment to achieving entry into force of the Treaty and urging all countries that have yet to do so, particularly Annex 2 countries, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	12-14 November 2007	Ambassador Jennifer Macmillan chaired the Twenty-Ninth Session of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
	5 December 2007 and 2 December 2008	New Zealand co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/59 and 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which were adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions.	
	24 September 2008	New Zealand formally supported the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty, which appealed to all States to make maximum efforts towards achieving entry into force.	
	February 2008 and May 2009	As a member of the “Vienna Group of Ten” and participant in its activities in advance of and during the Second and Third Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New Zealand co-authored a paper emphasizing the need for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and calling on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify it as soon as possible.	
14 October 2008 and 10 April 2009	A New Zealand parliamentary delegation supported the resolution of the 119th and 120th Assemblies of the Inter-Parliamentary Union entitled “Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Securing the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: The Role of Parliaments”, which called upon parliaments of all States, and of the remaining Annex 2 States in particular, that had not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to exert pressure on their governments to do so.		



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Norway	September 2007 – August 2009	Norway supported resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly encouraging all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the United Nations General Assembly, in the International Atomic Energy Agency and in statements related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	26-27 February 2008	Norway organized an international conference in Oslo entitled “Achieving the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons” that, inter alia, addressed the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	26 February 2009	The book “Nuclear Test Ban: Converting Political Visions to Reality” by authors from Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway, with a joint foreword by the Foreign Ministers of these countries, was launched in Vienna.	
	24 March 2009	The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment organized a conference in Oslo, in cooperation with the authorities in Norway and Kazakhstan, on nuclear disarmament, which also addressed the Treaty.	
Peru	September 2007 – August 2009	Peru continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international fora.	
Philippines	24 September 2008	The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alberto G. Romulo, and other Foreign Ministers issued a Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty at the United Nations Headquarters in New York reaffirming their support for the Treaty.	
	February 2009	The Philippines gave its consent to be included in the list of ratifiers of the Treaty requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 24-25 September 2009 in New York.	
	April 2009	During the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa, the Philippine delegation supported the resolution on “Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Securing the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: The Role of Parliaments”, which the Assembly adopted by consensus.	
	25-30 August 2009	In its capacity as President-elect of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Philippines highlighted the importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in global efforts on non-proliferation and disarmament at the 21st United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in Niigata, Japan.	
Poland	September 2008	Poland took part in the fourth Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty, which took place on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly in New York. Poland also supported the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement regarding the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	2 December 2008	Poland co-sponsored and supported the United Nations General Assembly resolution on	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
		the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April-May 2009	At the Council of the European Union working level meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament, Poland participated in the elaboration on the position of the European Union at the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the joint statement of the European Union in the general debate. The statement underlined the urgency of the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the usefulness of the International Monitoring System as envisaged in the Treaty, including for the creation of a natural disaster warning system.	
Portugal	September 2007 – August 2009	In relevant multilateral fora, Portugal stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Qatar	September 2007 – August 2009	Qatar provided a voluntary contribution to the pilot project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in order to fund participation of experts from developing countries in the technical working group activities of the Preparatory Commission, with special emphasis on civil and scientific application of these technologies.	
Republic of Korea	6-10 October 2008	The Republic of Korea hosted the “Joint Regional Technical Programme for Station Operators and National Data Centre Technical Staff”, which targeted operators of International Monitoring System stations and National Data Centre personnel.	
	8-16 November 2008	The Republic of Korea hosted a regional On-Site Inspection Introductory Course (IC14) to familiarize participants with the Treaty on-site inspection regime. Welcoming remarks were delivered by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	
	24-26 November 2008	The Republic of Korea organized the seventh Republic of Korea–United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Seoul. A presentation was given on the effectiveness of the Treaty system and the need for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty was re-emphasized.	
Romania	September 2007 – August 2009	In relevant multilateral fora, Romania seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania stressed, on all relevant international occasions, the importance of achieving universality of the Treaty and underlined the importance of its entry into force.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania fully supported European Union statements at United Nations meetings calling for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania regularly participated in all meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary organs, as well as in all consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and its entry into force.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Romania continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime, as illustrated by the following: the Romanian National Data Centre participated in the tests organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the assessment of National Data Centres in 2008; Romanian experts contributed to the elaboration of on-site inspection manuals; and the Romanian National Data Centre participated in the activity of the International Data Centre by submitting the relevant information.	
	24 September 2008	Romania actively participated in the fourth Ministerial Meeting, held in New York, in support of the Treaty and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Russian Federation	September 2007 – August 2009	The Russian Federation continued its efforts to actively support the Treaty in the United Nations, at sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in other international fora.	
	24 September 2008	The Russian Federation took part in the “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” Ministerial Meeting in New York on 24 September 2008.	
	2 December 2008	The Russian Federation supported and co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolutions 62/59 and 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which were adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-second and sixty-third sessions.	
	10 April 2009	A parliamentary delegation from the Russian Federation supported a resolution entitled “Advancing Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, and Securing the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: The Role of Parliaments”, promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing the entry into force of the Treaty, at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa.	
Sweden	September 2007 – August 2009	Sweden stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in all relevant multilateral fora.	
	2008	Sweden supported the International Scientific Studies initiative, launched by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, through the project entitled “Global Participation in the International Scientific Studies of the Implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Verification System”. Furthermore, the Swedish Defence Research Agency was given the lead concerning noble gas detection in the project. The Swedish Government has supported the work by the Swedish Defence Research Agency in this regard.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	2008-2009	The Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna, Hans Lundborg, was elected Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2008. He undertook a journey to Washington, D.C., together with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission in February 2009. The purpose of the journey was to meet with the International Commission on Nuclear Non-proliferation as well as with members of the US Administration, congressional staff and representatives of civil society to highlight the importance of the ratification of the Treaty by the USA.	
	January-August 2009	Sweden contributed to the project of the Center on International Cooperation of New York University, entitled "Treaty Ratification by Remaining Annex 2 States". The project aims to find out how civil society perceives the Treaty, through discussions and studies carried out in the Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified the Treaty. The project attempts to identify steps that the interlocutors perceive as important to their respective States in order to ratify the Treaty.	
Switzerland	September 2007 – August 2009	Switzerland continued to stress in all relevant international fora the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
Turkey	September 2007 – August 2009	Turkey provided a contribution as a donor country for financing the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, within the context of the pilot project.	
	October 2008	Turkey voted in favour of resolution 63/73, entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons", which was adopted during the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.	
	December 2008	Turkey co-sponsored resolution 63/87, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted during the sixty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly.	
Ukraine	September 2007 – August 2009	Ukraine supported the adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolutions "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization".	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Within the framework of the First Committee of the General Assembly, Ukraine co-sponsored the resolutions devoted to nuclear disarmament.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	In its statements in multilateral fora, Ukraine called upon States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2007 – August 2009	Ukraine actively participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty held in Vienna, expressing its full support for the Final Declaration. Ukraine was also actively involved in elaboration and co-sponsoring of the Joint Ministerial Statement that was issued at the Ministerial Meeting in September 2008 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, drawing further attention to efforts for the prompt into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2007 – August 2009	Ukraine also fosters ratification of the Treaty as a leading member of the Organization for Democracy and Economic Development (GUAM), encouraging other States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	2008	Ukraine, through its Chairmanship of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, promoted universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Through bilateral contacts, public statements, meetings with non-governmental organizations and international seminars, Ukraine advocated the necessity for those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
United Kingdom	5 February 2008	As the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the then Secretary of Defence of the United Kingdom called on all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible, especially the remaining Annex 2 States.	
	September 2008	The United Kingdom Foreign Office Minister, Kim Howells, participated in the Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly and supported the adoption of the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	January 2009	A parliamentary delegation from the United Kingdom visited Vienna for discussions with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization on prospects for the entry into force of the Treaty and other related issues.	
	April 2009	The United Kingdom delegation participated actively in the drafting and adoption of a resolution on the Treaty at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Addis Ababa.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b). Regional			
Australia	May 2009	Australia supported a capacity building workshop organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held in Palau for States from the Pacific, including by sending experts to make a presentation at the workshop.	
Austria	September 2007 – August 2009	Austria sponsored several regional workshops and conferences related to the Treaty in the Caribbean and Pacific regions.	
	29-30 September 2008	Jointly with Costa Rica, Austria organized a Regional Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in San José.	
	20-21 May 2009	Austria funded a capacity building workshop organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held in Palau for States from the Pacific	
Belgium	September 2007 – August 2009	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional fora.	
Bulgaria	September 2007 – August 2009	Recognizing the key importance of the entry into force of Treaty at the earliest possible date, Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, continued to address systematically at the appropriate regional fora the issue of ratification and signature of the Treaty.	
Canada	26-28 November 2007	Canada attended a capacity building workshop organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held in Nassau, Bahamas, for States from the Caribbean region and made a presentation at the workshop on capacity building assistance. Canada also made available the text of its national legislation implementing the Treaty.	
Costa Rica	September 2007 – August 2009	The Costa Rican President, Oscar Arias, sent letters to all outstanding States of the Latin America and the Caribbean region calling on them to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	November 2007	The Permanent Representatives of Costa Rica and Austria delivered a joint statement at the Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States from the Caribbean Region in Nassau, Bahamas.	
	2008-2009	Costa Rica called on outstanding States of the Latin America and the Caribbean region to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible at the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	July 2008	The Permanent Representative of Costa Rica delivered a statement on behalf of the co-presidency of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the Regional Workshop for CTBTO International Cooperation in Istanbul, Turkey.	
	August 2008	The Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization led an outreach mission to the Caribbean region (Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines).	
	September 2008	Costa Rica hosted a meeting for outstanding States of the Latin America and the Caribbean region as a follow-up to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and with the aim to promote participation in the fourth Ministerial Meeting to take place in New York in 2008.	
Czech Republic	July 2008 – May 2009	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Czech Republic conducted outreach activities to promote further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty, with a focus on the nine remaining Annex 2 States, and included the entry into force of the Treaty as an agenda item of all relevant meetings.	
	September 2008	The Czech Republic, together with France and Sweden as the “Troika” (three consecutive Presidencies of the European Union), launched the Action Plan to support the entry into force of the Treaty, as approved by the Council of the European Union, which focuses on signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by the nine remaining Annex 2 States.	
	February-March 2009	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Czech Republic prepared letters (from the Czech Minister of Foreign Affairs) to all remaining Annex 2 States whose ratification is needed for the entry into force of the Treaty, which were handed over in “Troika” démarches.	
	April 2009	Under the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a Council Statement in support of the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization was approved, calling on all signatory States to participate in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York in September 2009 at a ministerial or higher level.	
	April 2009	Under the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a Working Paper on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was adopted.	
France	17 July 2008	During the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the French Minister of Foreign and European Affairs met with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2008	During the French Presidency, the Council of the European Union approved an Action Plan for the promotion and entry into force of the Treaty.	
	25 November 2008	During the French Presidency of the Council of the European Union, discussions at high level were held with Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, Special Representative to assist the coordinating States in the performance of their function to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. These discussions were parts of the European Union action for the promotion and entry into force of the Treaty.	
	8-9 December 2008	During the French Presidency, the Council of the European Union adopted a declaration on the reinforcement of international security, calling, in particular, for universalization of the Treaty and the completion of the verification regime, as well as Council Conclusions on the new lines for action of the European Union to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, envisaging in particular new diplomatic steps to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Kazakhstan	September 2007 – August 2009	Kazakhstan has played a significant role in the effort to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia. Efforts by the five Central Asian States, including Kazakhstan, brought into force a treaty establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Central Asian region. The treaty creating a zone free of nuclear weapons in Central Asia entered into force on 21 March 2009.	
Mexico	3 June 2008	Mexico supported the adoption of resolution AG/RES. 2359 (XXXVIII-O/08), entitled “Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was approved by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States during its 38th regular session.	
	December 2008	Mexico supported the initiative presented at the European Council in Brussels entitled “Declaration on the reinforcement of international security” stressing universality of the Treaty, the completion of the build-up of the verification regime and the earliest possible dismantling of all nuclear testing facilities in a way that is transparent and accessible to the international community.	
Netherlands	September 2007 – August 2009	The Netherlands contributed to the European Union Joint Action in support of the Treaty. The Joint Action focused on the verification system, including technical assistance to signatory States in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty monitoring and verification system.	
New Zealand	May 2008	New Zealand participated and delivered a presentation on International Monitoring System technologies at a regional workshop on international cooperation for States in the Pacific organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held in Apia, Samoa, on 8 and 9 May 2008. A key objective of the workshop was the promotion of universality and entry	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	April 2009	<p>into force of the Treaty.</p> <p>New Zealand delivered a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone at the April 2009 meeting of focal points held in Mongolia. The statement encouraged the entry into force of the Treaty as a matter of urgency.</p>	
Philippines	September 2007 – August 2009	<p>At the regional level, the Philippines notably manifested its support for nuclear non-proliferation through the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, whose Plan of Action was adopted during the Philippine chairmanship of the Commission of the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone in 2007, and the Philippines has been supporting it since then. At the ministerial meeting of the South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone of 21 July 2009 held in Phuket, Thailand, the Philippines reiterated its call for States in the region that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so at their earliest convenience.</p>	
	September 2007 – August 2009	<p>The Philippines has consistently supported the Treaty in meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, including at its 16th Conference held on 23 July 2009 in Thailand.</p>	
	1-3 August 2009	<p>The Philippines called for efforts within the Asia Pacific region to facilitate the prompt entry into force of the Treaty during the First Inter-Sessional Meeting of the ASEAN Regional Forum on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in Beijing, China.</p>	
Portugal	September 2007 – August 2009	<p>At relevant occasions, Portugal called on the Portuguese speaking countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay.</p>	
Romania	September 2007 – August 2009	<p>Within the framework of the European Union, Romania supported all démarches and initiatives aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.</p>	
Sweden	June 2008 – September 2009	<p>Ambassador Bjorn Scale, of the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, was engaged in the efforts of the three successive Presidencies of the Council of the European Union (France, the Czech Republic and Sweden) to promote the Treaty. For example, a Statement was adopted by the General Affairs and External Relations Council on 27 April 2009 in this regard.</p>	
Turkey	1-2 July 2008	<p>Turkey hosted the “Cross-Regional Workshop for CTBTO International Cooperation”, which was held in Istanbul.</p>	

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
2. Multilateral Level			
2.1. Global			
2010 NPT Review Conference	2008 and 2009	Outreach activities undertaken in advance of and during the Second and Third Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to encourage States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	Group of 10 + France ⁴
Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT	17-18 September 2007	Chairmanship of the 2007 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	Austria and Costa Rica
Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO	2008	Chairmanship	Sweden
	2009	Chairmanship	Australia
United Nations	5 December 2007	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 62/25, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁵
	5 December 2007	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 62/37, entitled "Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁶
	5 December 2007	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 62/59, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁷

⁴ G10, a group of 10 countries (Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden), issued a paper putting strong emphasis on the prompt entry into force of the CTBT.

⁵ Adopted by 156 votes in favour, with 14 abstentions (Albania, Australia, Bhutan, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovenia and the United Kingdom) and 5 votes against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel and the United States of America). Prior to the vote on the whole text of the resolution, operative paragraph 6 was put to a separate vote and was retained by 165 votes to 4 (India, Israel, Pakistan and the United States of America), with 2 abstentions (Bhutan and Greece).

⁶ Adopted by 170 votes in favour, with 9 abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, France, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Myanmar, Nicaragua and Pakistan) and 3 votes against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India and the United States of America).

⁷ Adopted by 176 votes in favour, with 4 abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (United States of America).



Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	24 September 2008	Participation in the Meeting of CTBT Friends held on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, and signature of the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting.	96 States have signed or associated themselves with the statement.
	December 2008	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 63/73, entitled "Renewed determination toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁸
	December 2008	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 63/87, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ⁹
	December 2008	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly's resolution 63/58, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: Accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments".	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution ¹⁰
Other International Fora	September 2007 – August 2009	Provision of a voluntary contribution to the pilot project of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in order to fund participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings organized by the Preparatory Commission.	Hungary, the Netherlands, Qatar and Turkey ¹¹
	5 November 2007	Organized a seminar on "Managing non-proliferation and disarmament in the XXI century: The key role of the CTBT" at the Rome School for Public Administration.	Italy
	2008-2009	Provision of voluntary contributions to support the International Scientific Studies project on the capabilities of the Treaty verification regime.	Australia and Sweden

⁸ Adopted by 173 votes in favour, with 6 abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Myanmar and Pakistan) and 4 votes against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Israel and the United States of America).

⁹ Adopted by 175 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions (India, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (United States of America).

¹⁰ Adopted by 166 votes in favour, with 7 abstentions (Bhutan, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom) and 5 votes against (the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel and the United States of America). Prior to the vote on the whole text of the resolution, operative paragraph 4 was put to a separate vote and was retained by 165 votes to 4 (India, Israel, Pakistan and the United States of America), with six abstentions (Bhutan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, France, Palau, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom).

¹¹ Additional States that provide contributions include Austria, China, Finland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Oman, the Republic of Korea, Slovenia, South Africa and the United Kingdom.

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	26-27 February 2008	Organized a conference on “Achieving a vision of a world free of nuclear weapons” that also addressed the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	Norway
	August 2008 – August 2009	Provision of a cost-free expert to the Provisional Technical Secretariat for Public Information Section activities.	Germany
	22 August 2008	Organized a conference on the “Disarmament and non-proliferation regime” in Erice, through the Majorana foundation.	Italy
	September 2008	Kazakhstan hosted the 2008 Integrated Field Exercise and in that connection the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan made statements in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	Kazakhstan
	29-30 September 2008	Organized a Regional Ministerial Meeting on the Treaty in San José.	Austria and Costa Rica
	6-10 October 2008	Hosted the “Joint Regional Technical Programme for Station Operators and National Data Centre Technical Staff” which targeted operators of International Monitoring System stations and National Data Centre personnel.	Republic of Korea
	8-16 November 2008	Hosted a regional On-Site Inspection Introductory Course (IC14) to familiarize participants with the Treaty on-site inspection regime. Welcoming remarks were delivered by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	Republic of Korea
	24-26 November 2008	Organized the seventh Republic of Korea–United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Seoul. A presentation was given on the effectiveness of the Treaty system and the need for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty was re-emphasized.	Republic of Korea
	9 December 2008	Co-organized a brainstorming conference on “Nuclear non-proliferation and the rise in demand of nuclear civil power” at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.	Italy
	January-March 2009	Invited seismology experts from relevant countries to its training course and provided them with up to date information on relevant technologies and knowledge in the field of global seismological observation.	Japan
	January-August 2009	Contributed to the project of the Center on International Cooperation of New York University, entitled “Treaty Ratification by Remaining Annex 2 States”. The project aims to find out how civil society perceives the Treaty, through discussions and studies carried out in the Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified the Treaty. The project also attempts to identify steps that the interlocutors perceive as important to their respective States in order to ratify the Treaty.	Sweden
	30 January 2009	Germany hosted an international conference in Berlin on “New Imperatives and Openings for a Nuclear Weapons Free World”, where Ambassador Jaap Ramaker was invited to deliver a speech and where the prospects for entry into force of the Treaty were discussed.	Germany



Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	26 February 2009	The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment organized a conference in Oslo, in cooperation with the authorities in Norway and Kazakhstan, on nuclear disarmament, which also addressed the Treaty.	Norway
	16-17 April 2009	Organized a conference on “Overcoming nuclear dangers” that took place in Rome.	Italy
	27-28 April 2009	Hosted the meeting of the focal points of nuclear-weapon-free zones.	Mongolia
Publications and Information Materials	4 February 2009	In a joint article with the French President, Nicolas Sarkozy, on 4 February 2009 on security policy, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel, welcomed the commitment of the USA to the ratification of the Treaty.	Germany
	26 February 2009	The book “Nuclear Test Ban: Converting Political Visions to Reality” by authors from Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway, with a joint foreword by the Foreign Ministers of these countries, was launched in Vienna.	Netherlands, Norway and Sweden
	April 2009	The German Foreign Minister, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, emphasized the importance of the prompt entry into force of the Treaty in an article entitled “Fresh momentum for disarmament” published in <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , the magazine of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization.	Germany

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
2. Multilateral Level			
2.2. Regional			
European Council	December 2008	Supported the initiative presented at the European Council in Brussels entitled “Declaration on the reinforcement of international security”.	Mexico
European Union	September 2008	Launched the Action Plan to support the entry into force of the Treaty, as approved by the Council of the European Union, which focuses on signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by the nine remaining Annex 2 States.	Czech Republic, France and Sweden
	8-9 December 2008	The Council of the European Union adopted a declaration on the reinforcement of international security, calling, in particular, for universalization of the Treaty and the completion of the verification regime, as well as Council Conclusions on the new lines for action of the European Union to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, envisaging in particular new diplomatic steps to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	All member States of the European Union
	February-March 2009	“Troika” démarches through letters to all remaining Annex 2 States whose ratification is needed for the entry into force of the Treaty.	Czech Republic, France and Sweden
	April 2009	A Council Statement in support of the activities of the Preparatory Commission was approved, calling on all signatory States to participate in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York in September 2009 at a ministerial or higher level.	All member States of the European Union
	April 2009	A Working Paper on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was adopted.	All member States of the European Union
Organization of American States	3 June 2008	Adoption of the resolution AG/RES. 2359 (XXXVIII-O/08), entitled “Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was approved by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States during its 38th regular session.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. ¹²

¹² The United States of America did not associate itself with the resolution.



Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone	April 2009	New Zealand delivered a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Nuclear Weapon Free Zone at the April 2009 meeting of focal points held in Mongolia. The statement encouraged the entry into force of Treaty as a matter of urgency.	New Zealand

Forum/Participating States	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
2. Multilateral Level			
2.3. CTBTO International Cooperation Workshop			
Fourteen States from the region ¹³ . Representatives from the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency and the University of Puerto Rico also participated.	26-28 November 2007	Support for the Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States from the Caribbean Region in Nassau, Bahamas	Austria An expert from Canada delivered a presentation.
Fifteen States ¹⁴ were present. UNESCO and the Pacific Islands Forum were also represented.	8-9 May 2008	Support for the Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States in the Pacific in Apia, Samoa (funding and presentations)	Austria provided financial support. Experts from Australia, New Zealand and the Republic of Korea delivered presentations.
Thirty-eight States were represented in the workshop ¹⁵ . UNESCO and the Hungarian	1-2 July 2008	Support for the Cross-Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation: "Twelve Years of the CTBT: Achievements and Perspectives", held in Istanbul, Turkey	Turkey hosted the event.

¹³ Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

¹⁴ Australia, Austria, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Republic of Korea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

¹⁵ Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Liberia, Nepal, the Netherlands, Oman, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Viet Nam and Yemen.



Forum/Participating States	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
Atomic Energy Authority were also represented.			
Eight States were present in the workshop ¹⁶ . The Pacific Islands Forum and UNESCO were also represented.	21-22 May 2009	Support for the Regional Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States from the Pacific Region in Melekeok, Palau	Austria provided financial support. An expert from Australia delivered a presentation.

¹⁶ Australia, Austria, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, the Cook Islands, Niue, Nauru and Papua New Guinea.