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English Only

**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**
New York, 29 September 2015

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (J) OF THE
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2013 CONFERENCE ON
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY
IN THE PERIOD JUNE 2013 – MAY 2015**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (j) of the Final Declaration of the 2013 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 continue to act as a 'focal point' for collecting information on these outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and States Signatories for this purpose on its public web site, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, activities undertaken at the bilateral level, and Part II, activities undertaken at the multilateral level. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
1. Bilateral Level			
<i>I(a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Albania	June 2013–May 2014	Albania used every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with States, including Annex 2 States, to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Argentina	June 2014–May 2015	Argentina seized every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the Treaty to enter into force and to promote signature and ratification by the remaining Annex 2 States.	
Armenia	June 2013–May 2015	Armenia called upon the non-signatory Annex 2 States, as well as the States that have signed but not ratified the Treaty, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force.	
Australia	June 2013–May 2014	Australia regularly promoted signature and ratification of the Treaty among the remaining Annex 2 States in both bilateral and multilateral contexts.	
Austria	June 2013–May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	June 2013–May 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2013–May 2015	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union (EU), supported an EU plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2013–May 2014	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with the Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with the Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it. Brazil also raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with some Annex 2 States.	
Bulgaria	June 2013–May 2014	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as an essential element of advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States.	

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Costa Rica	June 2013–May 2015	Costa Rica, in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, highlighted the importance of signing or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force and of completing the build-up of the International Monitoring System.	
Czech Republic	June 2013–May 2014	The Czech Republic attaches the utmost importance to the Treaty's universalization and earliest entry into force. The Czech Republic sought to tangibly contribute to that effort by offering the services of an expert who would be fully funded through national resources to work for the Provisional Technical Secretariat in Vienna in order to support the Treaty and the work of the Preparatory Commission.	
Estonia	June 2013–May 2014	Estonia raised on several occasions in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
European Union	June 2014	The European Union (EU) raised the issue of the Treaty during the EU–Pakistan dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 16 June 2014 in Islamabad.	
	January 2015	The EU raised the issue of the Treaty during the EU–Egypt dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 20-21 January 2015 in Cairo.	
	April 2015	The EU raised the issue of the Treaty during the EU–Israel dialogue on non-proliferation and disarmament on 14 April 2015 in Jerusalem.	
Finland	June 2013–May 2015	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty by Annex 2 States in its bilateral contacts with a number of Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2013–May 2014	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including Annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible. France fully supported the commitment of the Group of Eminent Persons to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States.	
	June 2014–May 2015	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including Annex 2 States, to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	
Greece	June 2014–May 2015	Greece, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.	
Guatemala	June 2013–May 2014	Guatemala raised the importance of early ratification of the Treaty by the Annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	

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Hungary	June 2013–May 2015	In its bilateral meetings at the ministerial level and below, Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	In its capacity as co-coordinator of the Article XIV process from September 2013 to September 2015, Hungary fulfilled its special responsibility to approach Annex 2 States and a number of non-Annex 2 States to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.
Italy	June 2014–May 2015	Italy reiterated the importance of early entry into force of the Treaty in bilateral talks with Annex 2 States.	
Japan	June 2013–May 2014	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States, at both the political and official level, to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2013–May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	June 2013–May 2015	Luxembourg, bilaterally and as a member of the European Union (EU), supported the strategy of the EU and reminded Annex 2 States during bilateral contacts, including with high level representatives when appropriate, of the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Mexico	June 2014–May 2015	Mexico constantly promoted the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the Annex 2 States that had not yet done so in order to achieve the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Mongolia	October 2014	The President of Mongolia noted during his meeting with the Executive Secretary on 15 October 2014 that Mongolia attached particular importance to the issue of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with which it enjoyed excellent bilateral ties, and remained committed to continuing to work actively to engage this country in international talks and dialogue.	
New Zealand	June 2013–May 2014	In relevant bilateral fora, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty, especially with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it. New Zealand raised the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty with select Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty and urged them to do so without delay.	
Norway	June 2014–May 2015	Norway continued to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States.	

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Philippines	June 2013–May 2014	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its engagement with bilateral partners to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Republic of Korea	July 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the Joint Scientific Commission, comprised of the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources and the United States Air Force Technical Applications Center, which is charged with the stable operation and maintenance of seismic station PS31, one of the primary seismic stations in the International Monitoring System.	
Russian Federation	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Within the framework of bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States and various international fora, the Russian Federation has persistently urged States that have not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.</p> <p>The prospects for the Treaty’s entry into force and the efforts by the Russian Federation in this regard were highlighted during a visit by the Executive Secretary to the Russian Federation on 1-4 October 2013, where he was met by executives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other relevant Russian institutions. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Sergey V. Lavrov, confirmed the Russian Federation’s fundamental support for the Treaty’s entry into force and the need to intensify work with the eight remaining Annex 2 States.</p> <p>The Russian Federation continued to work to complete the national segment of the International Monitoring System on the basis of its agreement with the Preparatory Commission regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.</p>	

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	June 2014–May 2015	<p>The entry into force of the Treaty remained one of the top priorities of the foreign policy of the Russian Federation, which exerted sustained efforts aimed at the transformation of the Treaty into one of the key elements of the international legally binding security system. The Russian Federation continued to actively promote Treaty matters within its bilateral contacts, especially with the countries listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, and advocated for early adherence to the Treaty.</p> <p>The Russian Federation supported the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons, of which the President of the Russian International Affairs Council and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Igor S. Ivanov, is a member.</p> <p>The Russian Federation rigorously upheld a moratorium on nuclear testing, acknowledging at the same time the fact that despite all the significance of this measure, it can by no means be a substitute for the main aim – the entry into force of the Treaty.</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Sergey V. Lavrov and the Executive Secretary discussed the prospects for the Treaty’s entry into force and the efforts of the Russian Federation in this regard during a meeting on 20 November 2014. Mr Lavrov reiterated Russia’s policy of continuing a dialogue with the eight remaining Annex 2 States with the aim of facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty.</p>	
Singapore	September 2013	Singapore participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Singapore supported United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68 and co-sponsored resolution 68/51, both of which call for, inter alia, the Treaty’s entry into force.	
	April–May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Singapore urged all nuclear weapon States and Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Singapore also welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Guinea-Bissau, Iraq and Niue.	
Sweden	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Sweden repeatedly brought up the entry into force of the Treaty with the remaining eight Annex 2 States at different levels.</p> <p>As Article XIV coordinators, Mexico and Sweden carried out démarches to all of the remaining Annex 2 States in August and September 2013.</p>	
Switzerland	June 2013–May 2015	On the occasion of annual bilateral dialogues with Annex 2 States, Switzerland called on them to ratify the Treaty.	

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Turkey	June 2013–May 2015	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its relevant bilateral contacts and meetings with Annex 2 States and stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Ukraine	June 2013–May 2014	In bilateral meetings, Ukraine urged Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	May 2013–February 2014	The United Kingdom raised the issue of signing and ratifying the Treaty bilaterally with Pakistan.	
	July 2013	As Chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported démarches to all Annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	February 2014	The United Kingdom hosted a visit by the Executive Secretary, who discussed Treaty universalization and entry into force with the Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Mr Hugh Robertson.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom discussed Treaty ratification bilaterally with China.	
	June 2014–May 2015	The United Kingdom regularly discussed Treaty issues with Annex 2 States, including China, Egypt, India, Israel and the United States of America.	
United States of America	June 2013–July 2015	The United States of America provided US\$8.18 million in funding to support 25 projects focused on accelerating the development of the CTBT verification regime.	Progress in completing the Treaty's verification regime may be an important factor in a State's deliberations on signing and/or ratifying the Treaty.
	June 2013–July 2015	The United States of America, in regular bilateral interactions with other Annex 2 States, continued to encourage those that have not signed the Treaty, or that have signed but not ratified it, to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	
<i>1(b). Activities Relating to Non-Annex 2 States</i>			
Albania	June 2013–May 2014	Albania continued to take advantage of every appropriate opportunity to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral meetings with relevant States.	
Argentina	June 2014–May 2015	Argentina took advantage of every opportunity to reiterate in all relevant fora the need for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible and for all States to adhere to it without preconditions.	
Australia	June 2013–May 2014	Australia continued to advocate for the ratification of the Treaty by various remaining non-Annex 2 States.	
Austria	June 2013–May 2014	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Bahrain	January 2013–April 2014	Bahrain seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings to raise the question of nuclear disarmament and steps towards that aim, including the entry into force of the Treaty.	

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Belgium	June 2013–May 2015	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union (EU), supported an EU plan of action and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Brazil	June 2013–May 2015	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Bulgaria	June 2013–May 2014	In its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including at a high level when appropriate, Bulgaria systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and universalization. As a member of the European Union (EU), Bulgaria supported the activities and démarches of the EU to non-Annex 2 States to encourage signature and ratification.	
	June 2014–May 2015	In its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, including at a high level when appropriate, Bulgaria systematically underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force. As a member of the EU, Bulgaria supported the activities of the EU to encourage the signature and ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States.	
Costa Rica	June 2013–May 2015	Costa Rica, in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, raised the importance of signature and/or ratification in order to achieve entry into force and universalization and of completing the build-up of the International Monitoring System.	
Estonia	June 2013–May 2014	In the context of bilateral contacts Estonia encouraged non-Annex 2 States to make efforts to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
European Union	June 2014–May 2015	The European Union systematically raised Treaty related topics in its political dialogue with States that had not yet signed or ratified it.	
Finland	June 2013–May 2015	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	June 2013–May 2015	France took every appropriate opportunity in bilateral contacts with States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of doing so as soon as possible.	
		France maintained continuous cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to facilitate ratifications by African and francophone countries. France conducted outreach démarches to facilitate ratification by Chad, the Comoros, the Congo and Dominica.	
Greece	June 2014–May 2015	Greece, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty and its universalization.	

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Hungary	June 2013–May 2015	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
Italy	June 2014–May 2015	Italy took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage further ratifications of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States, in particular by carrying out démarches with other States of the G7.	
Japan	June 2013–May 2015	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States, with a special focus on a few countries in Asia.	
Jordan	June 2013–May 2014	Jordan, in bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States, raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the universalization of the Treaty.	
Mexico	June 2014–May 2015	Mexico raised the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the non-Annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	
New Zealand	June 2013–May 2014	Whenever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-Annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible universalization.	
Norway	June 2014–May 2015	Norway continued to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex 2 States.	
Philippines	June 2013–May 2015	The Philippines took every relevant opportunity in its bilateral engagements with non-Annex 2 States to promote the universalization of the Treaty.	
Portugal	October 2013	Portugal participated in a national seminar on the Treaty in Luanda, Angola, on 30-31 October 2013. The seminar was co-organized by the Government of Angola, the Preparatory Commission and the European Union.	On the margins of the seminar, the delegate from Portugal promoted the signature and ratification of the Treaty during bilateral contacts with the authorities of Angola.
Russian Federation	June 2014–May 2015	The Russian Federation continued to pursue a line aimed at a broad universalization of the Treaty.	
Sweden	June 2013–May 2014	Sweden repeatedly brought up the universalization of the Treaty with non-Annex 2 States at different levels.	
Turkey	June 2013–May 2015	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, particularly in the Middle East and South Asia region, to do so.	
Ukraine	June 2013–May 2014	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

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United Arab Emirates	November 2014	The United Arab Emirates hosted an official visit of the Executive Secretary, who engaged in discussions with Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan on further collaboration between the United Arab Emirates and the Preparatory Commission.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	July 2013	As chair of the Group of Eight, the United Kingdom supported démarches to all non-Annex 2 States yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty, calling on them to do so.	
	March 2014	In March 2014, Niue ratified the Treaty. The United Kingdom had previously given funding to promote the Treaty among small island States, including funding the travel and accommodation of a minister from Niue to visit the Preparatory Commission in Vienna.	
	June 2014–May 2015	The United Kingdom regularly raised Treaty issues, including entry into force and universalization, in its bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States.	
United States of America	June 2013–July 2015	The United States of America, in regular bilateral interactions with other States, continued to encourage those that have not signed the Treaty, or that have signed but not ratified it, to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	
2. Multilateral Level			
2(a). Global			
Albania	June 2013–May 2014	Albania seized every opportunity at the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania reiterated its position on the Treaty in respective national statements, as well as by aligning itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at different international and regional fora, including the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament on 26 September 2013, the Article XIV conference and the informal meeting of the General Assembly to mark the observance of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, held in New York on 5 September 2013.	
	September–December 2013	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68 on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and resolution 68/51 on united action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons and voted in favour of resolution 68/39 on accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments. The resolutions call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	

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Argentina	June 2014–May 2015	<p>Argentina participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty to reaffirm at a high level its commitment to the promotion of the Treaty and its early entry into force, as well as the importance of the Treaty as the indispensable means to secure the cessation of nuclear tests.</p> <p>Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Hector Timerman, a member of the Group of Eminent Persons, advocated for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty by generating political support and support at the public opinion level.</p> <p>Argentina actively participated in the Article XIV process, endorsing statements urging States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.</p>	
Armenia	June 2014–May 2015	The President of Armenia visited the Preparatory Commission in Vienna on 12 June 2014. In his meeting with the Executive Secretary, he conveyed his appreciation for the important work of the Commission. He also expressed Armenia’s readiness to further develop cooperation with the Commission and to assist in any way possible.	
Australia	June 2013–May 2014	Australia continued to place high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise among States Signatories, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership in the development of procedures for the conduct of on-site inspections under the Treaty. Australian experts participated in on-site inspection development activities, including field exercises.	
	September 2013	At the Article XIV conference, Australia reiterated the need for all States which have yet to ratify the Treaty, particularly the remaining Annex 2 States, to do so without delay. Furthermore, Australia urged all States to refrain from conducting nuclear tests and to maintain a testing moratorium.	
	September 2013 and April 2014	Australia co-chaired the seventh ministerial meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative with Japan in New York on 24 September 2013 and was an active participant in the eighth ministerial meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, on 11-12 April 2014 in Hiroshima, Japan. Following the most recent meetings, the member countries of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative issued joint statements reiterating the importance of the Treaty’s entry into force.	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative member countries are Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, the Philippines, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.
	October 2013	Alongside Mexico and New Zealand, Australia was a lead sponsor of United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68, which stresses the importance of the Treaty’s immediate entry into force and universalization.	

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	April–May 2014	At the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Australia continued to urge all remaining States, particularly those listed in Annex 2, to promptly ratify the Treaty and highlighted entry into force of the Treaty as a major priority.	
	April–May 2014	The Vienna Group of Ten, convened by Australia, submitted a working paper that included a section on the Treaty to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In the paper, Australia urged all remaining Annex 2 and non-Annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty without delay.	The Vienna Group of Ten comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.
Austria	June 2013–May 2014	Austria actively participated in the Article XIV conference and nominated a highly experienced diplomat for the Group of Eminent Persons. For the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Austria co-authored a working paper of the Vienna Group of Ten that included a section on the Treaty. As host country to the Preparatory Commission, Austria also supported its efforts through voluntary in kind and monetary contributions to fund the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission and in the CTBT: Science and Technology conference.	
Bahrain	June 2013–April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora. Bahrain voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty. Bahrain also delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
Belgium	June 2013–May 2014	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty’s early entry into force.	
	September 2013	Belgium served as Vice-President of the 2013 Article XIV conference.	
	December 2013	Belgium supported the adoption of United Nations General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty. Belgium co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union, reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to its early entry into force.	
	September 2014	Belgium associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement of the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York in September 2014.	

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	December 2014	Belgium supported the adoption of General Assembly resolutions calling on all States to ratify the Treaty and co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 69/81.	
Brazil	June 2013–May 2014	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	During the Article XIV conference, Brazil urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular the Annex 2 States, to do so as a matter of urgency.	
	October 2013	In its statement at the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, Brazil urged all States that had not yet done so, especially the Annex 2 States, to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	February 2014	The joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the 7th EU–Brazil Summit on 24 February 2014 supported the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April–May 2014	Brazil raised the need for the Treaty’s universalization and entry into force in its statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral fora to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2014	Brazil associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014.	
	October 2014	In its statement at the First Committee of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Brazil urged all States, in particular those listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, to promptly sign and/or ratify it.	
	December 2014	Brazil voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81 of 2 December 2014.	
Bulgaria	June 2013–May 2014	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the European Union (EU), continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international fora, including the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference on Disarmament, and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2013	Bulgaria participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	September–December 2013	Bulgaria co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions 68/51 and 68/68 and supported resolution 68/39.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate international fora, including the General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament.	

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	September 2014	Bulgaria participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	September–December 2014	Bulgaria co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 69/81.	
Canada	September 2013	Canada participated in the Article XIV conference that took place in New York on the margins of the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament. The meeting was attended by Mr Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada. In his statement at the conference, he announced that Canada had delivered a voluntary contribution of Can\$750 000 in radiation detection equipment and technical training to the Provisional Technical Secretariat to strengthen its on-site inspection capabilities.	
	October 2013	Canada delivered statements at the First Committee of the General Assembly that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2013	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions calling for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolutions 68/68 and 68/51, and voted in favour of resolution 68/39, which, inter alia, recognizes the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty for the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	
	April 2014	Canada endorsed the Hiroshima Statement of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative which, inter alia, reiterated support for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty as well as for the verification system of the Treaty.	
	April 2014	Canada delivered statements at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that reiterated Canada's support for the Treaty and called on all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and, furthermore, to fulfil their commitments to build up the Treaty's verification regime.	
Costa Rica	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Costa Rica participated in the Article XIV conference and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty and endorsed its Final Declaration. Costa Rica also represented the Group of Latin American and Caribbean countries in the Credentials Committee established for the conference.	
	June 2013–May 2014	Costa Rica raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral fora, including the open-ended working group established by the United Nations General Assembly to develop proposals to take forward multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations and the high level meeting of the General Assembly on nuclear disarmament.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2014–May 2015	Costa Rica raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral fora and events, including the commemoration of the first International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons in September 2014, the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons in December 2014 and the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2014	Costa Rica participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September and associated itself with its Joint Ministerial Statement. Furthermore, Costa Rica made substantive contributions during discussions on the statement.	
Ecuador	June 2013–May 2014	The Executive Secretary visited Ecuador on 22-23 April and discussed the installation of two monitoring stations in the Galapagos Islands as part of the International Monitoring System.	The installation project would consist of one infrasound station (IS20) and one radionuclide station (RN24).
	July 2013	Ecuador was elected Vice-Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for 2013.	
	September 2013	Ecuador participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Estonia	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Mr Urmas Paet, participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2013	Estonia co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
	October 2013–April 2014	During the convening of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Estonia urged all States, particularly those whose ratifications are required for the Treaty to enter into force, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	
European Union	June 2014–May 2015	The European Union (EU) contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat and delivered statements during the meetings of the Preparatory Commission and its Working Groups.	
	September 2014	The EU raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting on 15-19 September 2014 in Vienna. The EU continuously stated its political priorities (support for universalization and entry into force of the Treaty) during the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the informal United Nations General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests.	
	November 2014	The EU raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting on 20-21 November 2014 in Vienna.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	December 2014	The strong support of the EU for the Treaty was reflected in the EU Member States collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81.	
	March 2015	The EU raised the issue of the Treaty in its statement on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency Board of Governors meeting on 2-6 March 2015 in Vienna.	
	May 2015	The EU submitted a working paper to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in support of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
Finland	September 2013	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Mr Erkki Tuomioja, delivered a statement in support of the Treaty at the Article XIV conference.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Finland, as a member of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, co-organized the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly and delivered a statement in support of the Treaty.	
France	June 2013–April 2014	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union (EU), France supported and conducted démarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to accede to the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	June 2013–April 2014	France supported efforts by the EU to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through European Council decisions on support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission and EU statements in support of the Treaty at the Article XIV conference.	
	September 2013	France attended the meeting that launched the Group of Eminent Persons on the margins of the Article XIV conference on 26 September 2013 in New York.	
	December 2013	France exchanged views on ways to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty with the Executive Secretary of the Commission during his official visit to Paris.	
	April 2014	The former Secretary-General of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and French member of the Group of Eminent Persons Mr Marc Perrin de Brichambaut participated in a meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons sponsored by Sweden in Stockholm on 10-11 April 2014.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2014–May 2015	<p>As a member of the G7, France supported démarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.</p> <p>France supported efforts by the EU to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through the implementation of the European Council decisions on support for the activities of the Commission and the EU statement in support of the Treaty at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.</p> <p>France fully supported the Group of Eminent Persons established to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States. The French member of the Group took part in the work of the Group of Eminent Persons.</p>	
	February 2015	<p>France addressed ratification issues at the P5 conference in London and supported comments on the Treaty's entry into force in the communiqué of the conference.</p> <p>The President of the French Republic, Mr François Hollande, emphasized in a speech on the nuclear deterrent at the Istres Air Force Base on 19 February 2015 that the diplomatic tools and foreign policy of France remain fully mobilized in support of the entry into force of the Treaty as soon as possible.</p>	
Ghana	June 2013	Ghana participated in the CTBT: Science and Technology conference in Vienna on 17-21 June 2013.	
	July 2013	Ghana was an online participant in the CTBT Diplomacy and Public Policy Course held in Vienna on 16-20 July 2013.	
	November 2013	Ghana participated in a National Data Centre (NDC) capacity building and analyst training course in Vienna on 4-29 November 2013.	
	December 2013	Ghana participated in a regional training workshop on NDC development in Africa in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 16-19 December 2013. The workshop focused on the use of International Monitoring System data and International Data Centre products, with an emphasis on radionuclide observations.	
Greece	June 2014–May 2015	Greece reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's long due entry into force.	
	September 2014	The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and Greece associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement, urging for the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Holy See	September 2013	<p>On the occasion of the 57th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Holy See renewed its call upon the leaders of nations to put an end to nuclear weapon production and to redirect nuclear material from military purposes to peaceful activities. It also stated that it was important to achieve the goal of universal and unconditional adherence to and implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, as well as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.</p> <p>At the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, the Holy See reiterated its conviction that the complete elimination of nuclear weapons is essential to removing the danger of nuclear war.</p>	
	September 2013	The Holy See joined other ratifying States in sending a letter to the Secretary-General of the United Nations requesting him to convene a conference pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.	
	October 2013	<p>At the meeting of the First Committee of the General Assembly, the Holy See referred to item 99, “General and complete disarmament”, and underlined that the international community must appeal and act with one voice to ban all weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>At the same meeting, the Holy See also stressed that a firm date be set for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.</p>	
	September 2014	On the occasion of the 58th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency the Holy See expressed its support for the initiative focusing on the humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, specifying that the entry into force of the Treaty and the achievement of a comprehensive outcome at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons represent essential steps towards this goal.	
	October 2014	At the meeting of the First Committee of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, the Holy See urged all States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty without further delay, noting that it is a core element of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	

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	December 2014	<p>In his address to Mr Sebastian Kurz, Federal Minister for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and President of the Vienna Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, Pope Francis highlighted the global impact of nuclear weapons and emphasized that global ethic is needed to reduce the nuclear threat and work towards nuclear disarmament.</p> <p>At the same meeting Monsignor Silvano Tomasi, Apostolic Nuncio and Permanent Observer of the Holy See at the United Nations in Geneva, emphasized that the Treaty is one of the positive steps that had been made towards the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.</p>	
	February 2015	The Holy See joined other ratifying States in sending a letter to the United Nations Secretary-General requesting him to convene the 2015 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty pursuant to Article XIV, paragraph 3, of the Treaty.	
Hungary	June 2014–May 2015	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, Hungary participated in the drafting process of a working paper prepared for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on, inter alia, the Treaty. Hungary also took part in outreach activities aimed at convincing other States to associate themselves with the paper.	
	September 2014	In its capacity as coordinator of the Article XIV process and as a member of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Hungary participated in the organization of the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014, as well as in the drafting process of the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the meeting and the outreach activities of the Group of Friends aimed at convincing other States to associate themselves with the statement.	
	April–May 2015	Hungary co-sponsored a working paper on the Treaty prepared for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by the outgoing and incoming Article XIV coordinators, the Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission and Australia as co-chair of the Group of Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
Indonesia	8 May 2014	The Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Vienna, representing Indonesia as coordinator of the Article XIV process, participated as a panellist at the CTBT Academic Forum on the prospect of entry into force of the Treaty.	
	4 September 2014	The Permanent Representative of Indonesia in Vienna emphasized the importance of early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in his presentation as a panellist at the EU Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Conference in Brussels, Belgium.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	26 September 2014	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and delivered remarks in his capacity as President of the Article XIV conference, emphasizing the importance of early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Italy	September 2013	<p>In a statement delivered by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Lapo Pistelli at the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly on nuclear disarmament, Italy expressed its full support for the Treaty's entry into force as crucial to strengthening the international non-proliferation regime.</p> <p>The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference in New York that called for prompt ratification of the Treaty and welcomed the initiative undertaken by the Executive Secretary to establish a Group of Eminent Persons to help States Signatories facilitate the Treaty's entry into force.</p> <p>Minister for Foreign Affairs Ms Federica Mogherini, then a member of the Italian Parliament, attended the first meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons in New York.</p>	
	March 2014	Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Benedetto Della Vedova attended the high level segment of the 2014 Conference on Disarmament and delivered a statement reiterating Italy's full support for prompt ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so.	
	April 2014	Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs Ms Federica Mogherini attended the meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons held in Stockholm, Sweden, to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and to reinvigorate international endeavours to achieve this goal.	
	June 2014–May 2015	As a Member State of the European Union (EU), Italy supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the EU aimed at facilitating the entry into force of Treaty.	
	June 2014–October 2014	In her role as Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs until October 2014, Ms Federica Mogherini also served as a member of the Group of Eminent Persons, supporting and complementing efforts to promote the Treaty's entry into force.	
	26 September 2014	Italy attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Former Italian Foreign Minister Ms Federica Mogherini addressed the meeting on behalf of the EU and during the Italian Presidency of the Council of the EU expressed the strong desire of the EU to make progress on the Treaty's entry into force. She also underlined the continued financial support of the EU for the Preparatory Commission, including through significant voluntary contributions. Italy also associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement calling for the entry into force of the Treaty.	

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	March 2015	The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei and the European Commission Joint Research Centre, organized the XIX Edoardo Amaldi Conference to promote international cooperation for enhancing nuclear safety, security, safeguards and non-proliferation, which focused in part on the Treaty.	
Japan	September 2013	Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Fumio Kishida participated in the Article XIV conference and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. He also called for taking united and determined action as an international community to condemn nuclear tests when they are conducted, moving quickly forward with the construction and certification of the remaining International Monitoring System stations needed to complete the network, and enhancing political action to promote prompt Treaty ratification by Annex 2 States.	
	October–December 2013	Japan co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/51. The resolution urges all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. It was adopted by an overwhelming majority.	
	January–March 2014	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several Annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	
	April 2014	The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative issued a joint ministerial statement at its eighth ministerial meeting in Hiroshima which recognized the prohibition of nuclear tests as a de facto international norm. The member countries of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative urged States whose signatures and/or ratifications are necessary for the entry into force of the Treaty to sign and ratify without delay.	
	September 2014	Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Fumio Kishida chaired the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and in his opening remarks called upon the remaining Annex 2 States to take individual initiatives towards early signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	October–December 2014	Japan co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 69/52, which urges all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity, with a view to its early entry into force and universalization. The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.	
	January–March 2015	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several Annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	

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Jordan	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral fora.</p> <p>Jordan, in cooperation with the Preparatory Commission, organized host country training in December 2013 in preparation for the 2014 Integrated Field Exercise. Participants came from throughout the region and from Annex 2 States.</p>	
Latvia	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Latvia, as a member of the European Union, supported all EU political outreach endeavours and contributions to the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>Latvia also supported the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference and United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68.</p>	
Mexico	June 2014–May 2015	Mexico actively promoted the early entry into force of the Treaty and emphasized the importance of strengthening the verification regime of the Treaty in various multilateral fora.	
Mongolia	September 2014	Mongolia associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	March 2015	At the high level segment of the Conference on Disarmament, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mongolia called on all remaining Annex 2 States to speedily ratify the Treaty.	
New Zealand	September 2013	New Zealand served as Vice-President of the Article XIV conference and endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the conference.	
	October 2013	New Zealand tabled United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68, which urges all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the Annex 2 States, to do so as soon as possible.	
	April–May 2014	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that strongly encouraged all States, in particular Annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	

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Norway	June 2014–May 2015	<p>Norway provided financial and technical support for the Capacity Development Initiative of the Preparatory Commission, which provided free training on all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime.</p> <p>Norway contributed on a voluntary basis to the pilot project of the Commission to facilitate the participation of experts from developing countries in the technical meetings of the Commission.</p> <p>Norway participated actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Commission, tasked with implementing the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) contributed to the work of the group and acted as advisers to its Chairperson.</p>	
	September 2014	The State Secretary took part in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014. Norway also associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	September–December 2014	Norway supported United Nations General Assembly resolutions that encouraged all States to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the General Assembly, at the International Atomic Energy Agency and in various other multilateral fora in relation to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	October 2014	In its statements at the First Committee of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, Norway stated that the entry into force of the Treaty would greatly strengthen the non-proliferation regime and expressed hope that additional steps would be taken to achieve the Treaty's entry into force.	
	January–May 2015	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, Norway co-submitted a working paper to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that strongly encouraged all States, in particular Annex 2 States, that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay and to recognize the value of the Treaty for regional and international security.	
Peru	May–September 2013	Pursuant to Article XIV, Peru, among many others that have already deposited their Treaty ratification instruments, requested the United Nations Secretary-General, in his capacity as Depositary of the Treaty, to convene the Article XIV conference.	This event involved coordination between the Permanent Missions of Peru to the United Nations in New York and in Vienna.
	September 2014	Peru associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014.	

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Philippines	June 2013–May 2014	The Philippines, as an active participant in various relevant multilateral disarmament organization fora, consistently supported the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its statements. Such fora included the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, the Conference on Disarmament, the Article XIV conference, the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the second Conference on the Humanitarian Impact of Nuclear Weapons, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	June 2014–May 2015	In relevant multilateral fora, the Philippines undertook to include the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its national statements and interventions.	
	September 2014	The Philippines associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on the margins of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.	
Portugal	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Portugal continued to call for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant fora.</p> <p>Portugal supported the Treaty’s verification system and capabilities by maintaining its three International Monitoring System facilities.</p> <p>As a member of the European Union, Portugal supported the implementation of EU Council decisions to strengthen the Treaty’s monitoring and verification system capabilities.</p>	
	September 2013	Portugal participated in the Article XIV conference.	

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Russian Federation	June 2013–May 2014	<p>The Russian Federation took part in the Article XIV conference, which reaffirmed the status of the Treaty as one of the key mechanisms of the international non-proliferation regime. The Russian Federation supported the adoption of the Final Declaration of the conference, which included measures to achieve the Treaty’s earliest entry into force, and participated in the practical realization of the action plan approved during the conference.</p> <p>The Russian Federation rigorously observed its moratorium on nuclear tests, recognizing at the same time that despite the significance of this measure, it can by no means be a substitute to the main aim: the entry into force of the Treaty.</p> <p>The Russian Federation continued to support the Treaty within the United Nations, regional fora and other multilateral venues. The Russian Federation also co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68.</p> <p>The Russian Federation supported the launch of the Group of Eminent Persons and was represented by the President of the Russian International Affairs Council and the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Igor S. Ivanov, who had previously taken on the mission of advancing the universalization of the Treaty and its earliest entry into force. In his capacity as a member of the Group, Mr Ivanov met with the Executive Secretary and visited several countries in the Middle East.</p>	

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	June 2014–May 2015	<p>The Russian Federation continued to support the Treaty during preparations for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Russian Federation also emphasized the role of the Treaty within the United Nations and other multilateral fora. The Russian Federation was among the co-sponsors of resolution 69/81 at the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.</p> <p>The delegation of the Russian Federation took part in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement. The Russian Federation also took practical steps aimed at the realization of the action plan concerning the Treaty, adopted on 27 September 2013 at the eighth Article XIV conference, and actively participated in preparations for the ninth Article XIV conference.</p> <p>On the basis of the facility agreement between the Russian Federation and the Preparatory Commission on the establishment of the International Monitoring System, as envisaged by the Treaty, the Russian Federation is in the process of concluding the creation of its national segment of the International Monitoring System (26 facilities out of 32 planned facilities have entered operation). The Russian Federation also continued the development and implementation of the high efficiency radionuclide noble gas detector, which is a prospective technology that could be implemented in International Monitoring System facilities.</p> <p>The Russian Federation actively supported the preparation and conduct of the on-site inspection Integrated Field Exercise in Jordan in 2014 and considered the successful conduct of the exercise an additional argument in support of the Treaty’s early entry into force. Experts from the Russian Federation participated in the exercise.</p>	
Singapore	September 2014	Singapore attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014 in New York.	
	December 2014	Singapore co-sponsored and voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 69/52 and 69/81 that call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Slovakia	June 2013–May 2014	Slovakia supported the universalization of the Treaty with the assistance of governmental organizations at various bilateral meetings and multilateral fora, and actively promoted the Treaty’s coming into force as soon as possible.	
	September 2013	Slovakia participated at a high level in the Article XIV conference.	
Spain	September 2013	Spain participated in the Article XIV conference at the deputy minister level, expressed its support for efforts to universalize the Treaty and associated itself with the Final Declaration adopted at the meeting.	

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	December 2013	Spain supported United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68.	
	September 2014	Spain associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 26 September 2014.	
	December 2014	Spain co-sponsored resolutions 69/52 and 69/81, which were adopted by the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly.	
Sweden	June 2013–May 2014	<p>As an Article XIV coordinator together with Mexico, Sweden played a leading role in global efforts to promote wider adherence to the Treaty and advance its entry into force. In August and September 2013, Mexico and Sweden carried out démarches to all Annex 2 States and a number of non-Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.</p> <p>In April 2014, as part of its continuing support for the Treaty and its entry into force, Sweden hosted the first substantive meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons, charged with ensuring an innovative and focused approach to advancing the ratification of the Treaty by the remaining Annex 2 States. The meeting in Stockholm resulted in a plan of action on the national, regional and global levels, to be carried forward by the members of the Group.</p>	
Switzerland	June 2013–May 2014	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all of its statements in relevant fora.	
	September 2013	Switzerland participated in the Article XIV conference and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
	December 2013	Switzerland voted in favour of United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68, which calls for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April–May 2014	Switzerland participated in the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and called for the ratification of the Treaty by the Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant fora.	
	December 2014	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 69/81, which calls for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April–May 2015	Switzerland participated in the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and noted that the Treaty had still not entered into force.	

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Turkey	June 2013–May 2014	Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, especially during the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly and the eighth Article XIV conference, and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it.	
	June 2013–May 2015	<p>Turkey promoted the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty on relevant occasions during the 2015 review cycle of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on a national basis, as well as together with the other members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.</p> <p>Turkey contributed on a voluntary basis to the pilot project of the Preparatory Commission to facilitate the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission.</p>	
	June 2014–May 2015	Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, particularly the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, and called for the ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified it. Turkey also participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, which was held on 26 September 2014. In demonstration of its firm support for the Treaty’s prompt entry into force, Turkey associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the meeting.	
Ukraine	June 2013–May 2014	In relevant fora, Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty’s entry into force. The universalization of the Treaty remains on the agenda of Ukraine’s foreign policy.	
	September 2013	Ukraine actively participated in the Article XIV conference and supported the momentum developed by the States Signatories, with the help and assistance of the Provisional Technical Secretariat for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Organization, for building the global infrastructure for Treaty verification, including the International Monitoring System and the International Data Centre. This, along with measures such as the ability to conduct on-site inspections, will ensure that the Treaty maintains powerful verification capacity.	
	February 2014	At the Forty-Second Session of Working Group B, Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty and joined the statement of the European Union issued at the opening meeting.	
	June 2014–May 2015	In relevant international fora, Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty’s entry into force. The universalization of the Treaty remained on the agenda of Ukraine’s foreign policy.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2013–May 2014	The United Arab Emirates engaged in multilateral fora to promote the Treaty’s early entry into force and its universalization.	
	September 2013	The United Arab Emirates delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference.	

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	April 2014	The United Arab Emirates delegation participated in the eighth ministerial meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative and contributed to the joint statement issued following the meeting.	
	April–May 2014	The United Arab Emirates reiterated the importance of Treaty universalization at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.	
	September 2014	The United Arab Emirates highlighted its support for the universalization of the Treaty in a poster at its exhibition during the 58th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The United Arab Emirates participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York.	
	November 2014	The United Arab Emirates joined a group of high level observers at the 2014 Integrated Field Exercise in Jordan, the largest ever on-site inspection exercise held by the Preparatory Commission.	
	January 2015	The United Arab Emirates hosted a meeting of senior officials of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, through which the promotion of the universalization of the Treaty was discussed.	
	April–May 2015	The United Arab Emirates supported the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty at the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, for which a working paper was jointly submitted.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2013–May 2014	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union (EU) to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	September 2013	The United Kingdom delivered a statement at the Article XIV conference reiterating its calls for the Treaty’s entry into force and supported a similar statement by the EU.	
	October 2013	The United Kingdom co-sponsored United Nations General Assembly resolution 68/68 in support of the Treaty’s entry into force.	
	April 2014	The United Kingdom addressed ratification issues with China and the United States of America at the P5 conference in Beijing, China, and supported comments on the Treaty’s entry into force in the communiqué of the conference. The United Kingdom helped draft a statement from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group calling for entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2014–May 2015	The United Kingdom fully supported all efforts by the EU to promote the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. The United Kingdom helped draft and supported a démarche from the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group, under Germany’s leadership, calling for entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2014	The United Kingdom attended the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	October 2014	The United Kingdom co-sponsored a resolution promoting entry into force of the Treaty at the First Committee of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly and made a statement to the First Committee supporting entry into force of the Treaty.	
	February 2015	The United Kingdom addressed ratification issues with China and the United States of America at the P5 conference in London and reaffirmed its commitment to entry into force and universalization of the Treaty in a statement.	
United States of America	June 2013–May 2015	The United States of America participated in all of the activities of the Preparatory Commission and paid its annual assessment in full and on time.	Supports the mandate of the Commission to, inter alia, carry out the necessary preparations for the effective implementation of the Treaty.
	August 2013	The United States of America along with the four other nuclear weapon States convened a meeting of technical experts to identify areas for future P5 collaboration and to pursue further intersessional work, in particular ahead of the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014.	
	October 2013	The United States of America co-sponsored a resolution in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly supporting the Treaty and encouraging all States that have not done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty and not to conduct nuclear explosions or any acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty.	
	February 2014	The United States of America along with the four other nuclear weapon States convened a meeting of technical experts to identify areas for future P5 collaboration and to pursue further intersessional work, in particular ahead of the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014.	
	August 2014	The United States of America along with the four other nuclear weapon States convened a meeting of technical experts to identify areas for future P5 collaboration and to pursue further intersessional work, in particular ahead of the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014.	
	September 2014	The United States Secretary of State participated in the seventh Ministerial Meeting in support of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York and expressed its commitment to seeing the Treaty enter into force.	
	October 2014	The United States of America co-sponsored a resolution in the First Committee supporting the Treaty and encouraging all States that have not done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty and not to conduct nuclear explosions or any acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty.	
	March 2015	The United States of America along with the four other nuclear weapon States convened a meeting of technical experts to identify areas for future P5 collaboration and to pursue further intersessional work and conducted an expert workshop on data quality objectives for radionuclide techniques during on-site inspections.	

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2(b). Regional			
Argentina	June 2014–May 2015	Argentina promoted the ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty within the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and supported its statements in this regard, calling upon States to take all appropriate opportunities to insist on the need for the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Australia	June 2013–May 2014	Australia continued to work with its partners across a range of regional fora, including the Pacific Islands Forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum, to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty.	Pacific Islands Forum members include Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Participants in the ASEAN Regional Forum are Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United States of America, Viet Nam and the European Union.
	September 2013	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of Treaty ratification at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum at Majuro in the Marshall Islands on 3-5 September 2013. In the communiqué of the forum, leaders reaffirmed their encouragement of all States to sign and ratify the Treaty given the Treaty's importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	
Bahrain	January 2013–April 2014	Bahrain actively engaged in all relevant regional fora and delivered several statements that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Belgium	June 2013–May 2014	Belgium, as a member of the European Union (EU), actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
	June 2014–May 2015	Belgium, as a member of the EU, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
Brazil	June 2013–May 2014	<p>Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States that had not yet done so and actively supported the efforts of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty.</p> <p>Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the member states of the Union of South American Nations that emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority.</p>	
	June 2014–May 2015	<p>Brazil actively engaged in the efforts of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty.</p> <p>Brazil supported statements of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and of the member states of the Union of South American Nations which emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all Annex 2 States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority.</p> <p>Brazil supported the special declaration of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States issued on 29 January 2015 which urges all States, especially those listed in Annex 2, to promptly sign and/or ratify the Treaty.</p>	
Bulgaria	June 2013–May 2015	As a member of the European Union (EU), Bulgaria supported the implementation of EU Council decisions in support of the monitoring and verification capacity of the Preparatory Commission, as well as other relevant EU activities to promote the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Costa Rica	June 2013–May 2014	Costa Rica promoted the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through its active participation in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2014. This included the negotiation and adoption of a special declaration at the second Community of Latin American and Caribbean States Summit in Havana, Cuba, in January 2014, which calls for the entry into force of the Treaty and urges the remaining Annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification as a matter of priority and as an indication of their political will and commitment to international peace and security.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2014–May 2015	Costa Rica promoted the signature and ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through its leadership in the activities of the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and its presidency of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2014, including the negotiation and adoption of a special declaration at the third Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in Costa Rica in January 2015. The declaration calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, urges the remaining Annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying it, and asserts that all States must “refrain from carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions, other nuclear explosions or any other non-explosive relevant experiments, including subcritical tests”, since such actions are “contrary to the objective and purposes of the CTBT, as well as to the spirit of the Treaty”.	
Ecuador	January 2014	At the presidential summit for the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, the Heads of State approved a special declaration in which they reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and called upon Annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and ratification.	
Estonia	June 2013–May 2014	As a member of the European Union (EU), Estonia supported all relevant EU statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions in support of the Treaty.	
European Union	July 2014	The European Union (EU) raised the issue of the need for ratifications of the Treaty by the eight remaining Annex 2 States during the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, held in Tokyo, Japan, on 8-9 July 2014.	
	December 2014	By adopting EU Council Decision 2014/861/CFSP of 1 December 2014, the EU extended the period of EU Council Decision 2012/699/CFSP of 13 November 2012 by 12 months to allow for the implementation of the remaining parts of the projects in support of the Treaty and its verification regime.	
	April 2015	The EU raised the issue of the need for ratifications of the Treaty by the eight remaining Annex 2 States during a high level event held on the margins of OSI Workshop-22 on 12-16 April in Ramat-Gan, Israel.	
Finland	June 2013–May 2015	As a member of the European Union (EU), Finland continued its active support for relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
France	February 2013	France conducted an outreach démarche on behalf of the European Union to Myanmar.	
	June 2014–May 2015	As a member of the G7, France supported démarches to States that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to encourage them to do so as soon as possible.	

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Ghana	June 2013–April 2014	<p>Ghana continued to educate visitors to the National Data Centre at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission on the relevance of the Treaty's early entry into force.</p> <p>Ghana continued to compile an earthquake catalogue on the basis of the data it received from the International Data Centre in Vienna for its earthquake hazard assessment.</p>	
Hungary	June 2013–April 2014	<p>Hungary participated in its capacity as Article XIV coordinator in the Regional Conference for States in the South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 19-20 May 2014.</p> <p>In the second half of 2014, Hungary organized a regional seminar on the Treaty that focused on non-ratifying States in Africa.</p>	
	January 2015	Hungary, as Article XIV coordinator, distributed a letter at the 24th African Union Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of African States that had not signed or ratified the Treaty. The letter, which was signed by Mr Péter Szijjártó, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary, promoted the ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Indonesia	June 2014–May 2015	Indonesia emphasized the importance of early into force and universalization of the Treaty in meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), with the main objective of achieving the ratifications of the Treaty by all 10 ASEAN Member States.	
	May 2014	Indonesia hosted the Regional Conference for States in South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East in Jakarta. The Minister for Foreign Affairs opened the conference and delivered remarks emphasizing the urgency of early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	8 August 2014	During a meeting of the Commission for the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Myanmar on 8 August 2014, Indonesia made a statement encouraging the ratification of the Treaty by the remaining countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that have yet to do so.	
Italy	June 2013–May 2014	As a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, Italy supported outreach efforts towards all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including the remaining Annex 2 States.	
Japan	May 2014	Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Mr Nobuo Kishi participated in the Regional Conference for States in South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East held in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 19-21 May 2014, and delivered a speech on the significance of the Treaty in the context of global and regional security.	

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Mexico	June 2014–May 2015	At the regional level, Mexico continually promoted the early entry into force of the Treaty. In the framework of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, Mexico endorsed a special declaration which emphasized the importance of signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	July 2014	Mexico hosted the first annual Summer School on Nuclear Disarmament and Nonproliferation for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean, which addressed Treaty related issues.	
Mongolia	July–August 2014	Mongolia organized the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop in Ulaanbaatar.	
New Zealand	June 2013–May 2014	New Zealand provided support to Pacific island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2013	New Zealand raised the importance of the Treaty with other Pacific island countries at the 44th Pacific Islands Forum and worked to insert language in the 2013 Forum Communiqué on the benefits of the Treaty, including civil and scientific uses such as tsunami early warning and other disaster alert systems.	
Norway	June 2014–May 2015	Norway supported a trilateral cooperative project on CTBT capacity building between NORSAR (Norway), the Institute of Seismology in Kyrgyzstan and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan. The project focused on support for a training centre established in Almaty, Kazakhstan, in 2010 under a previous project that was also supported by Norway. Trainees from all five Central Asian countries attended month-long courses on technical Treaty verification, including extensive hands-on training. The project also provided support to the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre in Bishkek, including technical training, software and hardware. The project is scheduled to run through 2015.	
	September 2014	The State Secretary attended the opening of infrasound station IS37 in Bardufoss, thereby highlighting the fact that Norway had completed its part of the International Monitoring System. All six stations on Norwegian territory have been certified and are transmitting data to the International Data Centre in Vienna.	
Peru	January 2015	The third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States, held in Costa Rica on 28-29 January 2015, adopted a special declaration in which States reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urge Annex 2 States to accelerate the process of signature and/or ratification.	

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Philippines	June 2013–May 2014	The Philippines called for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in relevant fora in the Asia-Pacific region, notably in meetings of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Regional Forum, the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference +1 Sessions with ASEAN’s Dialogue Partners, the East Asia Summit and the ASEAN +3 Summit.	
	June 2014–May 2015	In relevant regional fora, the Philippines undertook to include the call for the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty in its national statements and interventions.	
Portugal	June 2013–May 2014	Portugal, as a member of the European Union (EU), continued to stand ready to assist in EU engagement with Annex 2 States and non-Annex 2 States, including by carrying out démarches on behalf of the EU.	
Republic of Korea	September 2013	The Republic of Korea hosted the second East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop at the Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources in Daejeon, the goal of which was to strengthen the capabilities of National Data Centres in East Asia. China, Indonesia, Japan, Mongolia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Thailand, the United States of America, Viet Nam and the Provisional Technical Secretariat participated in the workshop.	
Romania	October 2013–May 2014	Romania began preparations in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to offer a regional training course at its National Institute of Research and Development for Earth Physics to build the capacity of National Data Centres to access and analyse International Monitoring System data and International Data Centre products.	During the reporting period, the National Institute of Research and Development for Earth Physics carried out activities in support of the course.
	June 2014	Romania hosted the Regional Training Course on National Data Centre (NDC) Capacity Building: Access and Analysis of International Monitoring System (IMS) Data and International Data Centre (IDC) Products under EU Council Decision V, on 23-27 June 2014. The host institution of the course was National Institute of Research and Development for Earth Physics. The main goals of the course were to foster understanding of the roles of NDCs in the verification regime, to build and/or improve NDC capabilities and to provide participants with knowledge and practical experience in analysing IMS data and IDC products.	The regional training course was attended by representatives from Armenia, Austria, Brazil, Chile, Lithuania, Malaysia, the Republic of Moldova, Mongolia, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Singapore	May 2014	Singapore attended the Regional Conference for States in South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East in Jakarta, Indonesia, on 19-21 May 2014.	
Sweden	June 2013–May 2014	As part of its mandate as Article XIV coordinator, Sweden sought to capitalize on the positive effects of the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia through targeted outreach in South East Asia. Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden Mr Carl Bildt raised the issue of Treaty ratification bilaterally with States in the region.	

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Turkey	June 2013–May 2015	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its early entry into force.	
United States of America	September 2013	The United States of America funded and participated in two regional workshops in the South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East region focused on developing the capacity of States Signatories to participate fully in the verification process of the Treaty.	
	July–August 2014	The United States of America funded and participated in two regional workshops in the South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East region focused on developing the capacity of States Signatories to participate fully in the verification process of the Treaty.	