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English only

**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**
New York, 25 September 2019

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (K) OF THE
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2017 CONFERENCE ON
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY
IN THE PERIOD JUNE 2017 - MAY 2019**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2017 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 website, 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>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Argentina	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Argentina seized every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to enter into force and to promote its signature and ratification by the remaining Annex 2 States.</p> <p>The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina continued to serve as a member of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEM), whose work consists of bringing issues related to the Treaty to the forefront of the international agenda, and working/promoting (towards) its universalization. In that capacity, the Minister of Foreign Affairs contributed to its dissemination at the regional and global levels.</p>	
Austria	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States, stressed the importance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty.</p> <p>Through the Austrian member’s participation in the GEM, Austria supported the work of the Group to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States.</p>	
Belarus	June 2017 – May 2019	In bilateral meetings Belarus took every appropriate opportunity to encourage Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Belgium	June 2017 – May 2019	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the European Union (EU), has been an active advocate of the CTBT, and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
	September 2017	Article XIV Coordinators, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium and Iraq, alongside the Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Mr Lassina Zerbo, published an op-ed in leading international newspapers entitled “Why prohibiting nuclear testing matters, and what we can do about it”.	
	May 2018	Belgium, in cooperation with the Egmont Institute, organized an international conference on the CTBT in Brussels: “Towards a world without nuclear tests: fulfilling the promise”, with the participation of the Executive Secretary, as well as representatives from EU and Annex 2 States.	

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Belgium	June 2018	Article XIV Coordinators, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Iraq, and the Executive Secretary issued a joint appeal on the eve of the Singapore meeting of the Heads of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and the United States of America (USA): "Joint Appeal by Mr Didier Reynders, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Affairs of Belgium, Mr Ibrahim Al-Jaafari, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq and Mr Lassina Zerbo, Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO".	
European Union	June 2017 – May 2019	The EU raised the CTBT at its bilateral Political and Disarmament and Non-proliferation Dialogues with the States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the Annex 2 States.	
Germany	June 2017 – May 2019	Germany regularly raised the issue of the CTBT in consultations with the remaining Annex 2 States, including at the level of Foreign Minister and that of Federal Arms Control Commissioner. The same applies for raising the CTBT in arms control dialogues by the EU with third countries (e.g. Thailand before its ratification in September 2018), which Germany strongly supports. In May 2019, the Federal Arms Control Commissioner encouraged India to consider becoming an observer to the CTBTO as a first step. This issue had also been raised with India within the context of its application for Nuclear Suppliers Group membership in March 2019.	
Greece	June 2017 – May 2019	Greece used every relevant opportunity in bilateral contacts with remaining Annex 2 States to stress the significance of the rapid entry into force of the Treaty, underlining its relevance also in the context of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Holy See	June 2017 – May 2019	The Holy See took every appropriate opportunity to encourage the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with Annex 2 States.	
Italy	June 2017 – May 2019	Italy took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage the prompt signature and ratification of the CTBT by Annex 2 States.	
Japan	June 2017 – May 2019	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States in particular, at both the political level and official level, to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
	17 August 2017	At the Japan-USA Ministerial Meeting, Foreign Minister Kono stated that he looks forward to seeing the USA proactively engaging with the CTBT, such as by promptly ratifying the Treaty.	
	14 September 2017	In the Japan-India Joint Statement, Prime Minister Abe stressed the importance of early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	4 January 2018	At the Japan-Pakistan Ministerial Meeting, Minister Kono emphasized to Pakistan the importance of the positive initiatives of Pakistan regarding the CTBT.	

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Japan	29 October 2018	In the Japan-India Vision Statement, Prime Minister Abe stressed the importance of early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	February 2019	Japan dispatched an expert to Annex 2 States in order to promote nuclear disarmament including encouraging the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Madagascar	June 2017- May 2019	During the reporting period, Madagascar took every appropriate opportunity to promote the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Mexico	June 2017- May 2019	The Government of Mexico repeatedly called on the Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so without delay in order to achieve its entry into force.	
	September 2017	Mexico immediately condemned in the strongest terms the nuclear tests carried out by the DPRK in September 2017. Likewise, Mexico continued to urge the DPRK to refrain from conducting any further nuclear tests and missile launches, also urged all Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and ratified the Treaty to do so without delay.	
New Zealand	June 2017 – May 2019	In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Portugal	June 2017 - May 2019	Portugal, both bilaterally and as member of the EU, supported an EU plan of action and, when appropriate, raised in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
Russian Federation	June 2017 – May 2019	In bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, Russia continued stressing the importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT, in accordance with Article XIV, and urging them to sign/ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Slovenia	June 2017 – May 2019	Slovenia has bilaterally and as a member of the EU encouraged and continued stressing in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States at all levels, when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2017 – May 2019	The United Kingdom took every opportunity to raise this issue in relevant bilateral engagements where appropriate with Annex 2 States.	

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<i>I (b). Activities relating to non-Annex-2 States</i>			
Argentina	June 2017 – May 2019	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.	
Austria	June 2017 – May 2019	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-Annex-2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and the ratification of the Treaty.	
Belarus	June 2017 – May 2019	Belarus took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex-2 States that had not signed and/or ratified it.	
Belgium	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the EU, has been an active advocate of the CTBT, and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States, including at high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.</p> <p>During its 2017-2019 mandate as Article XIV co-Coordinator, Belgium, when possible alongside co-Coordinator Iraq, reached out to several signatory/non-signatory non-Annex-2 States at ministerial and ambassadorial level, be it during high level bilateral incoming or outgoing visits or during demarches to Permanent Representatives based in Vienna or demarches to authorities of non-Annex-2 States.</p> <p>Belgium and its diplomatic network assisted the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) and the Executive Secretary in their activities to promote the Treaty towards non-Annex-2 States, in particular in the Berlin outreach exercise towards African ambassadors who are non-resident in Vienna.</p>	
	September 2017	Article XIV Coordinators, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Belgium, Iraq, and the Executive Secretary published an op-ed in leading newspapers entitled “Why prohibiting nuclear testing matters, and what we can do about it”.	
	May 2018	Belgium, alongside the Egmont Institute, organized an international conference on the CTBT in Brussels: “Towards a world without nuclear tests: fulfilling the promise”, with the participation of the Executive Secretary, as well as EU and remaining non-Annex-2 States representatives.	

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European Union	June 2017 – May 2019	The EU through its network of EU Delegations around the globe engaged in a wave of diplomatic outreach encouraging further CTBT ratifications. The EU welcomed the subsequent ratification by Thailand.	
	September 2018	The EU carried out demarches in countries encouraging the payment of assessed contributions to the CTBTO regular budget. The EU welcomed the subsequent settlement of multimillion euros accumulated arrears by one country.	
Holy See	June 2017 – May 2019	The Holy See took every suitable opportunity to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty highlighting the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty with non-Annex-2 States.	
Italy	June 2017 – May 2019	In all relevant fora at bilateral and multilateral levels, Italy took every opportunity to call upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay. In the meantime, Italy has coherently called upon all States to respect the existing moratorium on nuclear test explosions.	
Japan	June 2017 – May 2019	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex-2 States.	
	May 2018	In the Joint Leaders' declaration at the Eighth Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting, Japan and 18 states and regions acknowledged the call for the entry into force of the CTBT. The Leaders also expressed their intention to seek ways to cooperate on detection of nuclear tests and possibly on sharing data of nuclear radiation in the Pacific Ocean.	
Mexico	June 2017- May 2019	The government of Mexico welcomed the recent signature of the Treaty by Tuvalu and ratification by Thailand, which are now part of the large number of Signatory and Member States, respectively, wishing to have an early entry into force. It also urged Cuba and Dominica, the only two countries of the Latin America and the Caribbean region that had not ratified the Treaty, to do so.	
New Zealand	June 2017 – May 2019	Wherever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-Annex-2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force.	
Portugal	June 2017 - May 2019	Portugal, in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, supported an EU plan of action and, when appropriate, in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States underlined the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its universalization.	
Russian Federation	June 2017 – May 2019	In bilateral contacts Russia was stressing the importance of the universalization of the CTBT and calling upon these States to sign/ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	

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Slovenia	June 2017 – May 2019	Slovenia has bilaterally and as a Member of the EU encouraged in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States at all levels, when appropriate, the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	
United Arab Emirates	June 2017 – May 2019	The United Arab Emirates seized every opportunity to call for the early entry into force of the Treaty and for the Annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty at the earliest date possible.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2017 – May 2019	The United Kingdom continued to raise CTBT issues in bilateral meetings. As a member of the EU, the United Kingdom supported EU dialogues and activities.	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a). Global			
Argentina	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Argentina participated in the tenth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT to reaffirm at 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>Argentina 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 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), held in New York, as well as in other relevant multilateral fora.</p> <p>Argentina continued work on completing its national segment of the International Monitoring System (IMS) and its agreement with the CTBTO regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.</p>	
	May 2019	Ambassador Grossi highlighted the central role of the Treaty in the disarmament and non-proliferation system at the global level and the need for its prompt entry into force in a side event co-organized by PUGWASH, the CTBTO and the Mission of Brazil to the United Nations held in New York during the third session of the NPT Preparatory Committee.	
Belarus	December 2017	Belarus voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 72/70 of 13 December 2017.	
		Belarus joined the consensus on the UNGA resolution 72/51 of 12 December 2017.	

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Belarus	September 2018	Belarus attended the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT. In its statement during the 73rd session of the General Assembly, Belarus urged all States to promptly ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2018	Belarus voted in favour of the UNGA resolution 73/86 of 14 December 2018. Belarus joined the consensus on the UNGA resolution 73/12 of 3 December 2018.	
Belgium	June 2017 – May 2019	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force. Belgium used various platforms (United Nations Security Council (UNSC), United Nations Office on Disarmament Affairs, NPT) to highlight the importance and the role of the CTBT within the international non-proliferation architecture.	
	September 2017	Belgium co-chaired the Article XIV conference in the margins of the UNGA.	
	March 2018	Belgium actively participated in the CTBTO seminar in New York for diplomats accredited to United Nations Headquarters.	
	April 2018	Belgium actively participated in a side event on the CTBT during the NPT Preparatory Committee in Geneva.	
	May 2018	Belgium, alongside the Egmont Institute, organized an international conference on the CTBT in Brussels: "Towards a world without nuclear tests: fulfilling the promise", with the participation of the Executive Secretary and Annex 2 & non-Annex-2 States representatives.	
	September 2018	Belgium participated in a ministerial meeting and signed a declaration by the Friends of the CTBT.	
	May 2019	Belgium actively participated in a side event on the CTBT and DPRK during the NPT Preparatory Committee in New York. Belgium published the "CTBT" (WP 28) working document on the occasion of the NPT Preparatory Committee in New York. This document was co-sponsored by several Annex 2 and non-Annex-2 States.	

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European Union	June 2017	The EU demonstrated its commitment to the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty by the participation of its representatives in the CTBT Science and Technology Conference 2017 in Vienna. The EU Star Award for the best scientific contribution was presented for the third time.	
	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>The early entry into force and universality of the CTBT remained important objectives of the EU Strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. EU Member States confirmed the CTBT as their annual priority in 2017, 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>Throughout this period, the EU contributed to the work of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO and had statements delivered during the Preparatory Commission and Working Group sessions.</p> <p>The EU raised the issue of the CTBT in its statements on the DPRK delivered at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors meetings.</p>	
	September 2017	<p>The EU expressed its continued support to the CTBT, its entry into force and universalization at the extraordinary Preparatory Commission session held on 3 September in Vienna, on the occasion of the announcement by the DPRK of its sixth nuclear test.</p> <p>The EU and its Member States continued to stress their continued support for the universalization and the entry into force of the CTBT at the informal UNGA plenary meeting in New York, marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests.</p> <p>Upon the invitation of the Executive Secretary, the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Vice-President of the Commission (HRVP) participated in the ministerial level 2017 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, also known as the Article XIV conference, which took place in New York on 20 September 2017. At the Conference HRVP Ms Federica Mogherini delivered a statement on behalf of the EU.</p>	

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European Union	February 2018	On 26 February 2018 the Council adopted Council Decision (CFSP) 2018/298 on EU support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in order to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities. The financial support of over 4.5 million euros over a two-year period is for: certified auxiliary seismic stations that are part of the CTBTO IMS; the development of noble gas sampling systems through study of materials for improved adsorption of xenon; continuing the radionon background measurement campaigns in different regions of the world; the Ensemble Prediction System to quantify uncertainties and confidence level in Atmospheric Transport Modelling (ATM) simulations; the scientific evaluation of the increase in resolution for ATM tools; the development of new software; enhancing the on-site inspection noble gas processing and detection; enhancing the automatic processing and integration capabilities in seismic, hydroacoustic and infrasound National Data Centre (NDC) in a Box; integrated outreach and capacity building targeting State Signatories and non-Signatories. The EU and its Member States also contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of the CTBT verification regime through the provision of technical support and advice at CTBTO Working Group B and other workshops and seminars.	
	May 2018	In the margins of the second session of the NPT Preparatory Committee in Geneva, the EU organized a stand-alone side event in support of the CTBT with the Executive Secretary.	
	May 2018 – June 2018	The EU supported the 2nd CTBT Science Diplomacy Symposium in Vienna and following its high level opening, sponsored a reception that was opened by the chargé d'affaires of the EU Delegation, Mr Tobias Krause, and the Executive Secretary.	
	September 2018	<p>The EU continued to state its political priorities of support for the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT at the informal UNGA plenary meeting in New York, marking the International Day against Nuclear Tests.</p> <p>Upon the invitation of the Friends of the CTBT, HRVP Ms Federica Mogherini participated in the ninth Ministerial Meeting held in New York on 27 September 2018, where she delivered an agreed EU statement.</p>	
	December 2018	The strong support of the EU for the CTBT was reflected in the EU Member States collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 73/86, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, held in New York.	

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European Union	May 2019	<p>The EU organized a side event in the margins of the third NPT Preparatory Committee held in New York, that featured EU support for the CTBT(O). The Executive Secretary participated and made a statement during the meeting.</p>	
		<p>The EEAS Special Envoy for Non-proliferation and Disarmament, Jacek Bylica, together with the Executive Secretary, and the Belgian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Affairs, Mr Didier Reynders, participated in the high level conference “Towards a world without nuclear tests: fulfilling the promise”, organized by Belgium on 22 May 2018. The Executive Secretary delivered the keynote speech at the event.</p>	
		Germany	June 2017 – May 2019

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Germany	27 September 2018	Germany, as one of the Friends of the CTBT countries, co-organized the ninth CTBT Ministerial Meeting during the UNGA ministerial week in New York.	
Greece	June 2017 – May 2019	Greece reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and its importance. Also, as a member of the EU, Greece supported all of the EU's efforts to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization, including through European Council decisions, EU statements and EU side events.	
	September 2018	Greece co-signed the Joint Ministerial Statement in the ninth Ministerial Meeting in support of the CTBT.	
Holy See	June 2017	His Excellency Archbishop Bernardito Auza, Apostolic Nuncio and Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, at the Security Council open debate on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, stated that it is essential to improve assistance to States and cooperation among them if we are to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It is necessary to increase the coordination of national, regional and international efforts, as appropriate, to strengthen our response to this serious challenge.	
	September 2017	<p>Reverend Monsignor Bruno Marie Duffé, Secretary of the Dicastery for Promoting Integral Human Development, stated at the 61st General Conference of the IAEA, that the Holy See appeals to all political leaders to collaborate in good faith on what should be common goals of promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, the peaceful use of nuclear technologies, and integral human development, especially in the poorest countries, all of which are required for true and lasting peace.</p> <p>His Excellency Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, at the Article XIV conference for the entry into force of the CTBT, stated that the entry into force of the CTBT is all the more urgent when one considers contemporary threats to peace, from the continuing challenges of nuclear proliferation to the major new modernization programs of some of the nuclear weapons states. Both nuclear proliferation and new modernization programs are contrary to the purposes of the CTBT, and, more importantly, undermine international security.</p>	

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Holy See	September 2018	His Excellency Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, Head of the Delegation of the Holy See to the 73rd Session of the UNGA, at the high level plenary meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, stated that the Holy See wishes to urge all countries to make the CTBT a reality by ensuring its entry into force. To ensure that no States can conduct nuclear weapons tests is an essential step to stop the development of even more lethal nuclear weapons and a vital advance toward achieving a nuclear-weapon-free world. The responsibility falls on all of us to continue to persuade those States whose ratification is necessary for the CTBT to enter into force of the fundamental importance of ratifying it for world peace. The entry into force of the CTBT and the full implementation of the NPT can only happen if mutual trust exists. Disarmament treaties are more than just legal obligations; they are also moral commitments based on trust between States and rooted in the trust that citizens place in their governments.	
Italy	September 2017	Italy supported the Final Declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference in New York on 20 September 2017. In his statement, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Vincenzo Amendola, called, inter alia, for a prompt signature and ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, in particular by the remaining eight Annex 2 States.	
	January 2018 – December 2018	In its capacity as Chair of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for 2018, Italy seized every opportunity to highlight the importance of the CTBT in the current multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation architecture and to advocate for its universalization and ultimate entry into force.	
	February 2018	The Italian Permanent Representative to the international organizations in Vienna participated as Preparatory Commission Chair in the 876th Plenary Meeting of the “Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Forum for Security Cooperation” (Vienna, 7 February 2018).	
	March 2018	The Italian Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations, representing the Preparatory Commission Chair, participated in the “2018 CTBTO Workshop for New York disarmament delegates” (New York, 27 March 2018).	
	April 2018	The Italian Permanent Representative to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva participated as the moderator in the EU “CTBT side event” at the second NPT Preparatory Committee (Geneva, 23 April).	

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Italy	May 2018	The Italian Permanent Representative to the international organizations in Vienna participated as Preparatory Commission Chair in the second CTBT Science Diplomacy Symposium (Vienna, 25 May 2018).	
	September 2018	Italy participated in the high level meeting of the UNGA to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests (New York, 6 September 2018).	
	November 2018	As 2018 Chair of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, Italy tabled a resolution in the UNGA, entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization” to further a close collaboration between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in non-proliferation and security matters. The resolution was co-sponsored by more than 60 Countries and adopted by the UNGA. (New York, 26 November 2018).	
	April-May 2019	In its report on the implementation of the action plan of the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT and previous Review Conference outcomes over the period 2015-2019, submitted to the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference, Italy devoted specific attention to the CTBT, underlining, inter alia, the key role the Treaty plays in the framework of a progressive approach towards a peaceful and secure world free of nuclear weapons.	
Japan	September 2017	Minister for Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono, participated in the Article XIV conference and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. Minister Kono also called for accelerating the efforts towards the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2017 – December 2018	Japan co-sponsored the UNGA resolutions 72/70 and 73/86, which urged all States that had 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.	
	April 2018	At the second Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Conference, Minister Kono stated that Japan will further promote the entry into force and the universalization of the CTBT. Minister Kono also stated that the international community demands that the DPRK sign and ratify the CTBT.	
	May 2018	At the G20 Buenos Aires Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Minister Kono stressed the necessity of entry into force of the CTBT.	

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Japan	July 2018	<p>Minister Kono held a meeting in Vienna with the Executive Secretary, and they issued a joint appeal to reaffirm the importance of early entry into force and universalization of the CTBT, and called for the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the treaty.</p> <p>The joint appeal also called for the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.</p>	
	September 2018	<p>Minister Kono co-chaired the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT. In his opening remarks, Minister Kono called upon the remaining non-ratifying States, Annex 2 States in particular, to undertake further efforts toward ratification.</p> <p>In a joint declaration, the Friends of the CTBT issued a joint statement, urging all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay, in particular the remaining eight States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty. The statement jointly urged, in particular, DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT as a matter of priority.</p>	
	January 2017- March 2018	<p>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.</p> <p>Eighteen experts in 2017 and 12 experts in 2018 respectively attended the training, reaching 254 experts from 75 states in total, including Annex 2 states who have participated in the training course since 1995.</p>	
	April 2019	Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Kiyoto Tsuji, attended the third Preparatory Committee for the 2020 NPT Review Conference and continuously called upon the remaining eight Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the CTBT.	
Kuwait	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>The State of Kuwait actively participated and promoted the entry into force of the CTBT in relevant international fora: among which are the Preparatory Committee of the NPT review conference, the Preparatory Commission and the UNGA, and stressed the importance of achieving its universalization.</p> <p>The State of Kuwait has continuously called on Annex 2 States, more specifically nuclear weapon States, to join and ratify the treaty at the relevant international fora. The State of Kuwait has served as a Vice Chair of the 2017 Article XIV conference. Kuwait will also serve as a Vice Chair for the 2019 Article XIV conference.</p>	

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Madagascar	May 2018	Madagascar participated in the CTBT Science Diplomacy Symposium.	
	September 2018	<p>Madagascar organized a symposium in order to facilitate the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by Comoros and Mauritius. The Executive Secretary gave a keynote speech about the importance of the Treaty within the framework of international security. The Madagascar NDC raised public and national authorities' awareness by presenting how the verification regime worked after the DPRK nuclear tests.</p> <p>Madagascar participated in the UNGA in New York via the CTBTO Youth Group.</p>	
	April 2019	Madagascar hosted an NDC training workshop for French speaking NDCs in Antananarivo during which they were trained on basic IMS data processing.	
Mexico	February 2018	At the high level segment of the Disarmament Conference held in Geneva in February 2018, Mexico suggested to the members of the United Nations and the Disarmament Conference the adoption of new activities and measures to ensure the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2018	During the 73rd session of the UNGA, Mexico's position paper proposed to keep on promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. Likewise, Mexico presented, along with Australia and New Zealand, the resolution called "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty" adopted by the UNGA.	
	April 2019 - May 2019	<p>At the third Preparatory Committee of the 2020 Review Conference of the NPT, the Government of Mexico condemned any nuclear tests carried out by any actor, under any circumstance and underlined the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to accomplish its entry into force.</p> <p>Moreover, the Government of Mexico pointed out the importance of the CTBT as an instrument that promotes and strengthens the international regime of peace and security.</p>	

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New Zealand	June 2017 – Sept 2017	New Zealand actively engaged in consultations on drafting the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference.	
	September 2017	New Zealand endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the 10 th Article XIV conference held in New York on 20 September.	
	October 2017	Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the annual CTBT resolution at the 72nd Session of the UNGA First Committee, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	May 2018	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the 2018 Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT that urged all States, in particular Annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay.	
	September 2018	New Zealand participated at the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT at the United Nations in New York and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial statement.	
	October 2018	Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the annual CTBT resolution at the 73rd Session of the UNGA First Committee, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	May 2019	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, New Zealand co-submitted a working paper to the 2018 Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT that urged all States, in particular Annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay.	
Peru	June 2017 – May 2019	The GCI satellite communications system from stations AS078-NNA (Lima), AS77-ATAH (Cajamarca) as well as the Peruvian NDC were upgraded from model GCI-II to GCI-III. The Instituto Geofísico del Perú, as the Peruvian counterpart for seismic monitoring, coordinated all activities with the CTBTO and their international and local contractors.	As a complementary activity, Peru facilitated the installation of an alternative data transmission channel of 4G-wireless internet connection at AS078, AS077 and NDC-PE in IGP Headquarters in Ate.

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Republic of the Philippines	September 2017	The Philippines participated in the tenth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, which was held in New York.	
	April – May 2018	At the second Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in Geneva, the Philippines highlighted the 13 Practical Steps and the 64 Point Action Plan, which include that the eight remaining Annex 2 States sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay and usher in its entry into force.	
	September 2018	The Philippines supported the Joint Ministerial Statement on the CTBT, which was adopted at the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT in New York.	
	April – May 2019	At the third Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the Parties to the NPT in New York, the Philippines underlined the need for the eight remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the CTBT in order to facilitate its entry into force.	
Portugal	June 2017 - May 2019	Portugal, both in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, reiterated in various international fora its support for the Treaty and the importance it conveys to the Treaty's early entry into force and its universalization.	
Romania	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>The Permanent Representative of Romania, as former Chair of the Preparatory Commission in 2016, is a member of the CTBT international coalition.</p> <p>Romania continued to be represented within the GEM, by Mr Cristian Diaconescu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the aim of supporting and complementing efforts to promote the Treaty's entry into force, as well as reinvigorating international endeavours to achieve this goal.</p>	<p>Romanian NDC participated in the tests related to Data and Product Access Services and to Requested Services to States Parties.</p> <p>The report was sent to National Authorities and provided an assessment of this special event likely to create concern in the framework of compliance with the CTBT.</p>
	September 2017	<p>The Romanian NDC participated in the Specific Experiment 2 conducted by the International Data Centre (IDC) and aimed to provide the IDC with information for developing operations procedures.</p> <p>The Romanian NDC prepared a report containing technical information on the 3 September 2017 nuclear test conducted by the DPRK.</p>	
	September 2018	In collaboration with the Romanian NDC, the deployment campaign of a mobile infrasound system installed in Romania in September 2016 was extended for a second year, in light of the performance of the system. Thus, the campaign and the processing of its results were completed in September 2018, after two years of operation.	

Russian Federation	June 2017 – May 2019	In the United Nations and within other international forums, the Russian Federation continued to promote the importance of ensuring an urgent entry into force of the CTBT in accordance with Article XIV and the need for its further universalization.	
	September 2017	The delegation of the Russian Federation participated in the tenth Article XIV conference and supported its Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Treaty.	
	October 2017	Upon a Russian initiative, the first Conference of the CTBT Youth Group took place in Moscow. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, Sergey Ryabkov, the Executive Secretary and members of GEM attended this event.	
	December 2017	At the 72 nd session of the UNGA the Russian Federation co-sponsored resolution 72/70 on the CTBT.	
	May 2018	An event “CTBT: Critical Steps to Facilitate Treaty’s Entry into Force” to support the CTBT organized by the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation and the Russian non-governmental organisation (NGO) “Center for Energy and Security Studies” took place in Vienna.	
	October 2018	On the margins of the Valdai Discussion Club the President of Russia Vladimir Putin held a meeting in informal settings with a number of participants among which was the Executive Secretary. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Sergey Lavrov, discussed the issue of entry into force of the Treaty with the Executive Secretary during his visit to Moscow.	
	May 2019	During the third Session of the Preparatory Committee of the 2020 NPT Review Conference the Russian delegation put forward a proposal that the Preparatory Commission would prepare documentation regarding its activities relevant to the implementation of NPT Review Conference decisions to make it available to the 2020 NPT Review Conference.	
Singapore	September 2017	Singapore participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October 2017	Singapore supported and co-sponsored UNGA resolutions 72/50 and 72/70, both of which call for, inter alia, the Treaty’s entry into force.	
	September 2018	Singapore attended the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT and co-sponsored the Joint Ministerial Statement on the CTBT.	
	October 2018	Singapore supported and co-sponsored UNGA resolutions 73/62 and 73/86, both of which call for, inter alia, the Treaty’s entry into force.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Slovakia	June 2017 – May 2019	Slovakia carried on supporting the universalization of the CTBT with the assistance of governmental organizations at various bilateral meetings and multilateral forums, actively promoting the need for the Treaty to come into force at the earliest opportunity.	
	September 2017	Slovakia participated at a high level at the Article XIV conference in New York.	
	December 2017	Slovakia supported the adoption of UNGA resolutions calling on States to sign and ratify the Treaty. Slovakia co-sponsored UNGA resolutions 71/86 and 72/50.	
	September 2018	Slovakia participated in the ninth CTBT Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT in New York and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	December 2018	Slovakia supported the adoption of UNGA resolutions calling on States to sign and ratify the Treaty. Slovakia co-sponsored UNGA resolutions 71/86 and 73/62.	
Slovenia	September 2017	The Executive Secretary was a panellist on the "Global Nuclear Governance" panel at the Bled Strategic Forum, a high level platform for discussion on pressing regional and global issues, where he was also addressing the representatives of the States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
		The deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the Article XIV conference. The EU statement was also delivered. Both statements emphasized the need for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
		At the meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors Slovenia expressed the importance for the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.	
	October 2017	At the 61 st Annual Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, the Head of Delegation and Resident Representative of Slovenia to the IAEA delivered a national statement in which he advocated for the speedy entry into force of the CTBT.	
October and December 2017	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the United Nations 1st Committee stressing the importance of the CTBT in nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament efforts.		
February 2018	Slovenia co-sponsored the UNGA resolution on the CTBT, which called for universalization and signature and/or ratification by Annex 2 States.		
February 2018	The deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the high level part of the Conference on Disarmament where he also emphasized the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT.		

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Slovenia	February 2018	At the 876 th Plenary Meeting of the OSCE Forum for Security Co-operation focusing on the contribution of CTBTO Preparatory Commission to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the Permanent Representative of Slovenia to the international organizations in Vienna delivered a national statement in which he advocated for early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	May 2018	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the second NPT Preparatory Committee also calling on all States, particularly those listed in Annex II, to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay and without preconditions. The EU statement was also delivered.	
	September 2018	Slovenia attended the eighth Ministerial Meeting on the margins of the UNGA, to show support for the CTBT. Slovenia aligned itself to a Joint Ministerial Statement that was delivered at the meeting.	
	September 2018	At the 62 nd Annual Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, Head of Delegation and Resident Representative of Slovenia to the IAEA delivered a national statement in which he called on the DPRK to ratify the CTBT.	
	October 2018	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the United Nations 1st Committee stressing the importance of the CTBT as part of a progressive approach to nuclear disarmament. The EU statement was also delivered.	
	October and December 2018	Slovenia co-sponsored the UNGA resolution on the CTBT, which called for universalization and signature and/or ratification by Annex 2 States.	
	February 2019	The deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the high level part of the Conference on Disarmament where she emphasized the importance for the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT.	
	May 2019	Slovenia delivered a national statement at the third NPT Preparatory Committee also calling for all the countries that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so.	
Spain	June 2017 – May 2019	Spain has continued to defend the urgency of the entry into force of the CTBTO within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums.	
	September 2017	Spain participated in the Article XIV conference in New York and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Declaration.	
	September 2018	Spain participated in the ninth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Friends of the CTBT in the margins of the 73rd UNGA, in addition to associating itself with the Joint Declaration.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Spain	August 2018	As part of the outreach activities and promotion of the visibility of the CTBT, Spain facilitated the organization of an international school art contest “For a Safer World, join forces with the CTBTO”, organized jointly by the CTBTO and the Spanish foundation “Peace and Cooperation” at the Vienna International Centre (VIC). The launching of the initiative took place in August 2018 at a ceremony held at the VIC. The awards ceremony of this contest took place in June 2019, in the margins of the CTBT Science and Technology Conference.	The development of this campaign concluded in June 2019 with a school awards ceremony in the margins of the CTBT Science and Technology Conference. (June 24-28, 2019).
	September 2018	Spain participated in the commemoration of the International Day against Nuclear Tests at the UNGA in New York.	
	November 2018	The Executive Secretary visited Spain upon the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, EU and Cooperation. During the visit, reinforced cooperation opportunities were identified between Spain and the CTBTO, with a view to its development in 2020. In addition to the high level working meetings, the Executive Secretary participated in a breakfast meeting with senior officials from Spain and foreign diplomats accredited in Madrid on the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the challenges of the 21 st century, and offered a master class at the Diplomatic School entitled “Science and Diplomacy in the 21 st century: the model of the CTBTO”.	
United Arab Emirates	September 2017	The United Arab Emirates participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in September 2017 in New York.	
	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>The United Arab Emirates participated in Preparatory Commission meetings in order to support decision making on the build-up of the verification regime and support of the work of the PTS.</p> <p>The United Arab Emirates actively participated in the NPT Preparatory Committees in April 2018 and April 2019, stressing the importance of achieving entry into force and universalization of the CTBT.</p>	
	April – May 2018	At the Second Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference of the NPT, UAE joined the statement of the states of the Non-proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), urging all States that have yet to ratify the CTBT, and in particular the remaining Annex 2 states, to do so without delay.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>The United Kingdom fully supported all efforts by the EU to promote entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty.</p> <p>The United Kingdom continued to be involved in the CTBT GEM with two representatives and participated in the 2nd CTBT Science and Diplomacy Symposium. The United Kingdom also actively supported the Friends of the CTBT and co-sponsored the Ministerial Declaration in 2018.</p>	
	September 2017	The United Kingdom actively participated in the Article XIV conference at the United Nations in New York.	
	October 2017	The United Kingdom delivered a statement during the nuclear cluster of the 72 nd session of the UNGA's First Committee, supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October-December 2017	The United Kingdom co-sponsored the CTBT resolution, which promotes the entry into force of the Treaty, during the 72 nd session of the UNGA.	
	January 2018	The United Kingdom Minister for Asia and the Pacific delivered a statement at a UNSC event on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; the statement underlined the importance of working together for the entry into force of the CTBT.	
	May 2018	The United Kingdom delivered a Pillar I statement at the second Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Cycle, supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October 2018	The United Kingdom delivered a statement during the nuclear cluster of the 73 rd session of the UNGA's First Committee, supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October-December 2018	The United Kingdom co-sponsored the CTBT resolution, which promotes the entry into force of the Treaty, during the 73 rd session of the UNGA.	
	April 2019	The United Kingdom submitted a draft National Report at the third Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Cycle, which included support for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2019	The United Kingdom delivered a Pillar I statement at the third Preparatory Committee of the NPT Review Cycle, supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
2 (b). Regional			
Argentina	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Argentina promoted the ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the Latin American and Caribbean States and supported 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, including within the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.</p> <p>Argentina hosted important activities co-organized with the Preparatory Commission, in particular the OSI Regional Introductory Course-23 in April 2018, which provided a suitable platform to encourage further support for the CTBT among States Signatories from Latin America and the Caribbean.</p>	
Belarus	June 2017 – May 2019	In relevant regional fora Belarus seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its entry into force.	
Belgium	June 2017 – May 2019	<p>Belgium, as a member of the EU, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.</p> <p>Belgium actively pleaded, within the EU, for securing the multilateral anchoring of the DPRK process, and securing a role for the CTBT within this process.</p>	
	May 2018	Belgium organized the meeting of the Executive Secretary with Members of the European Parliament during his visit to Brussels.	
European Union	June 2017 – May 2019	The EU raised the CTBT issue during the political dialogue meetings on non-proliferation and disarmament with key CTBT partners and different regional groups.	
Germany	27-28 November 2018	A regional CTBTO Youth Group meeting, hosted at the Foreign Office in Berlin, helped to raise awareness for the CTBT amongst the German speaking academic and NGO arms control community.	
Italy	June 2017- May 2019	As a Member State of the EU, Italy supported all relevant EU statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT, especially the EU Council Decisions 2015/1837 and 2018/298 on the EU support for the activities of CTBTO for the promotion of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Japan	July 2017	Japan hosted a regional conference to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty in Tokyo, inviting countries in the Asia Pacific region including China and Pakistan. At the conference, Mr Kiyoshi Odawara, then Parliamentary Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, read an opening statement on behalf of then Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, stressing the importance of signing and ratifying the CTBT and that of its entry into force.	
Madagascar	June 2017 – May 2019	During the reporting period, Madagascar participated actively in every CTBTO Youth Group activity.	
Mexico	July 2017 - July 2018	Mexico hosted the fourth and fifth annual summer school courses on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation for diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean, which addressed Treaty related issues.	
New Zealand	June 2017 – May 2019	New Zealand provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	November 2018	New Zealand hosted the Executive Secretary, and discussed Pacific Island countries' membership of the Treaty. New Zealand undertook to explore ways to assist the CTBTO in promoting the Treaty in the region. New Zealand arranged for the Executive Secretary to conduct media outreach and he addressed the New Zealand Institute for International Affairs in Wellington.	
Portugal	June 2017 - May 2019	Portugal, as a member of the EU, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
Romania	August 2017 – November 2018	Discussions and meetings to jointly organize an infrasound regional training course, in the framework of the capacity building programme and training activities between the National Institute for Earth Physics (NIEP) and PTS staff were held in Romania. Two letters of intention expressing the Romanian NDCs strong willingness to host a regional infrasound analysis workshop and training for NDCs have been sent to the Chief of the Capacity Building and Training Section (in February 2018) and to the Director of the International Data Centre (in November 2018).	
	November 2018	In November 2018, the PTS announced the organization of the NDC Intermediate Level Infrasound Data Analysis Training, from 15 to 19 July 2019 in Bucharest, Romania. The co-organizers of the training course are the Government of Romania and NIEP.	NIEP carried out the preparatory activities in support of PTS for organizing the course.