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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report by the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 10 of its resolution 63/87 entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that had ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so requested it and to submit such a report to the Assembly at its sixty-fourth session.
2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/64/50.



Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty^a

June 2008-May 2009

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) activities relating to annex 2 States			
Australia	June 2008-May 2009	In relation to the remaining Annex 2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China, Indonesia and the United States of America	
	November 2008	Australia supported a Treaty workshop in Indonesia to promote the security and scientific benefits of the Treaty, including by sending experts to make presentations at the workshop	
Austria	June 2008-May 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in promoting ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	
Canada	June 2008-May 2009	At various times in 2008 and 2009, officials of the Government of Canada had bilateral meetings with representatives of the Governments of China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel and the United States of America. Seizing the opportunity presented by those meetings, Canada urged the Governments to ratify the Treaty and stressed the importance that Canada attaches to its entry into force	

^a The present report 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.

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Czech Republic	June 2008-May 2009	The Czech Republic, on a national basis, conducted outreach activities to promote further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty with a focus on the nine remaining Annex 2 States, and included entry into force in the agenda of all relevant meetings	
France	June 2008-May 2009	France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty	
Germany	June 2008-May 2009	Germany reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and urged its ratification, in particular by remaining Annex 2 States in high-level bilateral talks and relevant multilateral forums	
Ireland	June 2008-May 2009	In bilateral meetings and public statements, Ireland encouraged Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so	
	April 2009	Following a speech by President Obama of the United States in Prague on 5 April, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland, Micheál Martin, issued a statement expressing his warm welcome for the commitment of the President to the immediate and aggressive pursuit of the Treaty by the United States	
Japan	November 2008-April 2009	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, including China, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Pakistan, to do so at the earliest opportunity	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Mexico	June 2008-May 2009	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having Annex 2 States, which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force	
	June 2008-May 2009	During bilateral consultations, Mexico urged Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so	
Netherlands	June 2008-May 2009	The former Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations in Vienna, Ambassador Jaap Ramaker, has been active as the Article XIV Special Representative since 2003 in promoting, on behalf of the ratifying States, entry into force of the Treaty, including signature and ratification by Annex 2 States. As Special Representative, Ambassador Ramaker has visited and will continue to visit Annex 2 States, both during bilateral visits and at multilateral conferences. The activities of the Special Representative are supported by the Netherlands, in close cooperation with the co-Chairs of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria and Costa Rica	
	June 2008-May 2009	The Netherlands emphasized the importance of signature and ratification to several Annex 2 States, including by distributing a book on the verification system and by financing a project aimed at spreading knowledge of the verification system among researchers, think tanks and non-governmental organizations	
New Zealand	June 2008-May 2009	New Zealand raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty with several Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it	

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Norway	June 2008-May 2009	Norway raised the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts, especially with Annex 2 States	
	June 2008-May 2009	Norway rendered financial support to the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre to promote reassessment of issues relating to the Treaty in the United States and to advocate for United States ratification of the Treaty	
Poland	July 2008	Poland pursued the matter of the entry into force of the Treaty during talks with India at the level of deputy minister for foreign affairs	
Portugal	June 2008-May 2009	In its bilateral contacts with all Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, Portugal urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	
Romania	June 2008-May 2009	Romania issued various statements to congratulate States that had ratified the Treaty and to raise awareness of its entry into force. In those statements, Romania seized the opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty and to urge all those States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay	
Russian Federation	June 2008-May 2009	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
Sweden	June 2008-May 2009	Sweden raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts (at the ministerial level and lower) with several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty	

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	February 2009	The Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna, Hans Lundborg, was elected Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2008. He undertook a journey to Washington, D.C., together with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission in February 2009. The purpose of the journey was to meet with the International Commission on Nuclear Non-Proliferation and with members of the United States Administration, congressional staff and representatives of civil society to highlight the importance of the ratification of the Treaty by the United States	
	March 2009	In his speech at the China Foreign Affairs University in Beijing, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Carl Bildt, emphasized the importance of a swift ratification of the Treaty in order to pave the way for a successful 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2008-May 2009	The United Kingdom took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the matter of the Treaty with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, most recently at the ministerial level with China, Israel, Indonesia and the United States	
1. Bilateral level			
1 (b) Activities relating to non-Annex-2 States			
Australia	June 2008-May 2009	In relation to the remaining non-Annex-2 States, Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various non-Annex-2 States, including Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, the Marshall	

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		Islands, Myanmar, Niue, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tonga	
	June 2008-May 2009	In bilateral engagements throughout the South Pacific and the Caribbean, Australia continued to encourage non-Annex-2 States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty	
Austria	June 2008-May 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria has been actively engaged in all relevant bilateral and multilateral forums to promote universalization of the Treaty	
France	June 2008-May 2009	France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty	
	25 November 2008	Welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Lebanon, ^b France called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Mexico	June 2008-May 2009	Mexico supported the efforts made by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization with the aim of having States which had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty do so as soon as possible in order to achieve its entry into force	
Netherlands	June 2008-May 2009	Ambassador Ramaker visited several non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, both during bilateral visits and at multilateral conferences. The activities of the Special Representative are supported by the Netherlands	

^b Lebanon ratified the Treaty on 21 November 2008.

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	June 2008-May 2009	The Netherlands emphasized to non-Annex-2 States, on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force, including in speeches by and during visits of the Minister for Foreign Affairs	
New Zealand	June 2008-May 2009	Wherever relevant, during bilateral occasions, New Zealand emphasized to non-Annex-2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force	
	June 2008-May 2009	New Zealand provided voluntary financial contributions to enable experts from non-Annex-2 developing States to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, thereby reiterating the universal character of the Treaty	
Peru	June 2008-May 2009	Peru emphasized on several occasions the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force. In this regard, Peru urged States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so. Peru also continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant bilateral meetings	
Portugal	June 2008-May 2009	In bilateral engagements with non-Annex-2 States, Portugal seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization	
	7 November 2008	In a public statement welcoming the ratification of the Treaty by Mozambique, ^c Portugal called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
	January-May 2009	In a démarche to the Government of Angola, Portugal urged Angola to ratify the Treaty	

^c Mozambique ratified the Treaty on 4 November 2008.

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Russian Federation	June 2008-May 2009	In the framework of its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation persistently called upon them to join the Treaty as soon as possible	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5 February 2009	The Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom launched a nuclear policy paper (“Lifting the nuclear shadow”), which noted the importance of bringing the Treaty into force	
	17 March 2009	The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom called on all States to sign and ratify the Treaty, when opening the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Conference in London	
	March 2009	The United Kingdom funded a visit to the headquarters of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna by experts from Trinidad and Tobago in order to promote signature and ratification of the Treaty	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Australia	June-September 2008	As a member of the “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, Australia helped organize the ministerial meeting on the Treaty that was held in New York on 24 September 2008. Australia was active in helping to negotiate the joint ministerial statement for the meeting and conducted a number of consultations in both Vienna and New York	
	June 2008-May 2009	Australia helped to support the work of the International Commission on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. This included facilitating a meeting in April 2009 in Vienna between the former	

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		Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Gareth Evans, and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	June 2008-May 2009	Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and played a leading role among signatory States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to develop the regime. Australia also continued to lobby for a programme-driven budget to ensure that the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission was given the necessary political and financial support to complete its mandate	
	June 2008-May 2009	Australia issued various press statements and media releases to congratulate States that had ratified the Treaty and to promote awareness for its entry into force	
	May 2008	Australia facilitated a visit by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to Australia to meet with the Minister for Foreign Affairs so as to discuss how best to promote the Treaty and support the continued build-up of the verification regime. Australia organized the media statements and press interviews and facilitated meetings between the Executive Secretary and various strategic institutes to raise awareness of the Treaty	
	May 2008	Australia provided a voluntary contribution to support the international scientific studies project on the capabilities of the Treaty verification regime	
	September 2008	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Stephen Smith, chaired the ministerial meeting on	

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		the Treaty in New York. The joint ministerial statement arising from the meeting was signed by over 90 States. Mr. Smith also conducted various media and public relations activities on the margins of the meeting to promote its entry into force	
	February-May 2009	Ambassador Peter Shannon, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for 2009, commenced consultations and negotiations on a number of matters being considered by the Commission in 2009, including the draft programme and budget for 2010	
	February-May 2009	Australia, in its capacity as Chair of the “Vienna Group of Ten”, conducted activities in advance of, and during, the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to encourage States that had not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	April 2009	Australia sent the Deputy Chair of the Senate Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade to meet with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna to discuss how best to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and continue the development of the verification regime	
	April 2009	Australia co-sponsored a resolution entitled “Advancing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: the role of parliaments”, promoting nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing	

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		the entry into force of the Treaty, at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Addis Ababa	
Austria	June 2008-May 2009	In its capacity as co-Chair of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Austria actively engaged in all relevant bilateral and multilateral forums to promote universalization of the Treaty	
	September 2008	Austria, in cooperation with Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, initiated a ministerial meeting on the Treaty, held on the margins of the General Assembly, in New York on 24 September 2008. The meeting, which was attended by high-ranking representatives of over 90 States and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the United Nations Ambassador for Peace, Michael Douglas, and the former United States Defense Secretary, William Perry, also raised wider public awareness about the importance of the Treaty for the international security architecture	
Canada	September 2008	Canada co-hosted with Austria, Australia, Costa Rica, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands a “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” ministerial meeting, held on the margins of the General Assembly in New York on 24 September 2008. A Joint Ministerial Statement in support of the Treaty and its entry into force was issued at the meeting, which that endorsed by over 90 States	
	October 2008	Canada facilitated the attendance of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization at the opening ceremony of the Francophonie summit held in Quebec City on	

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		17 October 2008, with a view to providing the Executive Secretary with an opportunity to engage with political leaders from States that had yet to ratify the Treaty	
	December 2008	Canada voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 63/87 (“Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”), 63/73 (“Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”) and 63/58 (“Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”), all of which call for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty	
Czech Republic	September 2008	The Czech Republic participated in the fourth ministerial meeting, held in New York, to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and endorsed its joint ministerial statement	
France	June 2008-May 2009	In relevant multilateral forums (e.g. the United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament and the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons), France seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
	24 September 2008	France played an active role in the ministerial meeting in support of the Treaty held in New York. The joint ministerial statement includes a call upon all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay, in particular those whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, as well as the commitment to make the Treaty a focus of attention at the highest political levels and to take measures with a view to facilitating the signature and ratification process	
	5 December 2008	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, France sent a letter to the	

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		Secretary-General of the United Nations on the proposals of the European Union in the field of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, calling for universalization of the Treaty and completion of the verification regime	
	8 December 2008	France played an active role in the inaugural conference of the “Global Zero” initiative held in Paris and called for a prompt entry into force of the Treaty	
Germany	24 September 2008	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier, attended the ministerial meeting on the Treaty in New York and delivered a keynote address. Mr Steinmeier also called for the entry into force of the Treaty in various other public appearances, speeches and articles	
	30 January 2009	Germany hosted an international conference in Berlin on “New imperatives and openings for a nuclear-weapons-free world”, where Ambassador Jaap Ramaker was invited to deliver a speech and where the prospects for the entry into force of the Treaty were discussed	
	4 February 2009	In a joint article with the President of France, Nicolas Sarkozy, on 4 February 2009 on security policy, the Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, welcomed the commitment of the United States to the ratification of the Treaty	
	April 2009	In April 2009, Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty in an article entitled “Fresh momentum for disarmament”, published in <i>Spectrum</i> , the magazine of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	June 2008-May 2009	Germany assisted the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the	

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		Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in its outreach efforts by providing a cost-free expert for its Public Information Section for the period of August 2008 to August 2009	
Italy	June 2008-May 2009	Italy organized or co-organized a number of seminars and workshops aimed at promoting the Treaty, including a conference on the “Disarmament and non-proliferation regime” on 22 August 2008 in Erice, through the Majorana Foundation; a brainstorming conference on “Nuclear non-proliferation and the rise in demand of nuclear civil power” held on 9 December 2008 at the Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C.; and a conference on “Overcoming nuclear dangers”, sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, held on 16 and 17 April 2009 in Rome	
		On the occasion of the above-mentioned conferences in Washington D.C. and Rome, bilateral meetings were held between the Director-General for Political Cooperation, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	November 2008-May 2009	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy entered into agreements with the Superior Institute for Environmental Protection and Research on 12 November 2008 and with the Institute for New Technologies, Energy and Environment on 26 January 2009, with the aim of strengthening the activities of the national data centre and its links with the International Data Centre of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
Japan	24 September 2008	Japan took the initiative in co-organizing the fourth ministerial meeting on the Treaty, held in	

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		New York, and supported the joint ministerial statement adopted at the meeting	
	January-March 2009	Japan invited seismology experts from relevant countries to its training course and provided them with up-to-date information on relevant technologies and knowledge in the field of global seismological observation	
Mexico	June 2008-May 2009	Mexico participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary bodies, as well as in consultations aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and at reinforcing the verification regime to become fully effective	
	2 December 2008	Mexico co-sponsored resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly at its sixty-third session	
Netherlands	June 2008-May 2009	As one of the founding members of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Netherlands emphasized the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty on many occasions, including during interventions in the sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	
	June 2008-May 2009	The financial support provided by the Netherlands enabled technical experts from developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna. This has strengthened the universal character of the Commission and capacity-building in developing countries	

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New Zealand	24 September 2008	New Zealand formally supported the joint ministerial statement on the Treaty, which appealed to all States to make maximum efforts towards achieving the entry into force of the Treaty	
	2 December 2008	New Zealand co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-third session	
	February-May 2009	As member of the “Vienna Group of Ten” and a participant in its activities in advance of and during the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, New Zealand co-authored a paper emphasizing the need for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and calling on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify it as soon as possible	
	10 April 2009	A New Zealand parliamentary delegation supported the resolution of the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union entitled “Advancing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: the role of parliaments”, which called upon parliaments of all States, and of the remaining Annex 2 States in particular, which had not yet signed and ratified the Treaty, to exert pressure on their Governments to do so	
Norway	June 2008-May 2009	Norway supported resolutions in the General Assembly encouraging all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the General Assembly, in the International Atomic Energy Agency and in statements related to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	

State	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
	26 February 2009	The book <i>Nuclear Test Ban: Converting Political Visions to Reality</i> by authors from Sweden, the Netherlands and Norway, with a joint foreword by the Foreign Ministers of those countries, was launched in Vienna	
	24 March 2009	The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment organized a conference in Oslo, in cooperation with the authorities in Norway and Kazakhstan, on nuclear disarmament, which also addressed the Treaty	
Peru	June 2008-May 2009	Peru continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums	
Philippines	24 September 2008	The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Alberto G. Romulo, and other foreign ministers issued a joint ministerial statement on the Treaty at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, reaffirming their support for the Treaty	
	February 2009	The Philippines gave its consent to be included in the list of ratifiers of the Treaty, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 24 and 25 September 2009 in New York	
	April 2009	During the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held from 5 to 10 April 2009 in Addis Ababa, the Philippine delegation supported the resolution on “Advancing nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, and securing the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: the role of parliaments”, which the Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union adopted by consensus	

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Poland	September 2008	Poland took part in the fourth ministerial meeting on the Treaty, held on the margins of the General Assembly in New York. Poland also supported the adoption of the joint ministerial statement regarding the entry into force of the Treaty	
	2 December 2008	Poland co-sponsored and supported the General Assembly resolution on the entry into force of the Treaty	
	April-May 2009	At the Council of the European Union working-level meeting on non-proliferation and disarmament, Poland participated in the elaboration on the position of the European Union at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, including the joint statement of the European Union in the general debate. The statement emphasized the urgency of the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the usefulness of the International Monitoring System, including for the creation of a natural disaster warning system, as envisaged in the Treaty	
Portugal	June 2008-May 2009	In relevant multilateral forums, Portugal stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty	
Republic of Korea	24 September 2008	The Republic of Korea participated in the fourth ministerial meeting on the Treaty, held in New York, and supported the joint ministerial statement adopted at the meeting	
	6-10 October 2008	The Republic of Korea hosted the joint regional technical programme for station operators and national data centre technical staff, which targeted operators of International Monitoring System stations and national data centre personnel	

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	16 October 2008	In its statement during the First Committee of the General Assembly and the sixty-third session of the Assembly, the Republic of Korea emphasized the need for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay, in particular those whose ratification was needed for its entry into force. The Republic of Korea also stressed the importance of maintaining a moratorium on nuclear testing until the entry into force of the Treaty	
	8-16 November 2008	The Republic of Korea hosted a regional on-site inspection introductory course to familiarize participants with the Treaty on-site inspection regime. Welcoming remarks were delivered by the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	
	24-26 November 2008	The Republic of Korea organized the seventh Republic of Korea-United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues, held in Seoul. A presentation was given on the effectiveness of the Treaty system, and the need for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty was re-emphasized	
	2 December 2008	The Republic of Korea voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/87	
	4 May 2009	In its statement at the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Republic of Korea emphasized the prompt entry into force of the Treaty and called upon States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay	

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Romania	June 2008-May 2009	In relevant multilateral forums, Romania seized every opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
	June 2008-May 2009	Romania stressed, on all relevant international occasions, the importance of achieving universality of the Treaty and emphasizing the importance of its entry into force	
	June 2008-May 2009	Romania co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the Assembly at its sixty-third session	
	June 2008-May 2009	Romania fully supported European Union statements at United Nations meetings calling for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty	
	June 2008-May 2009	Romania regularly participated in all meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and its subsidiary organs, as well as in all consultations aimed at promoting the Treaty and its entry into force	
	June 2008-May 2009	Romania continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime, as illustrated by the following: the Romanian national data centre participated in the tests organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization for the assessment of national data centres in 2008; Romanian experts contributed to the elaboration of on-site inspection manuals; and the Romanian national data centre participated in the activity of the International Data Centre by submitting the relevant information	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	24 September 2008	Romania actively participated in the fourth ministerial meeting, held in New York, in support of the Treaty and associated itself with the joint ministerial statement	
Russian Federation	June 2008-May 2009	The Russian Federation continued to pursue a policy of principle aimed at the universalization of the Treaty and participated actively in practical implementation of the measures to promote its entry into force, adopted at the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty	
	June 2008-May 2009	The Russian Federation continued to interact with all interested States within the United Nations and other international organizations and multilateral forums in order to turn the Treaty into a working instrument of international law	
	24 September 2008	The Russian Federation took part in the “Friends of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” ministerial meeting in New York on 24 September 2008	
	2 December 2008	The Russian Federation supported and co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted on 2 December 2008	
	January-May 2009	Together with other States that have ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation undertook efforts to prepare and successfully conduct the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, to be held in New York in September 2009	
Sweden	June 2008-May 2009	Sweden stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in all relevant multilateral forums	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	June-December 2008	Sweden supported the international scientific studies initiative, launched by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, through the project entitled “Global participation in the international scientific studies of the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Verification System”. Furthermore, the Swedish Defence Research Agency was given the lead concerning noble gas detection in the project. The Government of Sweden has supported the work by the Swedish Defence Research Agency in this regard	
	January-May 2009	Sweden contributed to the project of the Center on International Cooperation of New York University, entitled “Treaty ratification by remaining Annex 2 States”. The project aims to find out how civil society perceives the Treaty, through discussions and studies carried out in the Annex 2 States that have not yet ratified the Treaty. The project attempts to identify steps that the interlocutors perceive as important to their respective States in order to ratify the Treaty	
Turkey	June 2008-May 2009	Turkey provided a contribution as a donor country for financing the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, within the context of the pilot project	
	December 2008	Turkey co-sponsored resolution 63/87, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly	
	October 2008	Turkey voted in favour of resolution 63/73, entitled “Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”, which was	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
		adopted during the sixty-third session of the General Assembly	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	September 2008	The Foreign Office Minister, Kim Howells, participated in the ministerial meeting on the Treaty, held on the margins of the General Assembly, and supported the adoption of the joint ministerial statement	
	January 2009	A parliamentary delegation from the United Kingdom visited Vienna for discussions with the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization on prospects for the entry into force of the Treaty and other related issues	
	April 2009	The delegation from the United Kingdom participated actively in the drafting and adoption of a resolution on the Treaty at the 120th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, held in Addis Ababa	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (b) Regional			
Australia	May 2009	Australia supported a capacity-building workshop organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and held in Palau for States from the Pacific, including by sending experts to make a presentation at the workshop	
Austria	June 2008-May 2009	Austria sponsored several regional workshops and conferences related to the Treaty in the Caribbean and Pacific regions	
	29-30 September 2008	Jointly with Costa Rica, Austria organized a regional ministerial meeting on the Treaty in San José	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Czech Republic	July 2008-May 2009	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Czech Republic conducted outreach activities to promote further signatures and ratifications of the Treaty, with a focus on the nine remaining Annex 2 States, and included the entry into force of the Treaty as an agenda item of all relevant meetings	
	September 2008	The Czech Republic, together with France and Sweden as the “Troika” (three consecutive Presidencies of the European Union), launched the action plan to support the entry into force of the Treaty, as approved by the Council of the European Union, which focuses on signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by the nine remaining Annex 2 States	
	February-March 2009	During its Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the Czech Republic prepared letters (from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic) to all remaining Annex 2 States whose ratification was needed for the entry into force of the Treaty, which were handed over in “Troika” démarches	
	April 2009	Under the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a Council Statement in support of the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization was approved, calling on all signatory States to participate in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York in September 2009 at a ministerial or higher level	
	April 2009	Under the Czech Presidency of the Council of the European Union, a working paper on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date/period</i>	<i>Activities and context</i>	<i>Comments</i>
		2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was adopted	
France	September 2008	During the French Presidency, the Council of the European Union approved an action plan for the promotion and entry into force of the Treaty	
	8 and 9 December 2008	During the French Presidency, the Council of the European Union adopted a declaration on the reinforcement of international security, calling, in particular, for universalization of the Treaty and the completion of the verification regime, as well as Council conclusions on the new lines for action of the European Union to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, envisaging in particular new diplomatic steps to promote the entry into force of the Treaty	
Mexico	3 June 2008	Mexico supported the adoption of resolution AG/RES. 2359 (XXXVIII-O/08), entitled “Inter-American Support for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was approved by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States during its thirty-eighth regular session	
	December 2008	Mexico supported the initiative presented at the European Council in Brussels entitled “Declaration on the reinforcement of international security” stressing universality of the Treaty, the completion of the build-up of the verification regime and the earliest possible dismantling of all nuclear testing facilities in a way that was transparent and accessible to the international community	
Netherlands	June 2008-May 2009	The Netherlands contributed to the European Union joint action in support of the Treaty. The joint action focused on the verification system, including technical assistance to signatory States	

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		in Africa to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty monitoring and verification system	
New Zealand	April 2009	New Zealand delivered a statement on behalf of the South Pacific Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone at the April 2009 meeting of focal points, held in Mongolia. The statement encouraged the entry into force of Treaty as a matter of urgency	
Philippines	June 2008-May 2009	At the regional level, the Philippines notably manifested its support for nuclear non-proliferation through the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone, whose plan of action was adopted during the Philippine chairmanship of the Commission of the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in 2007, and the Philippines has been supporting it since then. The plan of action recognizes the importance for members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and their partners, of the accession to international instruments, such as the Treaty	
Portugal	June 2008-May 2009	At relevant occasions, Portugal called on the Portuguese-speaking countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so without further delay	
Romania	June 2008-May 2009	Within the framework of the European Union, Romania supported all démarches and initiatives aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty	
Sweden	June 2008-May 2009	Ambassador Bjorn Scale, of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, was engaged in the efforts of the three successive Presidencies of the Council of the European Union (France, Czech Republic and Sweden) to promote the Treaty. For example, a statement was adopted by the General Affairs and External Relations Council on 27 April 2009 in this regard	

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Turkey	1 and 2 July 2008	Turkey hosted the “Cross-regional workshop for CTBTO international cooperation”, which was held in Istanbul	