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**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force  
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**  
23 September 2021

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND  
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (L) OF THE  
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2019 CONFERENCE ON  
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY  
IN THE PERIOD JUNE 2019 - MAY 2021**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (l) of the Final Declaration of the 2019 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 outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and other States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and other States Signatories*".

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.

**1. BILATERAL LEVEL**

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<i>I (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Argentina	June 2019 – May 2021	<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 Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jorge Marcelo Faurie, continued to serve as a member of the Group of Eminent Persons whose work consists of bringing issues related to the Treaty to the forefront of the international agenda and working/promoting (towards) its universalization.</p>	
Australia	2020-21	Australia’s nomination of and support for the election of Dr Robert Floyd as Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) offered opportunities for bilateral discussions with all Annex II States Signatories on promoting the CTBT and encouraging adherence to it.	
Austria	June 2019 – May 2021	<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>Austria advocated strengthening the norm against nuclear testing, conducted outreach on ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) and concurrent CTBT accession.</p> <p>Austria, together with the European External Action Service (EEAS), and other European Union (EU) Member States conducted outreach supporting the CTBT’s entry into force.</p> <p>Through the Austrian member’s participation in the Group of Eminent Persons, Austria supported the work of the Group to promote the Treaty in Annex 2 States.</p>	
Belarus	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	Belgium, both bilaterally and as member of the EU, has been an active advocate of the CTBT, and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its early entry into force.	

Canada	March 2021	<p>Canada and Belgium collaborated on the Forensic Radionuclide Event Analysis and Reconstruction (FREAR) project. This radionuclide event analysis software strengthens the verifiability of the International Monitoring System (IMS), thereby ultimately supporting the entry into force of the CTBT.</p> <p>Canada participated in consultations with Switzerland and South Africa on noble gas background measurements. Mobile noble gas systems help verify the accuracy of the CTBTO's monitoring systems.</p>	
Chile	June 2019 – May 2021	Chile used every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage the prompt signature and ratification of the CTBT by Annex 2 States.	
Holy See	June 2019 – May 2021	The Holy See took every appropriate opportunity to encourage the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with Annex 2 States	
Italy	June 2019 – May 2021	Italy – both bilaterally and as a Member State of the EU – has always been a staunch supporter and an active advocate of the CTBT). In this regard, Italy seized every suitable bilateral opportunity to insist on the need for the CTBT to enter into force and to promote its prompt signature and ratification by remaining Annex 2 States.	
Japan	June 2019 – May 2021	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Kazakhstan	June 2019 – May 2021	Kazakhstan has been an active advocate of the CTBT and raised systematically in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, including at a high level when appropriate, the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty to achieve its prompt entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	In bilateral contracts with Annex 2 States, the Russian Federation continued to stress the importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT and urged them to sign and/or ratify the Treaty without delay to achieve this objective.	
Slovenia	June 2019 – May 2021	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.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Switzerland	June 2019 – May 2021	In relevant bilateral contacts, Switzerland called on Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT to do so without further delay in order to achieve an early entry into force of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2019 – June 2021	The UK took every opportunity to raise this issue in relevant bilateral engagements, where appropriate, with Annex 2 States. This included lobbying for signature and/or ratification of the CTBT.	
<b><i>1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex-2 States</i></b>			
Argentina	June 2019 – May 2021	Argentina took advantage of every opportunity to reiterate in all relevant forums the need for the Treaty to enter into force as soon as possible and for all States to adhere to it without preconditions.	
Australia	2019 – 20	Australia is engaging bilaterally with Timor-Leste on advancing its ratification	
	2020 – 21	Australia is engaging bilaterally with Tonga on advancing its signature and ratification  Australia's nomination of and support for the election of Dr Robert Floyd as Executive Secretary of the CTBTO has offered numerous opportunities for bilateral discussions on promoting the CTBT and encouraging adherence to it. In addition to engagement by Australia's candidate with most Vienna-based CTBTO missions, outreach has included around 70 countries through their representatives in New York, Geneva, Berlin and Canberra. Australian diplomatic posts engaged with host governments in around 175 countries on the importance of the CTBT as part of the election campaign.	
Austria	June 2019 – May 2021	Austria, in its bilateral contacts with the remaining non-Annex-2 States, stressed the importance of the signature and the ratification of the CTBT and the TPNW.	
Belarus	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	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.	
Canada	June 2019 – May 2021	Canada continued work with Kazakhstan to build, install, and operationalize a radionuclide detection station that will be established as a Cooperating National Facility for the IMS. This station will address gaps in the IMS' coverage thereby enhancing the effectiveness of the CTBT. The radionuclide equipment was delivered to the Kazakh National Nuclear Centre in December 2020. The project will be completed when COVID-19 related travel restrictions permit in-person engagement.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Chile	June 2019 – May 2021	Chile 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.	
Holy See	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	In all relevant fora, Italy – both bilaterally and as a Member State of the EU – 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 2019 – May 2021	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex-2 States.	
Kazakhstan	June 2019 – May 2021	Kazakhstan 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.	
New Zealand	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	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 2019 – May 2021	In bilateral contacts with States that have not yet joined the CTBT the Russian Federation stressed the importance of the universalization of the CTBT and called upon those States to sign/ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	February 2021	Press statements welcoming signing and ratification of the CTBT by Cuba and ratification of the Treaty by the Comoros islands were published on the web site of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.	
Slovenia	June 2019 – May 2021	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 Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2019 – June 2021	The UK continued to raise CTBT issues in bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States, including the importance of entry into force.	
	June 2019 – January 2020	The UK supported EU dialogues and activities until January 2020.	

## 2. MULTILATERAL LEVEL

<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Argentina	June 2019 – May 2021	<p>Argentina, both in its national capacity and as a member of regional groups, has reiterated in various international forums its support for the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the Treaty’s early entry into force.</p> <p>Argentina participated in the eleventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (September 2019), reaffirming at the highest 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 continued work on completing its national segment of the IMS and its agreement with the CTBTO regarding the facilities envisaged by the Treaty.</p>	
Australia	2019 – 2021	Australia is a regular and ongoing advocate for universalization of the CTBT in its multilateral engagement, evidenced in particular by its lead sponsorship of an annual First Committee resolution, co-chairing of the Friends of the CTBT grouping, advocacy within the Conference on Disarmament and work within the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) – including as Chair from 2019-2020.	
Austria	June 2019 – May 2021	Austria consistently called for CTBT- and TPNW signature and ratification at relevant meetings - the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, the Conference on Disarmament, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and other meetings, including at the International Days against Nuclear Testing and for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.	
Belarus	September 2019	Belarus attended the eleventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty. In its statement at the conference, Belarus urged all States who had not signed or ratified the CTBT to undertake all necessary steps to ensure its entry into force as soon as possible. Belarus also supported the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	
	December 2019	Belarus voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 74/78 “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” of 12 December 2019.	
	November 2020	Belarus joined the consensus on the United Nations General Assembly resolution 75/13 “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization” of 23 November 2020.	

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Belarus (cont.)	December 2020	Belarus voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 75/87 “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” of 7 December 2020.	
Belgium	June 2019 – May 2021	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 (the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations Office for Disarmament (UNODA), NPT) to highlight the importance and the role of the CTBT within the international non-proliferation architecture.	
Canada	June and July 2019	Canada attended informal consultations in preparation for the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty conference in New York in September 2019.	
	September 2019	Canada attended the 2019 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	June- July 2020	Canada attended the 54th Session of the Preparatory Commission and strongly advocated for the CTBT as an essential building block of the international non-proliferation and disarmament architecture.	
	August 2020	Canada participated in social media efforts advocating for the CTBT’s entry into force on the International Day against Nuclear Tests.	
	October 2020	Canada joined the “Friends of the CTBT” to issue a video calling for a permanent ban on nuclear weapons testing.	
	October 2020	At the United Nations General Assembly’s 75th First Committee Session, Canada advocated for the CTBT’s entry into force in its general debate statement.	
	December 2020	During the 55th Session of the Preparatory Commission, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to the CTBT, stating that the CTBT paves the way for a world free from nuclear weapons.	
	January 2021	Canada attended the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation “Strengthening the CTBT and Its Verification Regime” event, advocating for the entry into force of the CTBT as part of the larger global nuclear disarmament architecture. This included posts on social media, noting the fifteen monitoring stations and one radionuclide laboratory hosted in Canada.	
	February 2021	Canada congratulated Cuba on becoming the 185th country to sign and the 169th to ratify the CTBT, underscoring that the global community is one step closer to the entry into force.	
February 2021	Canada congratulated Comoros for becoming the 170th State to ratify the CTBT.		

	March 2021	Canada held leadership positions within the CTBTO's Working Group B (which examines verification issues), acted as Chairperson of the Joint Experts Group and acted as a Task Leader for National Data Centre (NDC) Issues and Capacity Building.	
Canada (cont.)	June 2021	Canada participated in the 56th Session of the Preparatory Commission, reaffirming its resolve to work with States Signatories to ensure the continued effectiveness of the CTBTO and achieve the CTBT's entry into force without further delay.	
Chile	June 2019 – May 2021	<p>On the occasion of the Article XIV conference, Chile along with other States Signatories, met in New York on 25 September 2019 to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the urgent entry into force of the CTBT. In that context, the vital importance and urgency of entry into force of the CTBT was reaffirmed.</p> <p>A web site for the Chilean NDC was created to present and promote to the public the Treaty and its importance to entry into force. Also, additional information regarding the potential use of data and products is available for the Chilean scientific community.</p> <p>Chile has also been represented in on-site inspection (OSI) activities and has nominated two persons for the OSI training cycles to become future inspectors and inspector assistants.</p>	
	October 2020	Chile continued to work on completing its national segment of the IMS and signed the Tsunami Warning Agreement with the Commission. The National Seismological Center of the University of Chile, responsible for the National Tsunami Warning System (SNAM), will be benefited by this agreement and together with the Chilean Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Service (SHOA) will provide useful technical information for a reliable tsunami warning alert.	
Finland	June 2019 – May 2021	<p>Finland fully supported all efforts by the EU to promote entry into force and universalization of the CTBT.</p> <p>Finland, as one of the Friends of the CTBT countries, actively participated in the groups' outreach efforts, including the joint video message by the Foreign Ministers of the Friends of the CTBT in September 2020, urging all States that have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the Treaty without any further delay.</p> <p>Finland participated in the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons with a high level representative.</p>	



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Holy See	September 2019	<p>At the General Assembly High-Level Plenary Meeting on the occasion of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, HE Archbishop Bernardito Auza, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, reaffirming that the Holy See strongly believes that no further nuclear explosive testing should take place again, urged the States whose ratifications are indispensable for the entry into force of the CTBT to ratify the Treaty.</p> <p>On the occasion of the eleventh Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, HE Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See and Head of the Holy See Delegation at the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, stated that the entry into force of the CTBT constitutes an opportunity for States to demonstrate wisdom, courageous leadership and a commitment to peace and the common good of all. In fact, nuclear weapons cannot create a stable and secure world; rather, the uneasy peace promised by nuclear deterrence has time and time again proved to be illusory. Consequently, the norms embodied in the United Nations Charter, arms control conventions, and other elements of international law represent an indispensable commitment to cooperative security as well as a juridical embodiment of a global ethic of responsibility, of which the entry into force of the CTBT would be one important manifestation.</p> <p>On the occasion of the United Nations General Assembly, HE Cardinal Pietro Parolin, stated that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the CTBT are both important steps toward a nuclear weapons-free world, as they are “moral commitments based on trust among States”. He argued that the deterioration of such trust imperils the achievement of true, lasting peace among nations and undermines the foundations of multilateralism in general.</p>	

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Holy See (cont.)	October 2019	<p>On the occasion of the First Committee: General and Complete Disarmament, HE Archbishop Bernardito Auza, reminded that Pope Francis called on the international community not to be beguiled by the false sense of security engendered by nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; rather, to base their security on universal fraternity and solidarity. He noted the need to take steps to reduce the prominence of nuclear weapons in global security, and urged all governments concerned to ratify the CTBT, so that it may finally enter into force as “a bulwark against the further development of nuclear weapons” as well as a necessary complement to the NPT.</p> <p>At the First Committee – Agenda Item 98: General and Complete Disarmament (Nuclear Weapons), HE Archbishop Bernardito Auza, stressed that humanity bears responsibility for the protection of Earth from the destructive power of nuclear weapons. He thus called on governments to elaborate new mechanisms of arms reduction leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons and general and complete disarmament, so that the human family might enjoy lasting peace. He regarded both the CTBT and TPNW as “vital pieces” in the nuclear disarmament architecture, as they complement one another toward achieving a world without nuclear weapons.</p> <p>At the Fourth Committee Agenda Item 48: Effects of Atomic Radiation, HE Archbishop Bernardito Auza, warned about the consequences following nuclear weapon testing, particularly in the atmosphere, and noted that nuclear tests have resulted in the largest cumulative dose of man-made radiation unleashed upon populations and the global environment. He therefore insisted that the non-proliferation framework must work tirelessly for a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as it does for nuclear disarmament. He urged the ratification of the CTBT on the part of States whose ratification is indispensable for its entry into force.</p>	

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Holy See (cont.)	August 2020	<p>On the occasion of the High-Level Virtual Meeting to Commemorate and Promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests, Monsignor Fredrik Hansen, Chargé d’Affaires a.i. at the Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to the United Nations, recalled that, during his visit to Hiroshima in November 2019, Pope Francis stated that “the use of atomic energy for purposes of war is today, more than ever, a crime not only against the dignity of human beings but against any possible future for our common home”. Msgr. Hansen thus regarded the CTBT as a force for preventing further tests, despite the lamentable fact that it has not yet entered into force. In this respect, he insisted that, while all States have an important role to play in achieving the ratifications, the eight, whose ratification is required, must be persuaded that national and international security will only be strengthened by the CTBT’s entry into force. He also emphasized that the obligation never again to test nuclear weapons is made all the more urgent in the context of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which further highlights the incongruity of pouring valuable resources into the maintenance of weapons of destruction while so many on this planet are struggling to survive.</p>	
	October 2020	<p>On the occasion of the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, HE Archbishop Paul Richard Gallagher, Secretary for the Holy See's Relations with States, stated that no State may claim an entitlement to weapons of mass destruction and reiterated Pope Francis’ condemnation not only regarding the use but also the possession of nuclear weapons. He noted the need to rebuild measures for non-proliferation, including the CTBT. He regarded to pursue the global reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons as a common mission and to use the resources saved to confront the situations of poverty, hunger, lack of healthcare and education and environmental degradation, further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>At the General Debate of the First Committee, HE Archbishop Gabriele Caccia, Permanent Observer of the Holy See to the United Nations, said that “whereas the current limitations on the arsenals of the two chief possessors of nuclear weapons were adopted nearly a decade ago, time has not been devoted to working out the next steps”. Thus, he spoke of “many issues for consideration”, such as the establishment of overall limits on a State’s weapons and delivery systems, constraints on the deployment of nuclear weapons, entry into force of the CTBT, and the verification of agreed undertakings. He underlined that progress towards complete disarmament should free up resources “that could be better used to benefit the integral development of peoples and protect the natural environment”.</p>	

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Italy	June 2019 – May 2021	Italy, both in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, engaged in diplomatic activities in support of the CTBT, adapting to the limited opportunities due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In particular, Italy repeatedly called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty in its statements in all relevant fora. Italy also actively participated in sessions of the Preparatory Commission and its Working Groups A and B and contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of the CTBT verification regime by facilitating the participation of experts in CTBTO meetings.	
	June 2019	Italy 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 2019 conference in Vienna. Italy actively participated to the “Promotion de l’Entrée en vigueur du TICE – Perspectives et Initiatives” roundtable and to the “Event to honour EU-CTBTO cooperation”.	
	September 2019	<p>Italy actively participated in the high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests (New York, 9 September 2019).</p> <p>Italy supported the Final Declaration adopted at the Article XIV conference in New York on 25 September 2019. In her statement, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Emanuela Del Re, 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.</p>	
	October 2019	Italy delivered a national statement at the United Nations General Assembly’s First Committee calling on all States that have not yet done so, in particular the remaining eight Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	
	December 2019	Italy’s strong support for the CTBT was reflected in its sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 74/78, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	
	January 2020	The Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament delivered a national statement in which he advocated for the prompt entry into force of the CTBT, calling on all States that have not yet done so, particularly the remaining eight Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	
	October 2020	Italy delivered a national statement at the United Nations General Assembly’s First Committee stressing the importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT as a crucial component of the global architecture of nuclear non-proliferation.	

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Italy (cont.)	December 2020	Italy's strong support for the CTBT was reflected in its sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 75/87, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	
	January 2021	The Permanent Representative of Italy to the Conference on Disarmament delivered a national statement highlighting the prompt entry into force of the CTBT as a key priority.	
Japan	September 2019	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Motegi Toshimitsu, participated in the Article XIV conference and reported on the efforts of Japan to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty. Minister Motegi also called for accelerating the efforts towards the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2019 - December 2020	Japan co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 74/78 and 75/87 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.	
	January 2020 - March 2020	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including from 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.	
	July 2020	Japan participated in the online discussion on "Continuing the push for the entry into force of the CTBT while strengthening the existing architecture" which was hosted by Netherlands and called for accelerating the efforts towards the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October 2020	Minister Motegi joined the video messages of the Foreign Ministers of the Friends of the CTBT and underscored that we must promote the entry into force of the CTBT and strengthen its monitoring capabilities to deter nuclear tests.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Kazakhstan (cont.)	28-29 August 2019	Kazakhstan together with UNODA hosted a seminar for all nuclear-weapons-free zones (NWFZ) to strengthen cooperation between them.	
	29 August 2019	<p>On the occasion of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, unanimously proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly on the initiative of Kazakhstan, the Executive Secretary of the CTBT and late Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) were awarded with the “Nazarbayev Prize for a Nuclear-Weapons-Free World and Global Security”. This Kazakhstan Prize honoured the contribution made to global nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament by the CTBTO and the IAEA.</p> <p>The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kazakhstan and the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO issued a joint statement inviting all States to take part in commemorating the International Day against Nuclear Tests and advance early entry into force of the CTBT.</p>	
	9 September 2019	Kazakhstan as initiator of the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the International Day against Nuclear Tests participated in a high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate and promote this International Day against Nuclear Tests. Kazakhstan called on all States to continue the moratoria on nuclear test explosions, urged those States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so without delay.	
	26 August 2020	During a high level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests the CTBTO Executive Secretary gave the First President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev and the former President of Finland Tarja Halonen a status of the “Champions of a Nuclear Test Free World for a Nuclear Weapons Free World”. This initiative is taken as part of the significant work undertaken by the Group of Eminent Persons.	
	March 2021	The representative of Kazakhstan was appointed as the Chair of the CTBT Working Group B for further strengthening the verification regime of the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Madagascar	June 2019 – May 2021	Madagascar took every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the CTBT to enter into force and to promote its signature and ratification by the remaining Annex 2 states.	
	June 2019	The CTBTO Youth Group member from Madagascar talked about the importance of the CTBT and the importance of sustainable development during the CTBT: Science and Technology 2019 conference.	
	October 2020	Madagascar participated to the virtual tabletop exercise for CTBTO Youth Group members	

New Zealand	June – September 2019	New Zealand actively engaged in consultations on drafting the Final Declaration of the Article XIV conference.	
	September 2019	New Zealand endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the eleventh Article XIV conference held in New York on 25 September.	
	October 2019	Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the annual Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty resolution at the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly’s 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.	
	February 2020	As a member of the Ministerial level Stockholm Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament, New Zealand endorsed Stepping Stones calling for all States to enhance efforts toward entry into force of the Treaty, including by Annex 2 States.	
	October 2020	Alongside Australia and Mexico, New Zealand was a core co-sponsor of the annual Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty resolution at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly’s 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.	
Paraguay	June 2019 – May 2021	Data analysis and publication of scientific articles. Active participation in Working Groups A and B of the Preparatory Commission. Update of the NDC with technicians from the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS). Participation and approval of technicians in seismic and infrasonic stations operation training organized by the PTS (online). Participation and approval of data analysis courses organized by PTS (online). Online participation in expert meetings organized by PTS.	
Portugal	June 2019 – May 2021	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.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Russian Federation	June 2019 – May 2021	In the United Nations and within other international fora, the Russian Federation continued to promote the importance of ensuring an urgent entry into force of the CTBT in accordance with its Article XIV and the need for the further universalization of the Treaty. The Russian Federation also conducted relevant outreach activities using mass media sources, social networks and academic platforms. The Russian Federation stressed the necessity for the United States of America to revise its negative policy with regard to the CTBT.	
	September 2019	The delegation of the Russian Federation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, S. Lavrov, participated in the eleventh Article XIV conference and supported its Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Treaty	
	June 2020	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Issued a press statement on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the CTBT’s ratification by the Russian Federation	
	December 2020	The Russian Federation supported the United Nations General Assembly resolution A/RES/75/87.	
Slovakia	June 2019 – May 2021	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 2019	Slovakia actively participated at a high level at the Article XIV conference in New York.	
	November 2020	Slovakia co-sponsored a resolution entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty Organization” adopted by consensus at the 75th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.	



<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Slovenia	September 2019	<p>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.</p> <p>At the 63rd 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 she called on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ratify the CTBT.</p>	
	October 2019	Slovenia delivered two national statements at the United Nations General Assembly's First Committee, highlighting the importance of the universalization of the CTBT. The EU statement was also delivered in support of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT. Slovenia also aligned with the statement of Broadly Like Minded (BLM) countries, that pointed out the importance of entry into force of the CTBT.	
	December 2019	Slovenia co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the CTBT, which called for universalization and signature or/and ratification by Annex 2 States.	
	February 2020	The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the high level segment of the Conference on Disarmament, calling upon all States, that have not yet done so to ratify the CTBT, in particular those whose ratification is needed for the Treaty to take effect.	
	September 2020	At the 64th Annual Regular Session of the IAEA General Conference, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement in which he called on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ratify the CTBT.	
	October 2020	At the United Nations General Assembly's First Committee, Slovenia, in its statement, called on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to ratify the CTBT. The EU statement was also delivered in support of the universalization and entry into force of the CTBT. Slovenia also aligned with the statement of BLM countries, that pointed out the importance of entry into force of the CTBT.	
	December 2020	Slovenia co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the CTBT, which called for universalization and signature or/and ratification by Annex 2 States.	
	February 2021	The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of Slovenia delivered a national statement at the high level segment of the Conference on Disarmament, emphasizing the importance of universalization of the CTBT.	
	May 2021, June 2020	Slovenia held bilateral consultations with two Annex 2 States on their CTBT ratification process.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Spain	June 2019	<p>The Deputy Director General for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Affairs of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation, participated as a guest panellist in a round table discussion, conducted in Spanish, on the theme “CTBT Civil and Scientific Applications and Capacity Building Programmes: a Global Good for the International Community”, held during the CTBT: Science and Technology 2019 conference. The purpose of these conferences is to broaden and strengthen the relationship between the scientific community and the political-diplomatic community with regard to the banning of nuclear tests; promote exchanges of knowledge and views; and provide a space for discussion on a wide range of topics relating to international non-proliferation in general, and the CTBTO verification regime in particular.</p> <p>Spain has continued to defend the urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums, including in all its statements made on the subject.</p>	
	June 2019 – July 2021	Spain participated in the Article XIV conference in New York and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Declaration.	
	September 2019	Spain joined 15 other countries in the Stockholm Initiative with a view to securing decisive advances in the control and reduction of nuclear weapons. The Stockholm Initiative advocates supporting the existing moratorium on nuclear testing and moving towards the entry into force of the CTBT through such measures as ongoing efforts to defend the Treaty, especially vis-à-vis States whose signature and ratification are needed for entry into force. Spain has participated actively in all ministerial meetings held to date (Stockholm, Berlin and Amman) and hosted the fourth Ministerial Meeting in Madrid.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Switzerland	June 2019 – May 2021	Switzerland underlined the importance of an early entry into force of the CTBT in various multilateral fora and called on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2019	Switzerland participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October and December 2019	Switzerland supported and was a sponsor of the \United Nations General Assembly CTBT resolution (74/78).	
	February 2020	As a participating State in the Stockholm Initiative, Switzerland pledged to promote enhanced efforts towards the long overdue entry into force of the CTBT and invited all States to uphold existing moratoria on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion.	
	October and December 2020	Switzerland supported and was a sponsor of the United Nations General Assembly CTBT resolution (75/87).	
	December 2020 – March 2021	Switzerland funded the organization of CTBTO Youth Group Building Bridges webinars aiming to increase the public awareness and visibility of the Treaty with a view to promoting its entry into force.	
Ukraine	June 2019 – May 2021	<p>Ukraine seized every opportunity, in particular within the Preparatory Commission forums, to voice its support for the universalization of the CTBT and actively promoted the vital need for the Treaty to come into force at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>Ukraine continuously stressed that the Treaty constitutes one of the most important international legal elements of the global security architecture in the field of nuclear arms limitation and urged the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the CTBT as soon as possible.</p> <p>Ukraine maintained and updated the overview of information regarding the CTBT on the public web site of the State Space Agency of Ukraine, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.</p>	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	25 September 2019	A United Kingdom Minister of State actively participated in the 2019 Article XIV conference, reaffirming the United Kingdom’s high level support for the CTBT.	
	October 2019, October 2020	The United Kingdom made statements to the 74th and 75th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly’s First Committee supporting entry into force of the Treaty.	
	October 2019, October 2020	The United Kingdom co-sponsored the CTBT resolution, promoting entry into force, at the 74th and 75th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly’s First Committee.	
	23 March 2021	A United Kingdom Minister of State delivered a speech at the Conference on Disarmament, underlining the United Kingdom’s support for the CTBT.	

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland(cont.)	19 April 2021	The United Kingdom issued a joint statement with the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors Group underlining the importance of entry into force of the CTBT.	
	14 June 2021	The United Kingdom and NATO Allies issued a joint NATO Heads of State and Government Communiqué at the 2021 Brussels Summit underlining the importance of entry into force of the CTBT.	
	Ongoing	The United Kingdom issued a draft National Report outlining progress on United Kingdom obligations under the NPT over the last 5 years. This report included strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT.	
	Ongoing	The United Kingdom continued to be involved in the Group of Eminent Persons with two representatives.	
<b>2 (b). Regional</b>			
Argentina	June 2019 – May 2021	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.	
Australia	September 2019	Australia worked with the CTBTO to promote signatures and ratifications of the CTBT by States in the pacific region at a meeting of the International Parliamentary Union in Wellington, New Zealand.	
	December 2020	At the first meeting of States Parties to the Treaty of Rarotonga, Australia urged all nations that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT.	
Belarus	June 2019 – May 2021	In relevant regional fora Belarus seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its entry into force.	
Belgium	June 2019 – May 2021	Belgium, as a member of the EU, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
Chile	June 2019 – May 2021	In 2019, Chile oversaw the coordination of the Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) in the United Nations Office at Vienna. In this context, Chile promoted the support of CTBT entry into force, in many countries of the GRULAC (at the 52nd and 53 <sup>rd</sup> Sessions of the Preparatory Commission). Chile recalled the Special Declaration on the 20 years of openness to signature of the CTBT, adopted by the Heads of State of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States in 2016. Chile stressed the importance and urgency of the entry into force of the CTBT and urged those Annex 2 States of the Treaty, to accelerate the process of signing and/or ratifying that instrument without further delay (CTBT/PC-53/NAT.4 and CTBT/PC-52/NAT.11).	

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Italy	June 2019 – May 2021	Italy, as a Member State of the EU, actively supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT. Italy also actively supported the EU Council Decision 2020/901 on EU support to the CTBTO's activities to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities, in the framework of the implementation of EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.  Italy also actively supported EU demarches in support of further ratifications of the CTBT.	
New Zealand	June 2019 – May 2021	New Zealand provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	August 2019	New Zealand assisted in the attendance and participation of Executive Secretary Lassina Zerbo in the 50th Pacific Islands Forum in Tuvalu to promote the Treaty amongst Pacific Island States. New Zealand also assisted in securing language in the Forum's public communique urging Forum members to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
Paraguay	June 2019 – May 2021	Various outreach activities receiving delegations and schools at the national level.  Operation and maintenance of IMS stations.	
Peru	June 2019 – May 2021	Peru continued its active support for the Treaty by operating continuously, including during the global pandemic time, the Peruvian NDC and its AS78-NNA (Lima) and AS77-ATAH (Cajamarca) stations. The Peruvian seismic monitoring activities were coordinated by Instituto Geofísico del Perú.	
Portugal	June 2019 – May 2021	Portugal, as a member of the EU, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the EU in support of the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	June 2019 – May 2021	In contacts at the regional level the Russian Federation stressed the importance of promoting the CTBT and efforts towards its universalization.	
	February 2021	Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization issued a joint statement in which, inter alia, it was mentioned with concern that the CTBT had not entered into force and called upon the remaining eight countries of the Annex 2 states to accede to the Treaty and to sign/ratify it without delay.	