

6 September 2013

English Only

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**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force  
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**  
New York, 27 September 2013

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND  
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (I) OF THE  
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2011 CONFERENCE ON  
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY  
IN THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2011 – AUGUST 2013**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (i) of the Final Declaration of the 2011 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 States Signatories, and to maintain an updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and States Signatories for this purpose on its public web site, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, activities undertaken at the bilateral level, and Part II, activities undertaken at the multilateral level. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Albania	September 2011–April 2013	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	September 2011–May 2013	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by China and the United States of America, which included a visit to China by Ambassador Peter Woolcott, Chair-Designate of the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. Australia also regularly promoted ratification of the Treaty among the other remaining Annex 2 States.	
Austria	September 2011–August 2013	Austria took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty and consistently encouraged further steps towards nuclear disarmament.	
Belgium	September 2011–May 2013	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and systematically raised in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States at the appropriate level the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2012–May 2013	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
	24 January 2013	In the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the 6th Brazil–European Union Summit, a shared commitment to the entry into force of the Treaty was also expressed.	
Bulgaria	September 2011–August 2013	Bulgaria took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States – in particular the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India and Pakistan – to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty and urged them to do so without delay, stressing the importance of the Treaty as essential to advancing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.	
Costa Rica	September 2011–August 2013	Costa Rica, in its capacity as Vice-Chair and Chair of the Preparatory Commission (2011 and 2012 respectively), took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Cyprus	September 2012	Cyprus, on behalf of the European Union, delivered a démarche to the Islamic Republic of Iran supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Estonia	September 2011–May 2013	Estonia raised the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force during bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States, including at a high level.	
Finland	June 2012–May 2013	Finland took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	

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Hungary	September 2011–May 2013	Hungary raised the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in its bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with several Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, such as Egypt, China, India, Iran and Pakistan.	
Japan	September 2011–August 2013	Japan took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to encourage those States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2012–May 2013	In bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States, Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	September 2011–August 2013	Luxembourg, as a member of the European Union and as a ratifying State since 1996, consistently supported the entry into force of the Treaty, as well as advocated for additional measures related to nuclear non-proliferation. Luxembourg took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty.	
Mexico	September 2011–August 2013	Mexico took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to urge those States to sign and ratify the Treaty to achieve entry into force.	
	12 February 2013	Mexico condemned the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, urging it to sign and ratify the Treaty and abstain from conducting further nuclear tests or any other act contrary to the objective and purpose of the Treaty.	
Netherlands	September 2011–May 2013	The Netherlands reiterated the importance of signing/ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force in bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States.	
New Zealand	September 2011–August 2013	New Zealand, while stressing the importance of the Treaty's early entry into force, took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to urge those States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Norway	September 2011–May 2013	Norway continued to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral contacts with non-ratifying Annex 2 States.	
Poland	September 2011–May 2013	Poland raised the issue of Treaty ratification in bilateral meetings, at the ministerial level and below, with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, with the aim of achieving its entry into force.	
Portugal	September 2011–May 2012	Portugal, in its bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Russian Federation	September 2011–August 2013	The Russian Federation took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to urge those States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Turkey	September 2011–August 2013	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty, stressing the importance of the Treaty's entry into force.	

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Ukraine	June 2012–May 2013	Ukraine urged signature and ratification of the Treaty in bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States.	
United Kingdom	September 2011–August 2013	The United Kingdom took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with non-ratifying Annex 2 States to encourage those States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty. The United Kingdom also conducted counterproliferation talks with Israel, China, India and Pakistan and praised Indonesia’s ratification of the Treaty.	
	June 2012–March 2013	The United Kingdom supported a project run by the Arms Control Association to support the Government of the United States of America in consultations and information exchanges with Senators of the United States, including their staff members, regarding ratification of the Treaty.	
United States of America	September 2011–August 2013	The United States of America, in regular bilateral interactions with other Annex 2 States, continued to encourage those that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	
Viet Nam	June 2012–May 2013	Viet Nam seized every opportunity to promote the early entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty in bilateral meetings with Annex 2 States.	
European Union	September 2011–May 2012	The European Union welcomed important developments in statements by the High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, such as the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia (an Annex 2 State), thus sending encouraging messages from a high level.	
	June 2012	The European Union delivered a démarche to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on the Treaty and aided with the ongoing efforts of the Group of Eight with other Annex 2 States.	
	June 2012–May 2013	The European Union conducted political démarches to all Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to promote its entry into force.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i>1 (b). Activities Relating to non-Annex-2 States</i>			
Albania	September 2011–April 2013	Albania seized every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings with States to promote the universalization and entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	September 2011–May 2013	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities in order to promote the Treaty and encourage its ratification by various remaining non-Annex-2 States.	
	June 2012–February 2013	Australia continued to conduct outreach activities related to the establishment of the Treaty's verification regime and the development of related expertise in States Signatories, including visits in June 2012 to both Malaysia and the Philippines and expert contributions to a February 2013 workshop in Vanuatu promoting National Data Centre capacity in the South East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East region.	
	October 2012	On 5 October 2012, Australia and New Zealand signed a new bilateral framework on scientific and technical cooperation to help support implementation of the Treaty. This bilateral framework of cooperation may serve as a model for other States.	
Austria	September 2011–August 2013	Austria took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral meetings to raise the issue of nuclear disarmament, encouraging further steps towards this aim, including the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
Belgium	September 2011–May 2013	Belgium, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported the Plan of Action of the European Union and systematically raised in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States – and when appropriate at a high level – the importance of ratifying or signing the Treaty and of its entry into force.	
Brazil	June 2012–May 2013	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Bulgaria	September 2011–August 2013	Bulgaria, both bilaterally and as a member of the European Union, supported European Union activities related to the Treaty, including démarches urging the signature and ratification by non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty. In its bilateral contacts with these States, including high level meetings, Bulgaria consistently underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and universalization.	
Canada	May 2012	Canada carried out a démarche on behalf of the Group of Eight to Cuba, urging it to ratify the Treaty.	
Costa Rica	September 2011–August 2013	Costa Rica, in its national capacity and also as Vice-Chair and Chair of the Preparatory Commission, held bilateral conversations with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	
Cyprus	August 2012	Cyprus carried out a démarche on behalf of the European Union to Cuba in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	

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Finland	June 2012–May 2013	Finland raised the importance of the early ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with several non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
France	August 2012	France carried out démarches to non-Annex-2 States, including Chad, the Congo, the Comoros and Dominica, to facilitate signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Hungary	June 2011–May 2013	Hungary took every appropriate opportunity to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral contacts with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2012–May 2013	In bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States, Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Luxembourg	September 2011–August 2013	During bilateral consultations with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, Luxembourg consistently raised the issue of nuclear non-proliferation and the importance of adhering to the relevant international treaties in this regard.	
Mexico	September 2011–August 2013	In its bilateral consultations with non-Annex-2 States, Mexico urged signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by those States that had not yet done so, including Cuba, Dominica and Solomon Islands.	
Netherlands	June 2011–May 2012	The Netherlands underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest entry into force whenever relevant during bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States.	
New Zealand	September 2011–August 2013	New Zealand, whenever relevant in its bilateral meetings with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, underlined the importance of the Treaty and promoted its entry into force and universalization.	
Norway	September-December 2011	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between the Norwegian Seismic Array (NORSAR) and the Institute of Seismology in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan.	The project focused on capacity building in implementing the Treaty, and the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre received support in terms of technical training, software and hardware.
	September 2011–October 2012	Norway supported a bilateral cooperative project between NORSAR and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan on capacity building in implementing the Treaty within Central Asia.	

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	December 2012–May 2013	In December 2012, Norway approved a project proposal for a trilateral cooperative project on Treaty capacity building between NORSAR, the Institute of Seismology in Kyrgyzstan and the Institute of Geophysical Research in Kazakhstan.	The project focuses on continuing support for the International Training Centre in Almaty, Kazakhstan, and on the provision of support to the Kyrgyzstan National Data Centre in Bishkek, in terms of technical training, software and hardware. The project is planned to run through 2015.
Portugal	September 2011–May 2012	Portugal seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in its bilateral engagements with non-Annex-2 States. In particular, Portugal actively carried out démarches to the Portuguese-speaking countries that had not yet ratified the Treaty, including Angola, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste, encouraging them to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Russian Federation	September 2011–August 2013	The Russian Federation persistently urged non-Annex-2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Turkey	September 2011–August 2013	Turkey took every appropriate opportunity to promote the Treaty in its bilateral contacts and encouraged non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, particularly those within the Middle East and South Asia region, to do so as soon as possible.	
Ukraine	June 2012–May 2013	Ukraine conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom	September 2011–August 2013	The United Kingdom took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage non-Annex-2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2011–April 2012	The United Kingdom made a voluntary contribution to a Treaty project to promote signature and ratification of the Treaty in 12 small, developing island States, which culminated in Niue's signature of the Treaty on 9 April 2012.	
United States of America	September 2011–August 2013	The United States of America, in regular bilateral interactions with non-Annex-2 States, continued to encourage those that had not signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	
Viet Nam	June 2012–May 2013	Viet Nam seized every opportunity to promote the early entry into force and the universalization of the Treaty in bilateral meetings at various levels with non-Annex-2 States.	
European Union	September 2011–May 2013	The European Union systematically raised Treaty related topics in all of its political dialogues with third countries that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty.	

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<b>2. Multilateral Level</b>			
<b>2 (a). Global</b>			
Albania	September-December 2011	Albania co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”; resolution 66/45, entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”; and resolution 66/40, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.	
	September 2011–April 2013	Albania seized every opportunity at both the international and regional levels to reiterate the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty, especially the Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay. In this regard, Albania continuously aligned itself with the statements of the European Union delivered at various international and regional forums, including the statement delivered at the seventh Article XIV conference, held in New York on 23 September 2011.	
	February 2013	Albania supported the call to convene the 2013 Article XIV conference.	
Australia	September 2011	Australia was represented by the then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Mr Kevin Rudd, at the seventh Article XIV conference. The national statement that Mr Rudd delivered strongly advocated further ratifications of the Treaty, especially by Annex 2 States, and called for the universalization of the Treaty. It also called upon all States to support the work of the Commission, both politically and financially. Mr Rudd also conducted various media and public relations activities on the margins of the meeting to promote the Treaty’s entry into force.	
	September 2011–May 2013	Australia continued to place a priority on the establishment of the Treaty verification regime and the development of related expertise in States Signatories, contributing resources and expertise to develop the regime. One key focus continued to be leadership on the development of procedures for the conduct of an on-site inspection under the Treaty.	
	September 2011–September 2012	As a member of the Friends of the Treaty, Australia assisted with the organization of the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, chaired by the Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Bob Carr, and held in New York on 27 September 2012. Australia was active in negotiating the Joint Ministerial Statement for the meeting, which welcomed the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia and urged remaining Annex 2 States to ratify without delay.	
	April-May 2012	Australia delivered a national statement at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, held from 30 April to 11 May 2012, urging all States that had yet to do so to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay, and commended Indonesia for ratifying and for playing a leadership role among Annex 2 States.	



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	October 2012	Alongside Mexico and New Zealand, Australia was the lead author of General Assembly resolution 67/76, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, adopted by the Sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly. The resolution stressed the importance of the Treaty’s immediate universalization.	
	April-May 2013	<p>At the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, from 22 April to 3 May 2013, the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) submitted a working paper on the Treaty co-authored by Australia and Mexico. The paper recognized the Treaty’s achievements to date and urged the eight Annex 2 States yet to ratify to do so without further delay. It also reiterated the particular responsibility of States with nuclear weapon capabilities to encourage ratification of the Treaty.</p> <p>The “Vienna Group of Ten”, convened by Australia, submitted a working paper on the Treaty to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. The paper condemned the announced nuclear test in 2013 and the two previous nuclear tests by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and urged all remaining Annex 2 and non-Annex-2 States to ratify the Treaty.</p>	<p>The Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative is a cross-regional, ministerial level group initiated by Australia and Japan. It focuses on practical steps that will take forward the consensus outcomes of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. Membership includes Australia, Canada, Chile, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates.</p> <p>The “Vienna Group of Ten” comprises 11 countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden.</p>
Austria	September 2011–August 2013	Austria co-authored a working paper of the “Vienna Group of Ten” during the NPT review cycle in support of the Treaty. In support of the Preparatory Commission, Austria, as the host country, provided voluntary contributions to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission.	
	27 September 2012	At the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for European and International Affairs Mr Michael Spindelegger supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
Belgium	September 2011–May 2012	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, reiterated its support of the Treaty and the importance it attaches to the early entry into force of the Treaty, at various appropriate international forums.	
	September 2011	Belgium participated actively in the Article XIV conference, held in New York, and promoted the prompt entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2011	Belgium voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/40, resolution 66/45 and resolution 66/64.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2012	Belgium voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 67/76, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”; resolution 67/34, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”; and resolution 67/59, entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.	
Brazil	June 2012–May 2013	<p>Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.</p> <p>Brazil supported the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty.</p> <p>Brazil co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76.</p> <p>Brazil co-authored General Assembly resolution 67/34, which recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.</p>	
	April-May 2013	<p>During the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Brazil submitted a working paper on nuclear disarmament on behalf of the New Agenda Coalition, which stated:</p> <p>“The entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty remains an important outstanding issue with regard to which further progress is urgently required. The Treaty is a core element of the international non-proliferation and disarmament regime, raising the threshold for the acquisition of nuclear weapons, preventing a qualitative arms race and reducing the reliance on nuclear weapons in national security strategies.</p> <p>“The entry into force of the Treaty would also strengthen confidence in the international security system through the establishment of an effective verification mechanism. In this regard, all Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty undertakings listed in the 2010 Review Conference action plan should be duly fulfilled. Some positive progress has been made towards the entry into force of the Treaty with the ratification by Indonesia, the first Annex 2 State to ratify since the 2010 Review Conference.”</p>	The New Agenda Coalition is composed of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, South Africa and Sweden.
Bulgaria	September 2011–August 2013	Bulgaria, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union, reiterated its support of the Treaty and the importance it attaches to its entry into force at various appropriate international forums.	
	September 2011	The Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Dimitar Tzantchev, addressed the Article XIV conference and underlined the importance of the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
	September 2012	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Nikolay Evtimov Mladenov, participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement.	

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	May-November 2012	The Bulgarian National Data Centre increased its national capacity by taking part in the National Data Centre Preparedness Exercise.	
Canada	September 2011	Canada endorsed the Final Document of the Article XIV conference and delivered a national statement at the conference. Canada also endorsed the Ministerial Statement of the NPDI, which reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, as well as its verification system.	
	December 2011	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolution 66/64, resolution 66/45 and resolution 66/40.	
	April 2012	Canada endorsed joint Group of Eight démarches carried out on behalf of the Group of Eight to States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
	April 2012	Canada endorsed a joint statement of the NPDI at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, which included a call for all remaining Annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty and expressed the intention to intensify efforts in this regard. Canada also delivered national statements at the meeting that reiterated Canada's support of the Treaty and its entry into force.	
	May 2012	Canada endorsed the Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2012 which, inter alia, urged all States that had not done so to ratify the Treaty, particularly Annex 2 States.	
	September 2012	Canada co-hosted the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, which issued a Joint Ministerial Statement in support of the Treaty's entry into force that was endorsed by a record 101 States, including all five NPT nuclear weapon States for the first time. During the meeting, Canada's Foreign Minister, Mr John Baird, announced that Canada had finalized a contribution arrangement with the Commission to provide equipment and technical training to strengthen on-site inspection capabilities.	
	September 2012	Canada endorsed the Ministerial Statement of the NPDI, which, inter alia, reiterated its support of the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty as well as the completion of the Treaty's verification system.	
	October 2012	Canada delivered statements at the First Committee of the Sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly that, inter alia, called on all States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included calls for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolution 67/76 and resolution 67/59. Canada also voted in favour of resolution 67/34, which, inter alia, recognized the continued vital importance of the entry into force of the Treaty to the advancement of nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation objectives.	

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	March 2013	Canada endorsed démarches delivered by the United Kingdom in 2013 on behalf of the Group of Eight to States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
	April 2013	Canada endorsed the Group of Eight Declaration on Nonproliferation and Disarmament for 2013 which, inter alia, urged all States that had not done so to ratify the Treaty, particularly Annex 2 States. Canada also endorsed the NPDI Hague Statement that, inter alia, reiterated the support of the Group for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty as well as the completion of the Treaty's verification system.	
	April 2013	Canada endorsed a joint working paper on the Treaty by the NPDI that was submitted at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. Canada also delivered statements at the meeting that reiterated Canada's support of the Treaty and its entry into force.	
Costa Rica	September 2012	Costa Rica participated actively in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, which included preparations in Vienna and during the meeting. During the meeting, Costa Rica made a statement in support of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2011–August 2013	Costa Rica took every opportunity to emphasize through its public statements in relevant multilateral forums the high importance it attaches to achieving the entry into force of the Treaty as soon as possible, particularly in view of the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013.	
Cyprus	September 2011	Cyprus took part in the seventh Article XIV conference.	
	September 2012	Cyprus took part in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty.	
Estonia	October 2011	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64.	
	September 2012	Estonia participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, represented by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Estonia, Mr Urmas Paet, during which he endorsed the Joint Ministerial Statement reaffirming Estonia's strong support for the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Estonia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/76.	
	April 2013	During the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Estonia issued a statement urging the States whose adherence is required for the Treaty to enter into force to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Finland	27 September 2012	Finland was represented at the seventh Article XIV conference by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Finland, Mr Erkki Tuomioja, who delivered a statement in support of the Treaty. Finland, belonging to the Friends of the Treaty, had earlier acted as a chair in the process supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2012	Finland co-sponsored resolution 67/76, which was adopted by the General Assembly.	
France	2012–2013	France endorsed démarches on behalf of the Group of Eight and the European Union in States that had not yet ratified the Treaty.	
Ghana	March-April 2013	Ghana participated in the Fortieth Session of Working Group B, held in Vienna, Austria, from 17 March to 5 April 2013.	

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	July 2012	Ghana participated in the Intensive Policy Course, entitled “Multilateral Verification, Collective Security: The Contribution of the Treaty” held in Vienna, Austria, as part of the Commission’s Capacity Development Initiative.	
	October 2012	Ghana participated in an online conference as part of the Technology Foresight Programme, with the aim of identifying and mapping technology developments relevant to the Commission’s current and future verification approaches, from 16 to 18 October 2012.	Technology Foresight is a process of information gathering and vision building, aimed at preparing the Provisional Technical Secretariat for developments in science and technology that will shape the next generation of Treaty verification systems.
	November 2012	Ghana participated in the Advanced Science Course entitled “Around the Globe and Around the Clock: The Science and Technology of the Treaty” held in Vienna, Austria, as part of the Commission’s Capacity Development Initiative from 12 to 23 November 2012.	
Holy See	17 September 2012	The Holy See stated that the Treaty is an important tool to achieve global security on the occasion of the 56th regular session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on 17 September 2012. In addition, the Holy See expressed its conviction that the entry into force of the Treaty would represent a great leap forward for the future of humanity.	
	September 2012	On the occasion of the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, Archbishop Dominique Mamberti, the Secretary for Relations with States of the Holy See, signed the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty.	
Hungary	24 April 2012	Hungary, in cooperation with the Vienna office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, organized a seminar at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations in Vienna entitled “Towards a Chemical, Biological and Nuclear Security Culture: A Holistic Approach”, with about 70 participants (mainly Vienna based diplomats). The event touched upon issues related to all global instruments of non-proliferation and disarmament. The keynote speaker of the seminar was the Executive Secretary, Mr Tibor Tóth.	
	7 June 2011	<p>In close cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission, the Permanent Mission of Hungary to the United Nations Office at Vienna organized at its premises a round table discussion on the civil and scientific applications of the Treaty verification related technologies on 7 June 2011.</p> <p>The discussion took place on the margins of the Commission’s “Science and Technology 2011” conference. Scientists as well as representatives of international organizations (the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization) and Vienna based missions participated in the event, which was attended by about 80 people. Among others,</p>	The participants expressed their appreciation for the information provided and for the greater understanding of the Treaty and of its technologies. They announced their intention to share this information with the relevant ministries and

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
		countries such as Angola, the Comoros, Chile, Cuba, Egypt, the Gambia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Sri Lanka, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey and Zimbabwe were represented. Introductory presentations were provided by the Provisional Technical Secretariat on tsunami early warning systems and radionuclide detection. An expert from the Eötvös Loránd Geophysical Institute in Budapest held a presentation on the benefits of on-site inspection capabilities.	institutions in their respective countries.
	11-12 June 2012	Hungary hosted a briefing organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat to coincide with the seminar entitled “Engaging the Experts, Training the Trainers: A Seminar on CTBT Education in the 21st Century” from 11 to 12 June. As part of this seminar at the premises of the Hungarian Permanent Mission in Vienna, the Provisional Technical Secretariat – in cooperation with the Hungarian Permanent Mission – organized a briefing on the civil and scientific applications of the Treaty’s verification regime. The closing presentation was delivered by Mr Kristóf Kakas from the Geological and Geophysical Institute of Hungary.	
Japan	September 2011–August 2013	Japan, along with the member States of the NPDI, continued to consider possible approaches towards the earliest entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2011	Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Koichiro Gamba, participated in the seventh Article XIV conference and reported on Japan’s efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty through the following activities: convening meetings at the summit and ministerial level to encourage the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, and holding training courses to support developing countries in their efforts to build up their national operation systems required for verification of the Treaty. Seismological experts from non-signatory and non-ratifying States were invited to participate in the training courses.	
	October-December 2011	Japan co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/34. The resolution 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-March 2012 January-March 2013	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including several Annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency in Global Seismological Observation, which deals with global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	
	October 2012	A Japanese expert delivered a presentation to the participants in the 2012 NDC Evaluation Workshop hosted by Paraguay which covered the efforts of the Provisional Technical Secretariat to enhance NDC capabilities and monitor performance by conducting simulation tests on infrastructure.	

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
	November 2012	Japan hosted the International Noble Gas Experiment Workshop and the International Hydroacoustic Workshop in cooperation with the Provisional Technical Secretariat, contributing to the development of the noble gas monitoring and hydroacoustic monitoring techniques of the verification system.	
	September 2012	Japan's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Koichiro Gamba, co-chaired the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty and presented three proposals for "united action" towards facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty to be swiftly taken in the next one to two years: to refrain from conducting nuclear tests in order to strengthen the emerging de facto international norm against nuclear tests; to encourage more regional initiatives to persuade those countries that have not signed or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible; and to accelerate the development of the IMS.	
	April 2013	Japan endorsed the NPDI joint working paper in support of the Treaty submitted during the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.	
Jordan	June 2012–May 2013	Jordan raised the issue of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including the early entry into force of the Treaty, in various multilateral forums.	
	June 2012–May 2013	Jordan offered to host the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014 and was subsequently selected by the Commission as the host country for this exercise.	
Latvia	October–December 2012	Latvia co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76 and resolution 67/59, which reaffirmed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty as early as possible and urged all States that had not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
	June 2012–May 2013	Latvia, as a member of the European Union, endorsed all of the political outreach endeavours of the European Union and supported its contribution to strengthening the monitoring and verification capabilities of the Provisional Technical Secretariat.	
Lithuania	September-December 2011	Lithuania voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 66/64 and resolution 66/45.	
	September 2011	Lithuania, in its address to the seventh Article XIV conference, urged all States that had not yet signed and/or ratified Treaty to do so without delay and without conditions.	
Luxembourg	September 2011	Luxembourg's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jean Asselborn, actively participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, emphasizing that the Treaty is a cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation.	
	September 2012	Luxembourg participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the meeting.	
Mexico	September 2011–August 2013	Mexico, in support of the Commission, participated in the meetings scheduled by the Commission and its subsidiary organs, as well as in consultations to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	27 September 2012	Mexico, together with Sweden, served as coordinator of the Article XIV process in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, signing the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted on that occasion.	
	11 October 2012	Mexico, together with Australia and New Zealand, sponsored the draft resolution A/C.1/67/L.43, which was later adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 67/76.	
	12 February 2013	In declarations of the New Agenda Coalition and the NPDI, Mexico condemned the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, urging it to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and to abstain from further nuclear tests and every other act contrary to the Treaty's objective and purpose in the interim.	
	9 April 2013	During the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI, a joint declaration was adopted, urging all States that had not signed or ratified the Treaty, especially the Annex 2 States, to do so as soon as possible.	
	22 April–3 May 2013	In the framework of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Mexico and Australia, as members of the NPDI, presented the document NPT/CONF.2015/PC.II/WP.1, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	
	May-August 2013	Mexico, as co-Chair of the Article XIV process together with Sweden, implemented a strategy for the political approach for promoting signatures and ratifications by Annex 2 and non-Annex-2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty in order to achieve entry into force of the Treaty.	
Netherlands	September 2011–May 2012	The Netherlands contributed actively to the Commission, and in particular Working Group B, through financial support for the work of its Chair, Mr Hein Haak, who has chaired the Working Group since 2006.	
	April 2011–May 2013	The Netherlands actively promoted the Treaty in its statements at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, by participating in a panel during a side event hosted by the Article XIV joint coordinator (Mexico), and by means of a joint paper on the Treaty, with Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden (the "Vienna Group of Ten").	
	September 2011	The Netherlands actively participated in the Article XIV conference in order to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. The Netherlands supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2011–August 2013	<p>The Netherlands co-organized the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, as a member of the Friends of the Treaty. In preparation for the Ministerial Meeting, the Netherlands actively participated in discussions in Vienna on the draft of the Joint Ministerial Statement.</p> <p>The Netherlands supported the adoption of resolutions by the General Assembly encouraging all States to ratify the Treaty and co-sponsored resolution 67/76.</p> <p>The Netherlands, as a donor country, provided a contribution to finance the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission, within the context of the pilot project.</p>	
New Zealand	27 September 2012	New Zealand supported the final Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2011–December 2012	New Zealand co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 66/64, resolution 66/40 and resolution 67/34.	
	September 2011–August 2013	New Zealand took every appropriate opportunity in relevant multilateral forums, workshops and meetings to promote signature and ratification of the Treaty – particularly by Annex 2 States that had not yet done so – and underlined the importance of its early entry into force.	
Norway	June 2011–May 2013	Norway supported resolutions in the United Nations General Assembly that encourage all countries to ratify the Treaty and repeated this plea in national statements in the United Nations General Assembly, at the International Atomic Energy Agency and in NPT related meetings.	
	June 2011–May 2013	Norway participated actively in the efforts of Working Group B of the Preparatory Commission to implement the verification regime of the Treaty in preparation for its entry into force. Representatives of NORSAR contributed to the work of WGB and acted as advisers to its Chair.	
	September 2012	Norway contributed on a voluntary basis to a project of the Commission which facilitates the participation of experts from developing countries in technical meetings of the Commission.	
	September 2012	The State Secretary, Mr Gry Larsen, took part in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty. Norway also co-sponsored the Joint Ministerial Statement.	
	April 2013	Norway supported a scientist to scientist workshop, held in April 2013 at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign as part of an initiative to promote research and collaboration, as well as to create a community and network of scientific researchers to promote international security.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2012	Norway supported the Commission's Capacity Development Initiative (CDI) financially and technically. Norway contributed especially to "Engaging the Experts, Training the Trainers: A Seminar on Treaty Education in the 21st Century" in June 2012 and "Around the Globe and Around the Clock: The Science and Technology of the Treaty" in November 2012.	The CDI provides training programmes covering all aspects of the Treaty and its verification regime free of charge.
	January-May 2013	Mr Jan Petersen, Permanent Representative of Norway, chaired the Preparatory Commission.	
Poland	June 2011–May 2012	Poland, both in its national capacity and as a Member State of the European Union and member of the NPDI, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate multilateral forums.	
	June 2012–May 2013	Poland, within the framework of the NPDI, issued the working paper on entry into force of the Treaty during the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference.	
Portugal	June 2011–May 2012	Portugal, in relevant multilateral forums, stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Republic of Korea	January 2012	The Republic of Korea promoted the technical capacities of its National Data Centre and those of developing countries and contributed to the on-site inspection technologies of the Commission.	
Romania	September 2011–August 2013	Romania continued to place a high priority on the establishment of the Treaty's verification regime, as illustrated by the use of the AS81-MLR auxiliary seismic station in the Provisional Technical Secretariat exercise on calibration activities at IMS primary and auxiliary seismic stations, participation in the 2012 NDC Evaluation Workshop in Paraguay on 1-5 October 2012, and the fact that the National Data Centre of Romania submitted, on a monthly basis, national local data bulletins and continuously shared data from the Romanian infrasound array (IPLOR) with the IDC. Romania also received a donation for equipment to be installed in the auxiliary seismic station AS81 Muntele Rosu.	
	April 2012	Romania participated in the European Geosciences Union General Assembly 2012, held from 22-27 April 2012 in Vienna.	
	May 2013	Romania participated in the "Technical Training for Waveform Station Operators with Guralp Equipment" on 13-17 May 2013 in Vienna.	
	June-July 2013	Romania participated in the "Regional Training Course on NDC Capacity Building: Access and Analysis of IMS Waveform Data and IDC Products for Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), Eastern Europe (EE) and South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East (SEAPFE) under the European Union Joint Action V", held from 24 June to 5 July 2013.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Russian Federation	September 2011–August 2013	<p>The Russian Federation supported the Joint Ministerial Statement following the Sixth Ministerial Meeting to promote the entry into force of the Treaty. The Russian Federation pursued a consistent policy aimed at the early entry into force of the Treaty and took practical steps directed at the implementation of the action plan of specific measures for the support of the Treaty adopted at the seventh Article XIV conference in 2011. The Russian Federation actively participated in preparations for the eighth Article XIV conference.</p> <p>The Russian Federation also continued to actively support the Treaty within the multilateral framework in the United Nations, the Group of Eight and in the course of the NPT review process. Within these forums, the Russian Federation emphasized the importance of achieving the entry into force of the Treaty at the earliest date. The Russian Federation also co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/76 in support of the Treaty.</p>	
	February 2013	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr Sergey Lavrov, made a special statement in connection with the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013.	
Singapore	May 2012–May 2013	At the First and Second Sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, Singapore urged all Annex 2 States that had not ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. Singapore also applauded the ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam and Chad.	
	December 2011–December 2012	Singapore voted in favour of the following General Assembly resolutions that called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty: resolution 66/45, resolution 66/64, resolution 67/76 and resolution 67/59.	
Slovakia	September 2011–August 2013	Slovakia continued to support the universalization of the Treaty with the assistance of governmental organizations at various multilateral forums, actively promoting the need for the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2011–August 2013	Slovakia participated at the seventh Article XIV conference and the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement issued at the meeting.	
Slovenia	September 2011	Slovenia was represented at the seventh Article XIV conference by the then Slovenian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Samuel Žbogar, who spoke in support of the universalization of Treaty.	
	September 2012	The Slovenian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Karl Erjavec, participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Switzerland	September 2011–August 2013	Switzerland called for the entry into force of the Treaty in all its statements in relevant forums.	
	September 2011	Switzerland participated in the seventh Article XIV conference, and called for ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet done so.	
	October 2011	Switzerland hosted a meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Bern, at which a segment was devoted to nuclear disarmament, with the participation of then Executive Secretary, Mr Tibor Tóth.	
	September 2012	Switzerland participated at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty and called for ratification of the Treaty by those Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
	December 2012	Switzerland voted in favour of General Assembly resolutions 67/76 and 67/34, both of which called for, inter alia, the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	May 2013	Switzerland participated at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference and called for the ratification of the Treaty by the Annex 2 States that had not yet ratified it.	
Turkey	September 2011	Turkey participated in the seventh Article XIV conference and supported the Final Declaration of the conference.	
	September 2011–August 2013	<p>Turkey continued to promote the Treaty in appropriate multilateral meetings, especially during the Sixty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty. Turkey also stressed the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty at NPDI meetings at the ministerial level and below.</p> <p>Turkey has continued to support the project for the participation of experts from developing countries in the official technical meetings of the Commission and to provide voluntary contributions.</p>	
	November 2011	Turkey hosted the cross-regional workshop, entitled “Role of the Treaty in Regional and Global Security” in Istanbul from 15 to 17 November 2011. The workshop was jointly organized by the Commission and the Bogazici University’s Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake Research Institute, Republic of Turkey.	
	June 2013	During the 2013 Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary Meeting, Turkey outlined the need to strengthen the understanding that the Treaty constitutes one of the basic pillars of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	
Ukraine	April-May 2013	Ukraine actively participated in the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference. Ukraine stressed that provisions that establish a barrier to the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and the development of new types of weapons are key elements of the non-proliferation regime that contribute to the achievement of the objectives of nuclear disarmament. Ukraine reiterated its call to all States to continue a full moratorium on nuclear testing, pending the entry into force of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June 2012–May 2013	Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty’s entry into force in the relevant forums. The universalization of the Treaty remained on the agenda of Ukraine’s foreign policy.	
	March-April 2013	At the Fortieth Session of Working Group B and the Twentieth Joint Meeting of Working Groups A and B, Ukraine reiterated its commitment to the universalization of the Treaty and supported the statement by the European Union at the opening meeting.	
United Arab Emirates	September 2011–August 2013	<p>The United Arab Emirates, in support of the Commission, participated in the meetings scheduled by the Commission and its subsidiary organs, as well as in consultations to promote the entry into force of the Treaty.</p> <p>The United Arab Emirates also participated in consultations to address matters related to the preparations for the seventh Article XIV conference.</p>	
	September 2011	The United Arab Emirates contributed to the preparation of the statement delivered at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI in New York, which highlighted the joint efforts towards global non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, encouraged progress in the Conference on Disarmament and promoted the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	
	April-May 2012	The NPDI delivered a statement at the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, highlighting the importance of transparency and confidence building measures for nuclear disarmament. The NPDI also submitted a working paper: NPT/CONF.2015/PC.I/WP.1.	
	June 2012	The United Arab Emirates participated in the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI in Istanbul, Turkey, to continue its work and assess previous outcomes, including the promotion of the Treaty and its entry into force.	
	September 2012	The United Arab Emirates collaborated in producing the joint statement at the Fifth Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI in New York, which called for the Treaty’s entry into force and urged the remaining eight Annex 2 States that had yet to ratify the Treaty to do so as soon as possible. The United Arab Emirates also participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty. The statement produced from the meeting emphasized the need to strengthen the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, as well as promote the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	April 2013	The United Arab Emirates participated in the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI in the Hague and discussed steps to enforce the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. A statement was issued by the NPDI members that called for, inter alia, the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
United Kingdom	September 2011	The United Kingdom's Foreign and Commonwealth Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr Alistair Burt, gave an interview for UNTV on the United Kingdom's commitment to bringing the Treaty into force.	
	September 2011–August 2013	The United Kingdom continued to play an active role in preparations and planning for the Integrated Field Exercise to be conducted in Jordan in 2014, providing both technical expertise and equipment.	
	September 2012	The United Kingdom supported the Joint Ministerial Statement on the Treaty, adopted at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty. During the meeting, the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr Alistair Burt, delivered a national statement in support of early entry into force.	
	October 2012	The United Kingdom reiterated its strong support for the Treaty and the work of the Preparatory Commission in its statement at the First Committee of the Sixty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly and co-sponsored draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, which was later adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 66/64.	
	November 2012	The United Kingdom co-sponsored General Assembly resolution 67/9 in support of the Treaty.	
	March 2013	The United Kingdom hosted a meeting of P5 technical experts to discuss areas in which the nuclear weapon States could collaborate to develop further the effectiveness of the Treaty's verification regime.	
	May 2013	The United Kingdom made a voluntary contribution to a project to enable experts from developing countries to attend official technical meetings of the Commission, enhancing efforts to universalize the Treaty and helping to build awareness of the benefits of the Treaty in developing countries.	
United States of America	September 2011–August 2012	The United States of America provided US\$8.9 million in funding, supporting 20 projects focused on accelerating the development of the Treaty's verification regime.	Progress in completing the Treaty's verification regime may be an important factor in a State's deliberations on signing and/or ratifying the Treaty.
	September 2012–August 2013	The United States of America provided US\$7.5 million in funding, supporting 25 projects focused on accelerating the development of the Treaty's verification regime.	
	September 2011–June 2012	The United States of America provided US\$25.5 million to fund the reconstruction of the hydroacoustic station in the Crozet Islands.	
	September 2011–August 2012	The United States of America provided US\$12 million to fund development of a next generation noble gas collection and analysis system.	
	September 2011	The United States of America made the Regional Seismic Travel Time software and model available to States Signatories and to the Provisional Technical Secretariat for integration in the International Data Centre.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	October 2012	The United States of America pledged approximately US\$1 million of equipment as a contribution in kind to the Provisional Technical Secretariat to support on-site inspection build-up exercises and the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014.	
	February-October 2012	While acting as president of the Group of Eight, the United States of America démarched 37 States that had not signed, or signed but not ratified, the Treaty, urging them to do so without waiting for other States. This action contributed to the ratification of the Treaty by two States and positive indications of further ratifications by two others.	
	October 2011	The United States of America co-sponsored a resolution in the United Nations First Committee supporting the Treaty and encouraging all States that had not done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty and not conduct nuclear explosions or any acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty.	
	October 2012	The United States of America co-sponsored a resolution in the United Nations First Committee supporting the Treaty and encouraging all States that had not done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty and not to conduct nuclear explosions or any acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty.	
	September 2011–August 2013	The United States of America, along with the four other nuclear weapon States, highlighted the importance of the Treaty during the recurring P5 conference and discussed ways to promote its swift entry into force.	
	April 2013	The United States of America, along with the four other nuclear weapon States, convened a meeting of technical experts to identify areas for future P5 collaboration and to pursue further intersessional work, in particular ahead of the Integrated Field Exercise in 2014.	
Viet Nam	June 2011–May 2012	<p>Viet Nam seized all opportunities at both the international and regional levels to stress the importance of the Treaty and to promote early entry into force of the Treaty and urged States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so.</p> <p>Viet Nam actively and fully supported and participated in activities within the framework of the Commission.</p> <p>Viet Nam participated in the National Data Centre Preparedness Exercise to enhance its technical capability and its readiness for Treaty implementation.</p>	
European Union	December 2011–December 2012	The European Union's strong support for the Treaty was reflected in the European Union member States' collective sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolutions 66/64 and 67/76.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	September 2011– September 2012	The European Union continued to state its political priorities related to the Treaty during the September 2011 Article XIV conference, the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty, and the informal General Assembly plenary meeting marking the International Day Against Nuclear Tests. The European Union contributed to the work of the Provisional Technical Secretariat and had statements delivered during the Preparatory Commission and Working Group sessions. Among other things, importance was attached to the role of the Commission in the context of the aftermath of the Fukushima accident, as well as to the cooperation between the Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency with regard to work aimed at improving nuclear safety standards and security risk assessments.	



State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (b). Regional</b>			
Albania	April-May 2012	Albania, at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 NPT Review Conference, held in Vienna, stated that the entry into force of the Treaty would be a major contribution towards world peace and security. Albania called upon all States that had not yet signed the Treaty, or had not yet ratified it, to do so as soon as possible.	
Australia	September 2011–May 2013	Australia engaged with regional States on the issue of ratification of the Treaty at the 42nd Pacific Islands Forum, held in Auckland, New Zealand, in September 2011. At that session, leaders reaffirmed in their Forum communiqué their encouragement of all States to ratify the Treaty given its importance as a practical and effective means to advance nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.  In 2013 Australia continued to work with its partners in a range of regional forums, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum, to encourage prompt ratification of the Treaty.	Pacific Islands Forum member countries include: Australia, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Viet Nam
Austria	September 2011–August 2013	Austria supported the decisions of the European Union in support of the Treaty and the Commission.	
Belgium	September 2011–May 2013	Belgium, both in its national capacity and as a member State of the European Union, continued to address the issue of signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
Brazil	September 2011–August 2013	<p>Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States, particularly through active efforts in the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty.</p> <p>Brazil supported the statement of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States delivered in the First Committee of the General Assembly, which emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty and called upon all Annex 2 States which had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty as a matter of priority as a means to demonstrate their commitment to international peace and security.</p> <p>Brazil supported the statement of the member States of the Union of South American Nations delivered in the First Committee of the General Assembly, which declared that “it is fundamental and urgent that all States that had not yet ratified the Treaty do it as soon as possible, especially all nuclear weapon States and those which are listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty” and reiterated that “it is crucial that all States be committed not to promote or carry out nuclear tests or any other form of nuclear explosions, as well as any other action that contradicts the Treaty provisions and obligations”.</p>	
Bulgaria	September 2011–August 2013	Bulgaria, as a member of the European Union, supported the implementation of the European Union Council Decisions in support of the Treaty’s monitoring and verification system and capabilities, as well as other relevant European Union activities in support of the Treaty and its early entry into force.	
Costa Rica	September 2011–August 2013	Costa Rica continued to call on States in the Latin America and the Caribbean region that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible, within the framework of the Organization of American States, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States and other regional organizations.	
Cyprus	September 2011–August 2013	Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union, supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Estonia	September 2011–August 2013	Estonia, as a member State of the European Union, supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions in support of the Treaty.	
Finland	September 2011– May 2013	Finland, as a member State of the European Union, continued its active support of all relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
France	September 2011–August 2013	<p>France, as a member of the European Union, continued its active support of the European Union strategy to achieve entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. France also cooperated with the Provisional Technical Secretariat to carry out several démarches to facilitate ratifications in francophone countries, particularly in Africa.</p> <p>France provided support to the coordinators of the seventh Article XIV conference, and in September 2011, France reported with Morocco on its activities during the previous session.</p>	
	February 2013	France carried out a démarche on behalf of the European Union to Myanmar to promote the ratification of the Treaty.	
Ghana	September 2011–August 2013	<p>Ghana continued to educate visitors to the National Data Centre at the Ghana Atomic Energy Commission on the relevance of the Treaty's early entry into force.</p> <p>Ghana also continued to compile an earthquake catalogue from the data it receives from the International Data Centre in Vienna, Austria, for its earthquake hazard assessment.</p>	
Japan	October 2012	Japan, in collaboration with the Commission and the US State Department, convened the first regional gathering for NDC experts from the East Asia region for the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop. This workshop contributed to discussions on various undertakings aimed at improving NDC operations as well as the implementation of the common exercise in the region.	
Lithuania	September 2011–May 2012	Lithuania supported the activities performed by the European Union on a bilateral or multilateral level to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty, and acted in line with the common position of the European Union.	
Luxembourg	September 2011–August 2013	Luxembourg, as a member State of the European Union, supported all initiatives of the European Union aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty, notably within the framework of the European Union's action plan for entry into force of the Treaty.	
Mexico	April 2013	Mexico supported resolution C/Res.55 issued by OPANAL, which condemned the announced nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 February 2013. The resolution urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and in the interim adopt a moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions or any other type of nuclear explosion.	
Netherlands	June 2012–May 2013	The Netherlands, as a member of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
New Zealand	September 2011–August 2013	<p>New Zealand took every appropriate opportunity in relevant regional forums, workshops and meetings to raise the issue of signature and ratification of the Treaty, especially by Annex 2 States. New Zealand urged them to do so, stressing the importance of its early entry into force.</p> <p>New Zealand also provided support to Pacific island States working to sign and ratify the Treaty.</p>	
	September 2011	New Zealand supported the inclusion of language encouraging all States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty in the communique of the 42nd Meeting of the Pacific Island Forum, held in Auckland, New Zealand.	
Philippines	June 2013	The Philippines hosted the fifth Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum Inter-Sessional Meeting on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament on 3-4 June 2013 in Manila. The meeting aimed to advance the implementation of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Work Plan, which consists of three priority areas, namely, non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear technology and disarmament, in which the Treaty was referenced.	
Poland	September 2011–August 2013	Poland, in its national capacity and as a member State of the European Union and a member of the NPDI, continued to address the issue of the signature, ratification and early entry into force of the Treaty in the appropriate regional forums.	
Portugal	September 2011–May 2012	Portugal, as a member State of the European Union, actively supported the relevant statements, positions and contributions of the European Union in support of the Treaty.	
Republic of Korea	October 2011	The Republic of Korea hosted the regional technical seminar on the Treaty's verification system technologies and used the opportunity to promote National Data Centre capacities.	
Turkey	September 2011–August 2013	Turkey seized every opportunity at the regional level to promote the Treaty and stressed the importance of its early entry into force. Turkey also took every opportunity to promote the Treaty in the context of its chairmanship of the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia.	
United Arab Emirates	April–May 2012	The United Arab Emirates, on behalf of the Arab League, submitted a working paper on disarmament, which included a call for the end of nuclear testing.	
United Kingdom	September 2011–August 2013	The United Kingdom fully supported efforts by the European Union to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty, including through the European Union's various Joint Actions in support of the Treaty and its verification regime, and in numerous European Union statements, notably that delivered by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden on behalf of the European Union at the Sixth Ministerial Meeting in support of the Treaty.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	June-December 2012	The United Kingdom, as a member of the Group of Eight and the European Union, supported démarches to Angola, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Chad, China, the Comoros, Congo, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, Yemen and Zimbabwe, urging ratification of the Treaty.	
United States of America	October-November 2012	The United States of America funded and participated in two regional workshops in the South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East region focused on developing the capacity of States to participate fully in the Treaty's verification process.	
Viet Nam	October-November 2012	Viet Nam participated in the regional gathering for National Data Centre experts from the East Asia region and the East Asia Regional National Data Centre Workshop, held by the Center for the Promotion of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in coordination with the Commission and the US State Department in Japan.	
	November 2012	Viet Nam participated in the National Data Centre Development Workshop for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Chiangmai, Thailand.	
European Union	September 2011–May 2013	<p>The European Union continued to implement its Council Decision 2010/461/CFSP, offering financial support to the Provisional Technical Secretariat for the achievement of the following objectives: to improve the operation and sustainability of the auxiliary seismic network of the Treaty's International Monitoring System, to improve the Treaty's verification system through strengthened cooperation with the scientific community, to provide technical assistance to States Signatories in Africa and in the Latin American and Caribbean region so as to enable them to fully participate in and contribute to the implementation of the Treaty's verification system, and to develop an on-site inspection noble gas capable detection system.</p> <p>The European Union High Representative continued to support the Treaty through appearances at the European Parliament, underlining the need for concerted efforts towards promoting the universalization of the Treaty.</p>	

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
	November 2012	<p>The Council of the European Union adopted and started the implementation of a new Council Decision (2012/699/CFSP) on the European Union's support for the activities of the Commission.</p> <p>The objectives of the Council Decision are to strengthen the capabilities of the Treaty's monitoring and verification system, including in the field of radionuclide detection and to strengthen the capabilities of the States Signatories of the Treaty to fulfil their verification responsibilities under the Treaty and to enable them to benefit fully from participation in the Treaty regime. The Annex to the Council Decision notes that "the work undertaken in implementing this Decision will also be important for enhancing the prospect of early entry into force and the universalisation of the CTBT".</p>	
	May 2013	<p>The newly appointed Principal Advisor and Special Envoy for Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, Mr Jacek Bylica (European External Action Service), expressed continued European Union support for the Treaty through appearances at the European Parliament, underlining the need for concerted efforts towards promoting the universalization of the Treaty.</p>	

<b>3. Multilateral Forums</b>			
<b>3. (a) Global</b>			
<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative	September 2011	Australia co-chaired the Third Ministerial Meeting of the NPDI on 21 September 2011, represented by then Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia, Mr Kevin Rudd, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr Koichiro Gamba. Together with the nine other members of the cross-regional NPDI, Australia issued a joint statement reiterating a commitment to the universalization of the Treaty, promoting its early entry into force, recognizing the security and civil benefits of the Treaty verification system and urging States which had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.	Australia, Japan, Canada, Chile, Germany, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates
Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty	September 2011	Chairmanship of the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	Mexico and Sweden
Preparatory Commission	2011	Chairmanship	Bosnia and Herzegovina
	2012	Chairmanship	Chile, Costa Rica
United Nations	December 2011	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/40, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>1</sup>
	December 2011	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/45, entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>2</sup>
	December 2011	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 66/64, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>3</sup>
	November 2012	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/9, entitled “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission”.	Adopted without a vote
	December 2012	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/34, entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Adopted by 169 votes in favour, with 6 abstentions (Bhutan, China, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, the Russian Federation) and 6 votes against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, France, India, Israel, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America).

<sup>2</sup> Adopted by 169 votes in favour, with 11 abstentions (Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mauritius, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

<sup>3</sup> Adopted by 175 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions (India, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

<sup>4</sup> Adopted by 175 votes in favour, with 5 abstentions (Bhutan, China, Micronesia (Federated States of ), Pakistan, Palau) and 6 votes against (France, India, Israel, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America).

Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	December 2012	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/59, entitled “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>5</sup>
	December 2012	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/76, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution <sup>6</sup>
Publications and Information Materials	August-October 2011	The book entitled <i>Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban?</i> was published in August 2011, by authors from the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United States of America. The book was presented at launching events at the premises of the Preparatory Commission in Vienna and at United Nations Headquarters. Norway supported the Norwegian co-author’s participation in those events.	Norway
	September 2011–August 2013	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs continued to promote the Treaty through the distribution of publications such as <i>The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Its History and Significance</i> .  The Netherlands also financially contributed to the publication of <i>Detect and Deter: Can Countries Verify the Nuclear Test Ban?</i> , written by well known experts, and organized book launches in Vienna and New York (as a side event at the United Nations General Assembly).	Netherlands
	September 2011	The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Ms Kamla Persad-Bissessar, wrote an article for the magazine of the Preparatory Commission, <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , stating the multifaceted uses of monitoring data as well as stressing the significance of the involvement of women in disarmament issues.	Trinidad and Tobago
	September 2011	The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Uri Rosenthal, described in an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> why a ban on nuclear testing is more necessary than ever to restrain new countries from developing nuclear weapons and halt the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons.	Netherlands
	September 2011	In an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , the co-chairs of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Mr Carl Bildt, and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, Ms Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, discussed the major roles that a Treaty in force would play, as well as how they believe this objective can be achieved.	Sweden and Mexico

<sup>5</sup> Adopted by 174 votes in favour, with 13 abstentions (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel, Mauritius, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).

<sup>6</sup> Adopted by 184 votes in favour, with 3 abstentions (India, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic) and 1 vote against (the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea).



Forum	Date/Period	Activities and Context	States That Have Undertaken Activities
	March 2012	In an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs Mr Marty M. Natalegawa discussed the direction that the ratification of the Treaty by his country will create for others to ensure the entry into force and commitment to the Treaty.	Indonesia
	March 2012	Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey Mr Ahmet Davutoğlu authored the article “New Approaches to Security: Investing in a Safer World Free of Nuclear Powers” in the March 2012 edition of <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> .	Turkey
	March 2012	Prime Minister of the Cook Islands Mr Henry Puna discussed the struggle to end nuclear testing in the Pacific islands in an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> and, in light of the destructive effects of natural disasters in the area, insisted on the use of IMS data for civil and scientific purposes.	Cook Islands
	March 2012	United Kingdom Foreign Secretary Mr William Hague wrote an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> on the United Kingdom’s commitment to bringing the Treaty into force.	United Kingdom
	September 2012	Mr Alfredo Moreno, Chile’s Foreign Minister, emphasized in an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> how the use of IMS data for the prevention of disasters can be a potential incentive for other non-signatory States.	Chile
	September 2012	In an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , Finland’s Foreign Minister, Mr Erkki Tuomioja, highlighted the contribution the CTBTO has made to human welfare as well as the detection of nuclear substances, and maintained that the current moratorium cannot become a substitute for a global ban.	Finland
	July 2013	Foreign Minister of Iraq Mr Hoshiyar Zebari discussed in an article for <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> the steps taken by the Iraqi Parliament to move towards ratification of the Treaty, and the promotion this move would provide for the Treaty to facilitate its entry into force.	Iraq