

Vienna, 17-18 September 2007

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**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND  
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (k) OF THE  
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2005 CONFERENCE ON  
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE CTBT  
IN THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 2005 – SEPTEMBER 2007**

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The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (k) of the Final Declaration of the 2005 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 act as a 'focal point' where information about activities undertaken by ratifiers and signatories is collected in order to assist in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty". The document consists of two parts: Part I, Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum; Part II, Activities Listed According to State Taking Action. 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.

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\* Reissued for technical reasons.

**Part I. Activities Listed According to Selected State and Forum**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.1. Annex 2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.1(a). Signatory States</i></b>			
China	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by China.	Australia, European Union (EU), Germany and Japan.
Colombia	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Colombia.	EU and Germany.
	February 2007	Invitation of a Colombian delegation headed by the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of Colombia to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System (IMS) hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the CTBT with relevant Japanese authorities.	Japan.
Egypt	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Egypt.	Austria, EU, France, Germany and Japan.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Australia.
Indonesia	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Indonesia.	Australia, Austria, EU, Germany, Netherlands, Russian Federation and United Kingdom.
	1-4 March 2006	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	This topic was mentioned on the occasion of the workshop on the promotion of resolution 1540.	France.
	July 2007	Invitation of an Indonesian delegation composed of CTBT related government officials to visit facilities of the IMS hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the CTBT with relevant Japanese authorities.	Japan.
	August 2007	On the occasion of a visit to Indonesia, Mr Abe, Prime Minister of Japan, urged Indonesian President, Dr Yudhoyono to ratify the CTBT at the earliest opportunity.	Japan.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Iran.	EU, Germany and Japan.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Australia.
Israel	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Israel.	EU, Germany, Japan and United Kingdom.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.1. Annex 2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.1(a). Signatory States</i></b>			
United States of America	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by the United States of America.	EU, Germany and Japan.
Viet Nam	2005-2006	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Viet Nam. <sup>1</sup>	Australia, EU, France, New Zealand and Russian Federation.
	March 2006	Invitation of three government officials from Viet Nam to visit, prior to the ratification of the CTBT by that country, IMS facilities hosted by Japan and exchange views with relevant parties in Japan.	Japan.

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.1. Annex 2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.1(b). Non-Signatory States</i></b>			
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by the DPRK.	EU and Germany.
	October 2006	Following the announcement by the DPRK that it conducted a nuclear test, a statement was released by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada, noting that Canada was deeply concerned and that the announced test was very provocative and unacceptable to Canada.	Canada.
	October 2006	Following the announcement by the DPRK that it would conduct a nuclear test, Ukraine (acting in its capacity as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization) issued two statements with strong messages to the DPRK, on 6 and 9 October 2006, respectively. In those messages, Ukraine, inter alia, urged the DPRK to sign and ratify the CTBT without delay.	Ukraine.
India	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by India.	EU, Germany and Japan.
Pakistan	2005-2007	Conduct of outreach activities in order to promote the CTBT and encourage its ratification by Pakistan.	Australia, EU, Germany and Japan.
	June 2006	Assistance provided to the Special Representative appointed pursuant to measure (e) of the 2005 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	Australia.

<sup>1</sup> Viet Nam ratified the CTBT on 10 March 2006.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>1.2.(a). Signatory States</b>			
Armenia	22 April 2006	Outreach activities undertaken to encourage Armenia to ratify the CTBT. <sup>2</sup>	Austria.
	June 2006 – May 2007	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Armenia to ratify the CTBT.	Ukraine.
Bahamas	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of the Bahamas in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June-July 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bahamas urging for ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	June 2006 – May 2007	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Bosnia and Herzegovina to ratify the CTBT. <sup>3</sup>	Ukraine.
Brunei Darussalam	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Darussalam encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Brunei Darussalam in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Burundi	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Burundi to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Cameroon	October 2005 – February 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Cameroon to ratify the CTBT. <sup>4</sup>	France.
Cape Verde	October 2005 – February 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Cape Verde to ratify the CTBT. <sup>5</sup>	France.

<sup>2</sup> Armenia ratified the CTBT on 12 July 2006.

<sup>3</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina ratified the CTBT on 26 October 2006.

<sup>4</sup> Cameroon ratified the CTBT on 6 February 2006.

<sup>5</sup> Cape Verde ratified the CTBT on 1 March 2006.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>1.2.(a). Signatory States</b>			
Central African Republic	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage the Central African Republic to ratify the CTBT.	EU and France.
	June 2006 – May 2007	Démarches undertaken by France, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote ratification of the CTBT in the Central African Republic.	France.
Chad	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Chad to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Comoros	June 2006 – May 2007	Démarches undertaken by France, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote ratification of the CTBT in Comoros.	EU and France.
Congo	January – May 2007	Démarches undertaken by France, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote ratification of the CTBT in the Congo.	EU and France.
Dominican Republic <sup>6</sup>	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the CARICOM meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of the Dominican Republic in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging a meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, in order to urge for ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Equatorial Guinea	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Equatorial Guinea to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by Spain, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote ratification.	EU and Spain
Gambia	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by the United Kingdom, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	EU and United Kingdom.
Ghana	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.

<sup>6</sup> Dominican Republic ratified the CTBT on 4 September 2007.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.2.(a). Signatory States</i></b>			
Guatemala	June 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging a meeting with the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, in order to urge for ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	January – May 2007	Participation of France in the démarche by the German Presidency of the EU to promote ratification of the CTBT in Guatemala.	France.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Guinea	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Guinea to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV conference Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Guinea in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Guinea-Bissau	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Guinea-Bissau to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by Portugal, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage ratification.	EU and Portugal.
Lebanon	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Lebanon to ratify the CTBT.	France.
Malaysia	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	25-28 February 2007	Assistance provided to the Article XIV conference Representative in arranging a visit to Malaysia, in order to urge the Malaysian Government to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>1.2.(a). Signatory States</b>			
Marshall Islands	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Marshall Islands encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of the Marshall Islands in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Moldova (Republic of)	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Moldova to ratify the CTBT. <sup>7</sup>	France.
	June 2006 – January 2007	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Moldova to ratify the CTBT.	Ukraine.
Montenegro	June- October 2006	Assistance provided to Montenegro in completing the necessary procedures to succeed to the CTBT following Montenegro's declaration of independence and admission to the United Nations. <sup>8</sup>	Ukraine.
Mozambique	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Mozambique in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany
Myanmar	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Myanmar encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Myanmar in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.

<sup>7</sup> Moldova ratified the CTBT on 16 January 2007.

<sup>8</sup> Montenegro succeeded to the CTBT on 23 October 2006.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>1.2.(a). Signatory States</b>			
Palau	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Palau encouraging ratification of the CTBT. <sup>9</sup>	Australia.
	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Palau in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Papua New Guinea	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Papua New Guinea encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with authorities of Papua New Guinea in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by the United Kingdom, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	EU and United Kingdom.
Sao Tome and Principe	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Sao Tome and Principe to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Solomon Islands	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of the Solomon Islands in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Solomon Islands encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	July 2006	Démarches by the High Commissioner of Australia in Honiara, urging the Government of the Solomon Islands to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by the United Kingdom, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	EU and United Kingdom.
Sri Lanka	February 2007	Bilateral contact at the ministerial level to promote the CTBT and its universalization.	United Kingdom.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.

<sup>9</sup> Palau ratified the CTBT on 1 August 2007.



**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.2.(a). Signatory States</i></b>			
Swaziland	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.
Thailand	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage ratification.	EU and Germany.

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.2.(b). Non-Signatory States</i></b>			
Barbados	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the CARICOM meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Barbados in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June-July 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Barbados urging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by the United Kingdom, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and United Kingdom.
Bhutan	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.
Cuba	January 2006	Démarches conducted by the Russian Federation, in close cooperation with Australia (Coordinator of the Article XIV conference) and the Article XIV Special Representative, to urge Cuba to sign and ratify the CTBT as early as possible.	Russian Federation.
	June 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging a meeting with the Permanent Representative of Cuba in Vienna, Austria, in order to urge ratification of the CTBT	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Selected State</b>
<b><i>1.2(b). Non-Signatory States</i></b>			
Dominica	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Dominica to ratify the CTBT.	France.
	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the CARICOM meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Dominica in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June-July 2006	Correspondence of the High Commissioner of Australia in Port of Spain addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Dominica, urging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Dominica in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.
Iraq	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Iraq in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.
Mauritius	October 2005 – May 2006	Bilateral démarches undertaken to encourage Mauritius to sign and ratify the CTBT.	EU and France.
	January – May 2007	Démarches undertaken by France, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote ratification of the CTBT in Mauritius.	France.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.2(b). Non-Signatory States</i></b>			
Niue	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Niue in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Niue encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the CARICOM meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June-July 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines urging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	September 2006	Assistance provided to the Article XIV Special Representative in arranging, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, a meeting with the delegation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in order to urge them to ratify the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by the United Kingdom, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to encourage signature and ratification of the CTBT.	EU and United Kingdom.
Timor Leste	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Timor Leste (which has an observer status) in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Timor Leste encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	Démarche undertaken by Portugal, on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, to promote signature and ratification.	EU and Portugal.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.2. Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b><i>1.2(b). Non-Signatory States</i></b>			
Tonga	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Tonga in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tonga encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.
Trinidad and Tobago	8-11 February 2006	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the CARICOM meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Trinidad and Tobago in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	June-July 2006	Correspondence of the High Commissioner of Australia in Port of Spain addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Trinidad and Tobago urging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.
Tuvalu	25-28 October 2005	Facilitation of the participation of the Article XIV Special Representative in the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, and arrangement of a meeting with the delegation of Tuvalu in order to encourage ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Correspondence addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tuvalu encouraging ratification of the CTBT.	Australia.
	May 2007	EU Presidency démarche to encourage signature and ratification.	EU and Germany.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.3. Various Annex 2 and Non-Annex-2 States</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Various Annex 2 and non-Annex-2 States	September 2005 – August 2007	Bilateral activities carried out to encourage signature and/or ratification of the CTBT.	Argentina, Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Russian Federation, Ukraine and United Kingdom.

<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<b>1.4. National Seminars and Events</b>			
<b>Selected State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Malawi	23 February 2006	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national seminar to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Malawi.	Netherlands.
Zambia	21 February 2006	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund a national seminar to enhance awareness of and promote the CTBT in Zambia. <sup>10</sup>	Netherlands.

<b>2. Multilateral Level</b>			
<b>2.1. Global</b>			
<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT</b>	September 2005	Lobbying for the addition of a new measure to the Final Declaration of the 2005 Article XIV conference, which urged Annex 2 States to consider ratifying the CTBT in a coordinated manner as a confidence-building measure in regions of tension.	Canada.
	21-23 September 2005	Chairmanship of the 2005 Article XIV conference.	Australia.
	21-23 September 2005	Presentation of a progress report on cooperation to facilitate entry into force of the CTBT by the outgoing Article XIV conference Coordinator.	Finland.
	21-23 September 2005	On the margins of the 2005 Article XIV conference, co-sponsoring of a seminar organized by the British non-governmental organization (NGO), Verification Research Training and Information Centre (VERTIC), on the technical as well as political aspects of the CTBT.	Netherlands.

<sup>10</sup> Zambia ratified the CTBT on 23 February 2006.

**Part I. (cont.)**

<b>2. Multilateral Level</b>			
<b>2.1. Global</b>			
<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
<b>Conference on Disarmament</b>	October 2005 – August 2007	Addresses and démarches made at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament, urging States that have not yet ratified to do so.	France and United Kingdom.
<b>2010 NPT Review Conference</b>	April 2007	Outreach activities carried out in the lead-up to the 2010 NPT Review Conference held from 30 April to 11 May 2007 in Vienna, Austria, aimed at encouraging States to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	Japan.
	30 April – 11 May 2007	Outreach activities undertaken during the 2010 NPT Review Conference held in Vienna, Austria, aimed at encouraging States to sign and/or ratify the CTBT.	France and G10. <sup>11</sup>
<b>United Nations</b>	8 December 2005	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 60/56 entitled <i>Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments</i> . <sup>12</sup>	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. <sup>13</sup>
	8 December 2005	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 60/65 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> .	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. <sup>14</sup>
	8 December 2005	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> .	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. <sup>15</sup>
	20 September 2006	Participation in the Third Meeting of CTBT Friends held on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, and signature of the <i>Joint Ministerial Statement</i> adopted at the meeting.	72 States have signed or associated themselves with the statement.
	6 December 2006	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 61/74 entitled <i>Renewed determination toward the total elimination of nuclear weapon</i> .	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. <sup>16</sup>
	6 December 2006	Adoption of the United Nations General Assembly’s resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> .	All member States that voted in favour of the resolution. <sup>17</sup>

<sup>11</sup> G10, a Group of ten countries (Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Sweden), issued a paper putting strong emphasis on the early entry into force of the CTBT.

<sup>12</sup> Titles of resolutions are in italics.

<sup>13</sup> Twenty abstentions (Albania, Australia, Belarus, Bhutan, Estonia, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, Palau, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Slovenia, Spain and The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and five votes against (France, India, Israel, United Kingdom, and United States of America). Prior to the vote on the whole text of the resolution, operative paragraph 4 was put to a separate vote and was retained by 158 votes to 2 (India and Israel), with eleven abstentions (Australia, Bhutan, Cameroon, France, Jamaica, the Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Pakistan, United Kingdom and United States of America).

<sup>14</sup> Seven abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Israel, Myanmar and Pakistan) and two votes against (India and United States of America).

<sup>15</sup> Four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and the Syrian Arab Republic) and one vote against (United States of America).

<sup>16</sup> Seven abstentions (Bhutan, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Israel and Myanmar) and four votes against (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Pakistan and United States of America).

<sup>17</sup> Four abstentions (Colombia, India, Mauritius and Syrian Arab Republic) and two votes against (Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and United States of America).

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>Other International Fora</b>	October 2005	Organization of a Global Seismological Observation Training Course for 12 experts from developing countries, including those which have not yet ratified the CTBT.	Japan.
	November 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund activities aimed at promoting the objectives of the CTBT.	Czech Republic.
	2006-2007	Support of the pilot phase of a project for e-learning, aimed at training nationals from member States and enhancing the capacity of the verification network.	Netherlands.
	2-3 September 2006	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund an Experts' Meeting on Civil and Scientific Applications of the CTBT Verification Technologies, in Budapest, Hungary. <sup>18</sup>	Hungary.
	9 October 2006	Co-sponsoring of the CTBT Tenth Anniversary Seminar entitled Verifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban: 10 Years of Development, organized by the British NGO, VERTIC, in New York.	Netherlands.
	12 October 2006	Organization of an International Conference on the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Challenges at the Institute of International Political Studies – Istituto Studi Politica Internazionale (ISPI) – in Milan, at the time of the announcement of the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The conference discussed possible options for strengthening the multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament system and reaffirmed the need to promote the early entry into force of the CTBT.	Italy.
	14 December 2006	Organization of a Round Table on the CTBT in Milan, with the participation of the Executive Secretary. Participants in that event stressed the need to continue diplomatic action towards States that had not yet ratified the CTBT.	Italy.
	5-20 February 2007	Provision of voluntary contributions to finance the participation of technical experts from developing countries in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO (pilot project for technical experts from developing countries 2007). <sup>19</sup>	Finland, Indonesia, Malaysia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and South Africa.
	26 February 2007	Sponsoring of an international conference on Weapons Threats and International Security: Rebuilding an Unravelling Consensus, held in New York. During the conference, the urgent and important entry into force of the CTBT was reaffirmed.	Italy.

<sup>18</sup> Participants came from 28 States (Angola, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Republic of Korea, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America and Zimbabwe).

<sup>19</sup> Participation of experts from Kenya, Peru and Thailand was financed through these voluntary contributions.

**Part I (cont.)**

<b>Publications and Information Materials</b>	September 2006	Support to produce a booklet entitled <i>CTBT: Synergies with Science, 1996–2000 and Beyond</i> , following the scientific symposium organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat to mark the tenth anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT.	Austria.
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**2. Multilateral Level**

**2.2. Regional**

<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Eastern Europe	June 2006 – May 2007	Outreach activities undertaken, as coordinator of Eastern European States in 2006, to promote universalization of the CTBT in the region.	Ukraine.

**2. Multilateral Level**

**2.3. Subregional**

<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	27-29 June 2007	At the Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States of South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East (held in Manila, Philippines), the Philippines, in its capacity as Chair of the ASEAN, highlighted the importance of the CTBT for regional and global peace and security and urged those ASEAN Member States that had not yet done so, to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	Philippines.
European Union (EU)	October 2005 – May 2006	Adoption of the EU Council Joint Action on support for the activities of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in the area of training and capacity building, and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	All EU member States.
	October 2005 – May 2006	Initiation of actions with the EU for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the CTBT.	Australia and Brazil.
	October 2005 – May 2007	Initiation of actions at the EU level for the purpose of promoting the entry into force of the CTBT.	Germany, France, Italy and United Kingdom.
	March 2007 – June 2007	Adoption of the EU Council Joint Action on support for the development of capacity in the area of noble gas monitoring and verification and for the preparation, conduct and evaluation of the Integrated Field Exercise in 2008 in the area of on-site inspections.	All EU member States.



**Part I (cont.)**

<b>2. Multilateral Level</b>			
<b>2.3. Subregional</b>			
<b>Forum</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	June 2006 – May 2007	Statements to support and call for the entry into force of the CTBT.	Ukraine.

<b>2. Multilateral Level</b>			
<b>2.4 CTBTO International Cooperation Workshop</b>			
<b>Forum/Participating States</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and Context</b>	<b>States That Have Undertaken Activities</b>
Nineteen States from the region <sup>20</sup> and a representative of the United Nations Department for Disarmament Affairs participated in the workshop.	18-20 October 2005	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund the travel expenses of one participant in the Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States of South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East (SEAPFE), in Seoul, Republic of Korea.	Norway.
Twenty Four States <sup>21</sup> participated in the workshop.	11-13 October 2006	Provision of voluntary contribution to fund the Regional Workshop on the Promotion of Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States of the Greater Caribbean, in Mexico City, Mexico.	Canada.

<sup>20</sup> Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Myanmar, New Zealand, Palau, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand and Viet Nam.

<sup>21</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

**Part II. Activities Listed According to State Taking Action**

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context <sup>22</sup>	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Argentina	June 2006 – May 2007	Argentina consistently reiterated to those <b>Annex 2 States</b> that had yet to ratify the CTBT, the importance of doing so in order to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty.	
Australia	October 2005 – May 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged <b>China</b> to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible, emphasizing that, as an Annex 2 State and a nuclear weapon State, China had a special role to play.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	The Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to his Indonesian counterpart to encourage ratification of the Treaty by <b>Indonesia</b> at the earliest possible opportunity.	
	October 2005 – March 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Special Representative), for his visit to <b>Indonesia</b> from 1 to 4 March 2006 to discuss prospects for Indonesian ratification.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged <b>Pakistan</b> to consider signing the CTBT to build international confidence in relation to Pakistan’s nuclear programme.	
	October 2005 – March 2006	Through its Minister of Foreign Affairs who wrote to his counterpart in <b>Viet Nam</b> and the Australian Mission in Hanoi, Australia took a leading role in encouraging Viet Nam to ratify the CTBT.	
	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged <b>Indonesia</b> to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible, emphasizing that, as an Annex 2 State, Indonesia had a special role to play in achieving entry into force of the Treaty.	
	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Special Representative) in making a series of calls on Permanent Representatives based in Vienna (including the Permanent Representative of <b>Pakistan</b> ), to urge signature and/or ratification of the CTBT.	
	September 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Special Representative) in making a series of calls on non-ratifying Annex 2 States ( <b>Egypt</b> and <b>the Islamic Republic of Iran</b> ), to urge ratification of the CTBT on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly.	

<sup>22</sup> Names of targeted States or fora in which the activities were undertaken are in bold type.

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i><b>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</b></i>			
Austria	20 October 2005	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the CTBT with the <b>Egyptian</b> Minister of Foreign Affairs during his bilateral visit to Vienna.	
	27 March 2006	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the CTBT with <b>Indonesia</b> on the occasion of the EU Troika–Indonesia Ministerial Meeting.	
Brazil	October 2005 – May 2006	Brazil has consistently reiterated to <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT, the importance of doing so and of promoting the immediate entry into force of the Treaty.	
Canada	October 2006	Following the announcement by the <b>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</b> that it conducted a nuclear test, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada released a statement noting that Canada was deeply concerned and that the announced test was very provocative and unacceptable to Canada.	
Finland	October 2005 – May 2006	In its contacts with those <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have not yet signed and/or ratified, Finland has continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
France	October 2005 – May 2006	France conducted regular discussions with <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. Such bilateral démarches were, for instance, carried out with <b>Egypt</b> and <b>Viet Nam</b> .	
	June 2006 – May 2007	France conducted regular discussions with <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. This was, for instance, the case at the <i>Workshop on the promotion of Resolution 1540</i> held in May 2007 in Indonesia.	
Germany	October – December 2005	Germany conducted diplomatic démarches in all <b>Annex 2 States</b> , stressing the importance it attaches to the CTBT and called upon those States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2005 – August 2007	In its bilateral contacts – frequently at the ministerial level - Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the CTBT with all <b>Annex 2 States</b> .	
	January – May 2007	During the period of its EU Presidency, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the CTBT with all 10 <b>Annex 2 States</b> which have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Italy	June 2006 – May 2007	In its bilateral contacts with those <b>Annex 2 States</b> which had not yet ratified the CTBT, Italy underscored the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT, made even more urgent by the announcement by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea that it had conducted a nuclear test.	
Japan	October 2005 – May 2006	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged those <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have not yet ratified the CTBT, such as <b>China</b> and the <b>United States of America</b> , to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	March 2006	Japan invited three government officials from <b>Viet Nam</b> , prior to the ratification of the CTBT by that country, to visit IMS facilities and exchange views with relevant parties in Japan.	
	June 2006 – February 2007	In bilateral consultations, Japan urged those <b>Annex 2 States</b> which have not yet ratified the CTBT, such as <b>Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel and Pakistan</b> , to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	February 2007	Japan invited a Colombian delegation headed by the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of <b>Colombia</b> , to visit facilities of the IMS hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the CTBT with relevant Japanese authorities.	
	April 2007	Prior to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons held in Vienna from 30 April to 11 May 2007, Japan urged those <b>Annex 2 States</b> which had not yet ratified the CTBT to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
Latvia	October 2005 – May 2006	Latvia continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through bilateral contacts with <b>Annex 2 States</b> .	
Lithuania	October 2005 – May 2006	During bilateral meetings, Lithuania used every opportunity to urge States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty (including <b>Annex 2 States</b> ) to do so.	
Morocco	October 2005 – May 2006	Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all <b>Annex 2 States</b> that have yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i><b>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</b></i>			
Netherlands	October 2005 – September 2007	The former Ambassador of the Netherlands in Vienna was appointed as the Article XIV Special Representative to assist the Article XIV conference coordinating State in promoting early entry into force of the Treaty, including <b>Annex 2 States</b> . The activities of the Article XIV Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2007, are sponsored by the Netherlands.	
	October 2005 – August 2007	The Netherlands underlined to <b>Annex 2 States</b> , on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the CTBT and promoted its early entry into force. For instance, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands stressed during his visit to <b>Indonesia</b> from 7 to 8 April 2006, the importance of the CTBT.	
Norway	October 2005 – May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through <b>bilateral contacts, public statements and joint declarations</b> .	
New Zealand	June 2006 – May 2007	In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those States, including <b>Annex 2 States</b> , which had not yet done so to ratify the CTBT.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of New Zealand issued a press release to welcome the ratification of the CTBT by <b>Viet Nam</b> .	
Qatar	June 2006 – May 2007	Qatar spared no efforts to urge all States, including <b>Annex 2 States</b> , that had not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Russian Federation	January 2006	In close collaboration with the Article XIV Coordinator and the Article XIV Special Representative, the Russian Federation made démarches to urge <b>Indonesia</b> and <b>Viet Nam</b> to ratify the CTBT as early as possible.	
	30 March 2006	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation issued a press release, in connection with the ratification of the CTBT by Viet Nam, underlining the need for the international community to further support the Treaty and calling upon those States (including <b>Annex 2 States</b> ) that have yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so without delay.	
	September 2005 – September 2007	In its bilateral contacts with those <b>Annex 2 States</b> that had not yet signed or ratified the CTBT, the Russian Federation persistently stressed the necessity to do so without further delay.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and Context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral Level</b>			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Ukraine	October 2006	Following the announcement by the <b>Democratic People’s Republic of Korea</b> that it would conduct a nuclear test, Ukraine issued, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, two statements with strong messages to the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, on 6 and 9 October 2006, respectively. In those statements, Ukraine urged the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to: (a) refrain from engaging in any nuclear testing; (b) exercise in the future every restraint, in order to avoid steps that would have major international repercussions; (c) return to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT); and (d) sign and ratify the CTBT without delay.	
	October 2006	Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Ukraine, as Chair of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, called upon <b>all States</b> (including <b>Annex 2 States</b> ) to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions and other nuclear explosions.	
United Kingdom	October 2005 – May 2006	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all <b>Annex 2 States</b> , and continued to take every suitable opportunity in such contacts to promote the CTBT and to stress the importance the UK attaches to the Treaty’s early entry into force, e.g. most recently the UK conducted a bilateral démarche with Indonesia to encourage <b>Indonesia</b> to ratify the CTBT.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all <b>Annex 2 States</b> , and continued to take every suitable opportunity in such contacts to promote the CTBT and to stress the importance the UK attaches to the Treaty’s early entry into force, e.g. the UK raised the issue of the ratification of the CTBT at official level with <b>Indonesia</b> (June 2006) and with <b>Israel</b> (November 2006).	

Part II (cont.)

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<b>1. Bilateral level</b>			
<i>1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States</i>			
Australia	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia supported the Article XIV Special Representative by arranging, on the margins of the Article XIV conference, appointments with eleven <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that have yet to ratify the CTBT.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	The Australian Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote to his counterparts in <b>Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, the Marshall Islands, Myanmar, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Palau, the Solomon Islands, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga and Tuvalu</b> to encourage ratification of the CTBT at the earliest opportunity.	Australian Missions in these countries are following up on the letters.
	25-28 October 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia played a key role in facilitating the Article XIV Special Representative's attendance of the PIF meeting held in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, in order to encourage PIF observer ( <b>Timor Leste</b> ) and those PIF members ( <b>Palau, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Niue, the Solomon Islands, Tonga and Tuvalu</b> ) that have not yet ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	
	8-11 February 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia played a key role in facilitating the Article XIV Special Representative's attendance of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, in order to encourage the <b>Dominican Republic</b> and those CARICOM members ( <b>Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago</b> ) that have not yet signed/ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible.	The Australian High Commissioner in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, who is accredited to the members of the CARICOM, is following up with non-ratifying States to urge them to do so as soon as possible.
	June 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Special Representative to make a series of calls on the Permanent Representatives of <b>Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala</b> , to urge signature and/or ratification of the CTBT.	
	June-July 2006	The High Commissioner of Australia in Port of Spain wrote to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of <b>Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago</b> , urging signature and/or ratification of the CTBT as soon as possible.	
	July 2006	The High Commissioner of Australia in Honiara urged the Government of the <b>Solomon Islands</b> to ratify the CTBT.	
	September 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance, on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly, to the Article XIV Special Representative in making a series of calls on non-ratifying non-Annex-2 States ( <b>Brunei Darussalam, Dominica, Guinea, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> ) to urge ratification of the CTBT.	
	25-28 February 2007	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Special Representative in visiting <b>Malaysia</b> and urging the Malaysian Government to ratify the CTBT.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1. Bilateral level</b>			
<i><b>1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States</b></i>			
Austria	22 April 2006	The State Secretary of the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed the importance of entry into force of the CTBT with <b>Armenia</b> on the occasion of the EU Troika–Armenia Ministerial Meeting.	
	15 May 2006	Austria stressed the importance of entry into force of the CTBT at the <b>Gulf Cooperation Council</b> Meeting.	
Canada	September 2005	Canada’s Minister of Foreign Affairs wrote letters to his counterparts in those <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that have yet to ratify the Treaty, urging their governments to do so as soon as possible.	
France	October 2005 – May 2006	France conducted regular discussions with <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that have not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. Such bilateral démarches were, for instance, carried out with <b>Burundi, Cape Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mauritius, the Republic of Moldova and Sao Tome and Principe.</b>	
	September 2005 – May 2007	France conducted regular discussions with <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty.	
Germany	September 2005 – August 2007	In its bilateral contacts – frequently at the ministerial level - Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the CTBT with a large number of <b>non-Annex-2 States.</b>	
	January – May 2007	During the period of its EU Presidency, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the CTBT with <b>46 non-Annex-2 States</b> that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
Latvia	October 2005 – May 2006	Latvia continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through bilateral contacts with <b>non-Annex-2 States.</b>	
Lithuania	October 2005 – May 2006	During bilateral meetings, Lithuania used every opportunity to urge States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty (including <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> ) to do so.	
Morocco	October 2005 – May 2006	Morocco seized every opportunity to urge all <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that have yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so, thus bridging an important gap in the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime.	
Netherlands	September 2005 – September 2007	The former Ambassador of the Netherlands in Vienna was appointed as the Article XIV Special Representative to assist the Article XIV conference coordinating State in promoting early entry into force of the Treaty. The activities of the Article XIV Special Representative, whose term was extended to September 2007, are sponsored by the Netherlands and include outreach to <b>non-Annex-2 States.</b>	
	October 2005 – August 2006	The Netherlands underlined to <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> , on several bilateral occasions, the importance of the CTBT and promoted its early entry into force.	



**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>1. Bilateral level</b>			
<b><i>1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States</i></b>			
New Zealand	June 2006 – May 2007	In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that had not yet done so to ratify the CTBT.	
Norway	October 2005 – May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through <b>bilateral contacts, public statements and joint declarations.</b>	
Qatar	June 2006 – May 2007	Qatar spared no efforts to urge all <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> that had not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Russian Federation	January 2006	The Russian Federation, in close collaboration with the Article XIV Coordinator and Article XIV Special Representative, made démarches to urge <b>Cuba</b> to ratify the CTBT as early as possible.	
	30 March 2006	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation issued a <b>press release</b> in connection with the ratification of the CTBT by Viet Nam, underlining the need for the international community to further support the Treaty and calling upon those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so without delay.	
Ukraine	October 2006	Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ukraine, acting in its capacity as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO, called upon all States (including <b>Annex 2 States</b> ) to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoria on nuclear weapon test explosions and other nuclear explosions.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	In bilateral contacts with <b>Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Moldova</b> , Ukraine has repeatedly raised the ratification of the CTBT by those States, so as to achieve universality of the Treaty in the Eastern European geographical region.	
	June – October 2006	Ukraine paid particular attention to assisting <b>Montenegro</b> in completing the necessary procedures to succeed to the CTBT, following Montenegro's declaration of independence and admission to the United Nations.	
United Kingdom	October 2005 – May 2006	The UK maintained regular bilateral contacts with all <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> , and continued to take every suitable opportunity to promote the CTBT and its universalization in such contacts.	
	August 2006 – May 2007	The UK maintained regular bilateral contacts with all <b>non-Annex-2 States</b> , and continued to take every suitable opportunity to promote the CTBT and its universalization in such contacts, e.g. most recently at the ministerial level in <b>Sri Lanka</b> (February 2007).	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
Australia	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia led the preparations of, and chaired the 2005 Article XIV conference, held in New York.	The conference was attended by a record number of 117 States, which demonstrated the continuing widespread international commitment to the Treaty. The declaration of the conference emphasized the importance of the CTBT as a vital non-proliferation and disarmament instrument and called upon all States (especially Annex 2 States) that have not yet done so, to ratify it as soon as possible.
	21-23 September 2005	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia supported the Article XIV Special Representative by arranging, on the margins of the Article XIV conference, appointments with 13 non-ratifying States, including <b>China</b> and <b>Viet Nam</b> .	
	8 December 2005	Australia voted in favour of resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	20 September 2006	Australia was a co-convenor of the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and co-sponsor of the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia co-chaired the meeting and attended the press conference held after the meeting. Seventy-two States associated themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement.
	6 December 2006	Australia co-sponsored resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
Brazil	8 December 2005	Brazil voted in favour of resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	6 December 2006	Brazil voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
Canada	September 2005	Canada and other States successfully lobbied for the addition of a new measure to the Final Declaration of the 2005 Article XIV conference, which urged <b>Annex 2 States</b> to consider ratifying the Treaty in a coordinated manner as a confidence-building measure in regions of tension.	
	8 December 2005	Canada co-sponsored resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	8 December 2005	Canada voted in favour of resolution 60/65 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> . The resolution, which calls for early ratification of the CTBT by all States that have not yet ratified the Treaty, was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	8 December 2005	Canada voted in favour of resolution 60/56 entitled <i>Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments</i> . The resolution, which calls for early ratification of the CTBT by all States that have not yet ratified the Treaty, was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	20 September 2006	Canada co-chaired (with Australia, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands) the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and co-sponsored the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	6 December 2006	Canada co-sponsored resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	Canada placed priority on the establishment of the CTBT's verification system and continued to play a leading role among Member States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to the development of the IMS. Out of the 16 IMS facilities hosted by Canada, only 1 radionuclide station remains to be built while 6 other stations still require certification by the PTS. Data gathered by the radionuclide station at Yellowknife, Canada, were key to determining the nature of the explosion in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006.	
Finland	October 2005 – May 2006	In relevant <b>multilateral fora</b> , Finland has continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	21-23 September 2006	In its capacity as outgoing Article XIV Coordinator, Finland presented a progress report on cooperation to facilitate entry into force of the CTBT at the <b>2005 Article XIV conference</b> held in New York.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
France	October 2005 – May 2006	In relevant <b>multilateral fora</b> (e.g., <b>United Nations, Conference on Disarmament</b> ), France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the CTBT.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	In relevant <b>multilateral fora</b> (e.g. <b>United Nations, Conference on Disarmament, Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</b> ), France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the CTBT.	
Germany	September 2005 – May 2007	Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through <b>public statements</b> by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and <b>joint declarations</b> , the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	9 October 2006	Germany co-sponsored the CTBT Tenth Anniversary Seminar on Verifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban: 10 Years of Development, organized in New York by the British NGO VERTIC.	
Italy	20 September 2006	Italy participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and supported the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	12 October 2006	Italy organized an <b>International Conference on the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Challenges</b> at the Institute of International Political Studies – Istituto Studi Politica Internazionale (ISPI) – in Milan, at the time of the announcement of the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. The conference, in which representatives of the Preparatory Commission, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated, discussed possible options for strengthening the multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament system and reaffirmed the need to promote the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
	6 December 2006	Italy co-sponsored resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	14 December 2006	Italy organized a <b>Round Table on the CTBT</b> in Milan, with the participation of the Executive Secretary. Participants in that event stressed the need to continue diplomatic action towards States that had not yet ratified the CTBT.	
	26 February 2007	Italy sponsored an <b>International Conference on “Weapons Threats and International Security: Rebuilding an Unravelling Consensus”</b> held in New York. During the conference, the urgent and important entry into force of the CTBT was reaffirmed.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<i><b>2 (a). Global</b></i>			
Jamaica	June 2006 – May 2007	Jamaica supported all initiatives at the <b>global level</b> aimed at promoting the entry into force of the CTBT and seized every opportunity to stress the importance of the CTBT as a means of achieving lasting peace and security.	
	6 December 2006	Jamaica voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	6 December 2006	Jamaica voted in favour of resolution 61/74 entitled <i>Renewed determination toward the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
Japan	21-23 September 2005	Japan sent a high level representative to the <b>Article XIV conference</b> held in New York, and called upon all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty for an early ratification of the CTBT.	
	8 December 2005	Japan submitted resolution 60/65 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> . The resolution, which calls for early ratification of the CTBT by all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
Latvia	October 2005 – May 2006	Latvia has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through <b>public statements</b> and <b>joint declarations</b> .	
Lithuania	October 2005 – May 2006	In relevant <b>international fora</b> , Lithuania urged States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Mexico	21-23 September 2005	Mexico participated in the <b>Article XIV conference</b> , held in New York, and adopted its Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.	
	8 December 2005	Mexico co-sponsored resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> , adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	Mexico regularly participated in the meetings of the <b>Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization</b> and its <b>subsidiary bodies</b> as well as in <b>consultations</b> aimed at promoting the Treaty's entry into force and the completion and full operation of the verification regime.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	Mexico contributed to the activities of the <b>International Monitoring System</b> with five monitoring stations (one hydroacoustic, one radionuclide and three seismological stations). Four of these are now certified and fully operational.	

**Part II (cont.)**

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
Morocco	21-23 September 2005	At the <b>2005 Article XIV conference</b> , Morocco reiterated through its Minister of Foreign Affairs, its confidence in multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called on those States that have yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	8 December 2005	Morocco voted in favour of resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	Morocco regularly participated in the meetings of the <b>Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization</b> and its <b>subsidiary bodies</b> as well as in <b>consultations</b> aimed at promoting the Treaty's entry into force.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	Morocco fully cooperated with the <b>Provisional Technical Secretariat</b> in carrying out necessary technical work and subsequent certification at the Midelt auxiliary seismic station (AS66).	
Netherlands	21-23 September 2005	The Netherlands co-sponsored a seminar organized by the British NGO, VERTIC, on the technical as well as political aspects of the CTBT, on the margins of the <b>2005 Article XIV conference</b> .	
	October 2005 – August 2006	The Netherlands underlined, on <b>several multilateral occasions</b> , the importance of the CTBT and promoted its early entry into force. For instance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands requested during the <b>2005 Article XIV conference</b> , the international community to “continue to invest in the CTBT and redouble our efforts to promote its entry into force”.	
	October 2005 – May 2006	The Netherlands has made funds available to organize information visit programmes and national seminars for experts from States in the Africa region, Latin America and the Caribbean region and the South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far-East (SEAPFE) region.	
	9 October 2006	The Netherlands co-sponsored the CTBT Tenth Anniversary Seminar on Verifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban: 10 Years of Development, organized in New York by the British NGO VERTIC.	
	2006 – 2007	The pilot phase of a project for e-learning, aimed training staff from member States and enhancing the capacity of the verification network, received support from the Netherlands.	
	2006 – 2007	The Netherlands provided financial support to enable technical experts from developing countries to participate in official technical meetings of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (a). Global</b>			
New Zealand	June 2006 – May 2007	In its national statements to the <b>Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO</b> , New Zealand consistently called for those States that had not yet done so to ratify the CTBT.	
	8 July 2006	The Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control of New Zealand reiterated, in an interview in the <i><b>CTBTO Spectrum</b></i> , the importance that New Zealand attached to the entry into force of the CTBT.	
	6 December 2006	New Zealand worked with Australia and Mexico in coordinating resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	20 September 2006	New Zealand participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and supported the <b>Joint Ministerial Meeting</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	30 April – 11 May 2007	As member of a group of 10 countries based in Vienna (G10), New Zealand co-authored a paper on the CTBT at the <b>Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</b> held in Vienna. The paper put strong emphasis on the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Norway	October 2005 – May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through <b>public statements and joint declarations</b> .	
Peru	June 2006 – May 2007	Peru has continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the CTBT through <b>public statements and joint declarations in relevant international fora</b> . Peru has underlined on several <b>multilateral occasions</b> the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, has urged States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so.	
Qatar	June 2006 – May 2007	Qatar spared no efforts in <b>multilateral fora</b> to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
	6 December 2006	Qatar voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (a). Global</b>			
Republic of Korea	21-23 September 2005	The Republic of Korea participated in the <b>Article XIV conference</b> , held in New York, and adopted its final declaration and measures to promote entry into force of the CTBT.	
	20 September 2006	The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Republic of Korea participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and supported the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	31 October 2006	The Republic of Korea cooperated with the PTS to complete the certification process of KSRS in Korea, which will contribute to the completion of the verification regime of the CTBTO.	
	6 December 2006	The Republic of Korea voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	30 April 2007	The Deputy Foreign Minister delivered a speech stressing the importance of early entry into force of the CTBT at the <b>Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons</b> held in Vienna.	
Russian Federation	October 2005 – May 2006	The Russian Federation supports the initiative to hold the Third Meeting of <b>CTBT Friends</b> in September 2006 in New York.	
	20 September 2006	The Russian Federation participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and actively supported the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	The Russian Federation supported the initiative of convening the fifth <b>Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</b> in Vienna, from 17 to 18 September 2007.	
	6 December 2006	The Russian Federation voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	31 August – 1 September 2006	Representatives of the Russian scientific community took part in the <b>Symposium “CTBT: Synergies with Science, 1996-2006 and Beyond”</b> marking the tenth anniversary of the opening of the CTBT for signature, held in Vienna.	
	15-17 May 2006	An exchange of views on the entry into force of the CTBT took place between the relevant Russian authorities and the <b>Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission</b> during his visit to Moscow.	



**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (a). Global</b>			
Switzerland	June 2006 – May 2007	Switzerland stressed, in all relevant <b>international fora</b> , the importance of an early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Turkey	21 -23 September 2005	The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey attended and addressed the <b>2005 Article XIV conference</b> .	
	8 December 2005	Turkey voted in favour of resolution 60/95 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	8 December 2005	Turkey voted in favor of resolution 60/65 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixtieth session.	
	20 September 2006	Turkey participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and associated itself with the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	6 December 2006	Turkey co-sponsored resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	6 December 2006	Turkey voted in favour of resolution 61/74 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
Ukraine	June 2006 – May 2007	In its capacity as Chair of the <b>Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO</b> , Ukraine spared no efforts to raise the question of the ratification of the CTBT through calling on those States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty and actively supporting the efforts deployed by other partners and the Preparatory Commission in this regard.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	In its statements at the <b>United Nations</b> and other <b>international fora</b> , Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support of multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	20 September 2006	Ukraine participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and associated itself with the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (a). Global</b>			
United Kingdom	21-23 September 2005	The UK delivered a statement on behalf of the EU at the 2005 Article XIV conference emphasizing the utmost importance the EU attaches to the earliest possible entry into force of the CTBT.	
	20 September 2006	A minister of the UK attended the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and supported the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	The UK fully supported EU statements at <b>United Nations meetings</b> calling for the entry into force of the Treaty, e.g. at the <b>United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva</b> (January and February 2007).	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20 September 2006	Venezuela participated in the <b>Ministerial Meeting on the CTBT</b> held in New York and associated itself with the <b>Joint Ministerial Statement</b> adopted at the meeting.	
	6 December 2006	Venezuela voted in favour of resolution 61/104 entitled <i>Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	October 2006	Venezuela voted in favour of resolution 61/74 entitled <i>Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons</i> which was adopted by the <b>United Nations General Assembly</b> at its sixty-first session.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	In all <b>international fora</b> , Venezuela reiterated its support for international disarmament instruments and called upon all those States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	Venezuela contributed to the establishment of the <b>International Monitoring System</b> through the installation of two auxiliary seismic stations on its territory.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (b). Regional</b>			
Australia	23 March 2006	In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Special Representative for his visit to Brussels, Belgium, to discuss with the <b>European Commission</b> issues related to the progress towards CTBT's entry into force.	
Brazil	October 2005 – May 2006	During its periodical consultations on disarmament and non-proliferation with the <b>European Union</b> Troika, Brazil discussed measures to promote entry into force of the CTBT.	
Canada	December 2005	Canada agreed to assist Australia, the Coordinating State of the Article XIV conference, in arranging meetings for the Article XIV Special Representative to promote entry into force of the Treaty in Africa and Latin America.	
	11 – 13 October 2006	Canada co-hosted, with Mexico, a <b>Regional Workshop on Promotion of Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean</b> , which was held in Mexico City with the aim of encouraging signature, ratification and implementation of the CTBT in the subregion.	
Czech Republic	November 2005	The Czech Republic made a <b>voluntary contribution</b> to the Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO of an equivalent of CK450 000 (€15 000) devoted to the promotion of the CTBT's objectives.	
France	October 2005 – May 2006	Within the framework of the <b>EU</b> , France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the CTBT.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	Within the framework of the <b>EU</b> , France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the CTBT. These included démarches carried out by France on behalf of the German Presidency of the EU, in the <b>Central African Republic</b> , the <b>Comoros</b> , the <b>Congo</b> and <b>Mauritius</b> as well as participation in the démarche by the EU Presidency in <b>Guatemala</b> .	
Germany	June 2006 – May 2007	Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through <b>public statements</b> of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and <b>joint declarations</b> , the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Italy	June 2006 – May 2007	Within the <b>EU</b> , Italy provided support to the initiatives aimed at promoting the entry into force of the CTBT.	
Jamaica	June 2006 – May 2007	Jamaica supported all initiatives at the <b>regional level</b> and participated in numerous <b>conferences</b> aimed at promoting the entry into force of the CTBT, including the <b>Regional Workshop on Promotion of Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean</b> that was held in Mexico City, from 11 to 13 October 2006.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (b). Regional</b>			
Japan	October 2005	Japan invited 12 experts from developing countries, including those which have not yet ratified the Treaty, to a <b>Global Seismological Observation Training Course</b> , as part of Japan's efforts to promote entry into force of the CTBT.	
Lithuania	October 2005 – May 2006	As a member of the EU, Lithuania backed the EU Council Joint Action on support for activities of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO in the area of training and capacity building and in the framework of the implementation of the EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	
Norway	October 2005 – May 2006	Norway has continued its efforts to promote the universalization of the CTBT through <b>public statements and joint declarations</b> .	
Peru	June 2006 – May 2007	Peru has continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the CTBT through <b>public statements and joint declarations in relevant international fora</b> . Peru has underlined on several <b>multilateral occasions</b> the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, has urged States that have not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so.	
Philippines	27-29 June 2007	At the Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States of South-East Asia, the Pacific and the Far East (held in Manila, Philippines), the Philippines, in its capacity as Chair of the ASEAN, highlighted the importance of the CTBT for regional and global peace and security and urged those ASEAN Member States that had not yet done so, to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Qatar	June 2006 – May 2007	Qatar spared no efforts in <b>multilateral fora</b> to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the CTBT to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime.	
Republic of Korea	18-20 October 2005	The Republic of Korea hosted a <b>Workshop on CTBTO International Cooperation for States in the SEAPFE region</b> , in order to promote ratification of the CTBT in the region.	
	1-3 December 2005	The Republic of Korea hosted the <b>Fourth ROK-UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues</b> (held in Busan, Korea) and stressed the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT during the discussion.	
	9 October 2006	The Government of the Republic of Korea released a statement regarding the announcement by <b>the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that they would conduct a nuclear test</b> .	
	13-15 December 2006	The Republic of Korea hosted the <b>Fifth ROK-UN Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Issues</b> (held in Jeju, Korea) and stressed the importance of early entry into force of CTBT during the discussion.	

**Part II (cont.)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Date/Period</b>	<b>Activities and context</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>2. Multilateral level</b>			
<b>2 (b). Regional</b>			
Ukraine	June 2006 – May 2007	In its statements at the <b>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</b> and other regional fora, Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support of multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the CTBT to do so at the earliest opportunity.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	Ukraine assumed the function of coordinator of the <b>Eastern European States</b> in 2006 and successfully completed its term with the ratification of the CTBT by Moldova on 16 January 2007.	
United Kingdom	October 2005 – May 2006	The UK supported all multilateral efforts by the <b>EU</b> to promote the universalization of the CTBT.	
	June 2006 – May 2007	The UK fully supported and, where appropriate, participated in <b>EU</b> démarches to promote ratification of the Treaty, e.g. in Indonesia (March 2007).	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	October 2006	Venezuela actively took part in the <b>Regional Workshop on Promotion of Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean</b> that was held in Mexico City in October 2006.	