

**As Delivered**

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**Address by the Executive Secretary  
of the Preparatory Commission for the  
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization**

**Mr. Tibor Tóth**

**Preparatory Committee for the 2015  
NPT Review Conference  
Vienna, 3 May 2012**

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Ambassador Woolcott  
HRSK Kane,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to address this first Prep Com, leading the way to what I hope will be a successful 2015 NPT Review Conference. We in the Commission have a stake in your success, and we will save no effort support your endeavours. The promise of a universal nuclear test ban is entrenched in the Nonproliferation Treaty. History shows that the CTBT is an indicator of the state of health of the NPT and the nuclear non-proliferation regime.

The Treaty has played an integral role in the NPT review process. The NPT RevCon failed in 1980 largely due to the issue of the CTBT. In 1995, the

NPT's indefinite extension was secured through a package deal with the CTBT at its heart. In 2000, the CTBT featured prominently in the 13 Steps adopted by states' parties. Steps 1 and 2 are related to maintaining the test moratoria and achieving the early entry into force of the Treaty.

The 2010 RevCon came as a success on the optimism generated by the resurgence of multilateralism. Key players reengaged on the CTBT. A forward looking approach was adopted, building on the previous commitments and culminating in a Disarmament Action Plan, which once again featured the CTBT prominently and set certain benchmarks on progress.

Since 2010 there has been notable progress: Indonesia ratified the Treaty, leaving us only 8 steps away from the Treaty's entry into force. The Treaty also moved towards universality with the ratification of Trinidad and Tobago, the Central African Republic, Ghana, Guinea and Guatemala. The International Monitoring System by now is 85% complete. It has proved, in a tragic way, its reliability and versatility in response to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the Fukushima Crisis.

However, entry into force still eludes us. Determined efforts are needed to achieve substantial progress on the Treaty's entry into force leading to the 2015 RevCon. This is one of the most practical ways, if not the most practical way, to sustain the credibility and viability of the NPT regime.

While pursuing the entry into force of the Treaty and devising immediate steps towards nuclear disarmament, we should not lose sight of the bigger picture. The future of the NPT, CTBT and the non-proliferation and

disarmament regime is dependent upon the active and informed involvement of a broad range of stakeholders.

Sustained efforts are needed to stimulate interest and understanding of the non-proliferation and disarmament verification machinery. We need to build and maintain the scientific base of expertise in support of the Treaty's monitoring regime.

Inspiring the next generation of experts in monitoring and verification technologies will require expanded collaboration between the Commission and a broad spectrum of stakeholders: governments, academic and research institutions, and civil society.

During the last 15 years the Commission has trained more than 2,000 technicians and professionals in hundreds of training courses. Since 2010 we further expanded these activities through the Capacity Development Initiative. In just one year, in 2011, hundreds of participants enrolled in our Capacity Development Initiative. In 2012 we want to build upon the success of 2011, through a multidisciplinary, free of charge training programme based on modern, innovative and cost-effective methods. This approach has enjoyed early success, equipping a growing cadre of specialists, with a special emphasis on women, to effectively address the verification challenges of the future.

The CTBTO is also engaging international organizations on implementing the recommendations of the UN Secretary General Report on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Education, which was referenced in Action 22 of the Final Document of the 2010 Review Conference.

I am convinced that such broad cooperation is crucial to sustaining the CTBT, and the broader nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Training and education for the future generations is the way to ensure that the international nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime remains relevant, robust and sustainable in the long run.

Thank you so much for your attention.