

**Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force
of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty**
22 September 2023

**ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN BY SIGNATORY AND
RATIFYING STATES UNDER MEASURE (L) OF THE
FINAL DECLARATION OF THE 2021 CONFERENCE ON
FACILITATING THE ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE TREATY
IN THE PERIOD JUNE 2021 - MAY 2023**

The present document has been prepared pursuant to measure (l) of the Final Declaration of the 2021 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty ('Article XIV conference'), which requested the Provisional Technical Secretariat of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization "*to continue to act as a focal point for collecting information on outreach activities undertaken by ratifying States and other States Signatories, and to maintain a consolidated and updated overview of the information based on inputs provided by ratifying States and other States Signatories*".

The document consists of two parts: Part I, activities undertaken at the bilateral level, and Part II, activities undertaken at the multilateral level. It includes activities that have been completed (i.e. that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
1. BILATERAL LEVEL			
<i>1 (a). Activities Relating to Annex 2 States</i>			
Australia	June 2021 – May 2023	Australia continued to utilize suitable bilateral engagement opportunities to advocate the importance of, and encourage signing and ratifying of, the CTBT.	
Belarus	June 2021 – May 2023	In bilateral meetings, Belarus took every appropriate opportunity to encourage Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to do so.	
Bolivia	June 2021 – May 2023	<p>Bolivia reaffirmed its commitment to promoting peace and reducing gender disparities in the field of science and technology, particularly for underrepresented individuals. Bolivia is dedicated to disseminating training programmes, workshops, and meetings aimed at fulfilling the objectives of the CTBT within its country, utilizing official channels to ensure widespread participation.</p> <p>Bolivia’s vision of 'Vivir bien' (Good Life) encompasses both diplomatic and technical-scientific aspects. In this regard, Bolivia actively promoted the advancement of institutions engaged in environmental monitoring, including climate, earthquakes, volcanoes, and risk assessment. Bolivia strived to extend the training initiatives of these entities to all countries, acting on behalf of and in collaboration with others.</p> <p>Bolivia wholeheartedly endorsed every initiative aimed at advancing the CTBT, aligning with its principles of 'Vivir bien' and promoting peaceful cooperation among all nations and cultures. Bolivia affirmed unwavering commitment to the CTBT and expressed gratitude to the Commission for its invaluable support. Furthermore, Bolivia commended the collaborative efforts in technology enhancement, particularly in relation to the auxiliary seismic station AS8 and the infrasound array IS8. The diligent work of DASE-CEA and Observatorio San Calixto in monitoring seismic activities on behalf of Bolivia was commendable.</p> <p>The Permanent Mission of Bolivia in Vienna, Austria, serves as a vital communication bridge for the country in all matters pertaining to the CTBT.</p>	
Finland	June 2021 – May 2023	Finland continued to urge Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty at the multilateral level.	
Holy See	June 2021 – May 2023	The Holy See took every appropriate opportunity to encourage the importance of entry into force of the Treaty with Annex 2 States.	
Ireland	June 2021 – May 2023	Ireland, both bilaterally and as a member of the EU, has been an active advocate of the CTBT, taking all opportunities to urge all States that have not yet done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty without delay, in particular Annex 2 States.	

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Italy	June 2021 – May 2023	Italy – both bilaterally and as a Member State of the EU – has always been a staunch supporter and an active advocate of the CTBT. In this regard, Italy seized every suitable bilateral opportunity to insist on the need for the CTBT to enter into force and to promote its prompt signature and ratification by remaining Annex 2 States.	
Japan	June 2021 – May 2023	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts with the remaining Annex 2 States to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Jordan	June 2021 – May 2023	Jordan has consistently been a vocal advocate for the urgent entry into force of the CTBT, highlighting the Treaty's indispensable role in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation efforts. Jordan called on all countries to ratify the CTBT, including the countries of Annex II, with an emphasis on the special responsibility of nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), as outlined in action ten of the 2010 NPT Review Conference's Action Plan.	
Malaysia	2023 – 2028	<p>Malaysia is in the process of finalizing a Practical Arrangement in the Field of Science, Technology, and Applications for the Implementation of Commitments regarding the CTBT between the Government of Malaysia and the Government of Australia.</p> <p>Among the projects that were carried out under this cooperation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hybrid Colloquium (6th Awareness Programme) on 10 February 2022 • Seismic Training course plan to be carried out in September 2023 • Setting up SeisComp at the My-NDC by experts from Geoscience Australia in May-June 2023 <p>To ensure the implementation of this Practical Arrangement, Malaysia has been conveying annual inter-agency meetings as an integral part of the outreach programme since 2015. The meetings comprise all key agencies involved in matters pertaining to the CTBT, namely: Nuklear Malaysia as the CTBT National Authority - (Meeting Secretariat), Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, Attorney General's Chambers of Malaysia, Ministry of Defence, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC), National Disaster Management Agency, Science & Technology Research Institute For Defence, Royal Malaysian Customs Department, The Royal Malaysia Police, Malaysian Meteorological Department, National Security Council, and Atomic Energy Department. Despite the global impact of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2019-2020, the outreach programme continued to be conducted online. The main objective remained focused on gathering support from all key agencies in order to ensure the successful implementation of Malaysia's commitment to the CTBT.</p>	Although this Practical Arrangement has not yet been signed and expected to be signed in 2023, certain activities have already been conducted.

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Mexico	June 2021 – May 2023	Mexico, in its statements at the relevant fora of the United Nations, has repeatedly called on the Annex 2 States that have not ratified the CTBT to do so without delay, to achieve its entry into force.	
New Zealand	June 2021 – May 2023	In relevant bilateral forums, workshops and meetings, New Zealand took the opportunity to promote the entry into force of the Treaty with Annex 2 States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, and urged them to do so without further delay, stressing the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty.	
Panama	June 2021 – May 2023	Panama continues to call on Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, especially emphasizing the responsibility these States have in achieving the objective of the Treaty.	
Peru	June 2021 – May 2023	Peru operated an auxiliary seismic station (AS77-Atahualpa, Cajamarca) NNA-Lima. The Instituto Geofísico del Perú (IGP) participated in several MS and National Data Centre (NDC) workshops. Its representative has been Eng. Cristian Mamani Gutierrez.	
Russian Federation	June 2021 – May 2023	In bilateral contacts with Annex 2 States, the Russian Federation continued to stress the importance of early entry into force of the CTBT and urged them in order to achieve that objective to sign/ratify the Treaty without delay.	
Serbia	June 2021 – May 2023	As a country that has signed and ratified the CTBT, Serbia generally promotes this agreement and its entry into force, and in this regard encouraged the signing and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
Switzerland	June 2021 – May 2023	In relevant bilateral contacts, Switzerland called on Annex 2 States that had not yet signed and/or ratified the CTBT to do so without further delay in order to achieve an early entry into force of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2021 – June 2023	The United Kingdom continued to raise this issue in relevant bilateral engagements, where appropriate, with Annex 2 States. This included lobbying for signature and/or ratification of the CTBT.	
United States	June 2021 – May 2023	The United States, in regular bilateral interactions with other Annex 2 States, continued to encourage those that have not signed, or signed but not ratified the treaty to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	
<i>I (b). Activities relating to non-Annex 2 States</i>			
Australia	June 2021 – May 2023	Australia continued to utilize suitable bilateral engagement opportunities to advocate the importance of, and encourage signing and ratifying of, the CTBT.	
Belarus	June 2021 – May 2023	Belarus took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to raise the importance of the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States that had not signed and/or ratified it.	
Bolivia	June 2021 – May 2023	Bolivia, driven by its commitment of peace and the principles of "Vivir bien," actively supported and participated in training programmes related to the CTBT.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Bolivia (cont.)		<p>These training sessions are organized through official channels, ensuring the dissemination of knowledge and expertise among Bolivian representatives and institutions. By actively engaging in these trainings, Bolivia demonstrated its dedication to advancing the goals and principles of the CTBT. The Observatorio San Calixto, representing the Plurinational State of Bolivia, presented scientific articles to the Science and Technology 2021 conference. All of this research was performed using the International Monitoring System data and the ability to integrate them in the national seismic network. The last Science and Technology 2023 conference was attended by two members of Observatorio San Calixto (Mayra Nieto and Gonzalo Fernandez).</p> <p>The collaboration and coordination between the Chancellery in Bolivia and Observatorio San Calixto resulted in the creation of a programme called "Educientista." This programme is specifically designed for earthquake prevention, and it includes a chapter called "Kuyuy" which focuses on educating school students to become "Knowledge Spreaders." Through this initiative, students are equipped with the necessary knowledge and skills to raise awareness and disseminate information about earthquake preparedness.</p> <p>The Chancellery and the Observatorio San Calixto are committed to bridging the gender gap. In line with this goal, these institutions encouraged young women to participate in training and international forums. For example, Eng. Mayra Nieto's participation in various training programmes is being actively supported. The Chancellery has also proactively facilitated Schengen Visa appointments for Observatorio San Calixto personnel attending trainings and conferences.</p>	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	January 2021 – May 2023	Bosnia and Herzegovina initiated a series of proactive engagements with the CTBTO during 2022, in capacity building for NDC (received assistance in installation of the NDC hardware and software and participated in training events) and joined EU statements related not only to non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, but other weapons of mass destruction as well (mostly CWC-related). In addition, representative of Bosnia-Herzegovina took part at “Agenda for the NDC Capacity Building: Waveform Training Course using SeisCom” which was held in Vienna, Austria, on 24-28 October 2022.	
Finland	June 2021 – May 2023	Finland expressed readiness to assist the CTBTO and the Executive Secretary at diplomatic levels to reach and develop further contacts with States not yet having signed or ratified the Treaty. Moreover, Finland continued to urge those States to do so without delay.	

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Holy See	June 2021 – May 2023	The Holy See took every suitable opportunity to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty highlighting the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty with non-Annex 2 States.	
Italy	June 2021 – May 2023	<p>In all relevant fora, Italy – both bilaterally and as a Member State of the EU – took every opportunity to call upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay. Italy seized every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States. In the meantime, Italy has coherently called upon all States to respect the existing moratorium on nuclear test explosions.</p> <p>Italy engaged bilaterally with Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka and Syria on advancing their signature/ratification.</p>	
Japan	June 2021 – May 2023	Japan took every suitable opportunity in its bilateral contacts to encourage the signature and/or ratification of the Treaty by non-Annex 2 States.	
Jordan	June 2021 – May 2023	<p>Jordan has capitalized on various opportunities to promote the CTBT and firmly underscored the imperative for its immediate entry into force and universal adherence.</p> <p>An illustrative instance of this commitment occurred on 9 March 2023, when Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Ayman Safadi held a meeting with CTBTO Executive Secretary Mr. Robert Floyd on the side-lines of the 157th Session of the Arab League Council. Through such proactive engagements, Jordan emphasized the pressing need for global cooperation in achieving the CTBT's vital objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.</p>	
Mexico	June 2021 – May 2023	The Government of Mexico welcomed the recent signature and ratification of Dominica and the ratification of Equatorial Guinea, Gambia and the Solomon Islands which are now part of the large number of CTBT signatory and ratifying States, respectively, interested in its early entry into force. With the ratification of Dominica (June 30, 2022) the CTBT was universalized in Latin America and the Caribbean, demonstrating the region's exemplary leadership in nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.	
New Zealand	June 2021 – May 2023	Wherever relevant during bilateral contacts, New Zealand underlined to non-Annex 2 States the importance of the Treaty and promoted its earliest possible entry into force.	
Panama	June 2021 – May 2023	Panama seized every opportunity to underline the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization with non-Annex 2 States.	

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Russian Federation	June 2021 – May 2023	In bilateral contacts with States that have not yet joined the CTBT, the Russian Federation stressed the importance of the universalization of the CTBT and called upon those States to sign/ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	April, July, August, September 2022	Press statements welcoming ratification of the CTBT by Gambia, Tuvalu, Dominica, Timor-Leste, Sao Tome and Principe and Equatorial Guinea were published on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation.	
Serbia	June 2021 – May 2023	As a country that has signed and ratified the CTBT, Serbia generally promotes this agreement and its entry into force, and in this regard encouraged the signing and/or ratification of the Treaty.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	June 2021 – June 2023	The United Kingdom continued to raise CTBT issues in bilateral meetings with non-Annex 2 States, including the importance of entry into force, including Bhutan.	
	April 2023	The United Kingdom and France issued a joint statement on 25th Anniversary of their ratification of the CTBT.	
United States of America	June 2021 to May 2023	The United States, in regular bilateral interactions with other states, continued to encourage those that have not signed, or signed but not ratified the treaty to do so without waiting for any other States to do so first.	

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2. MULTILATERAL LEVEL			
<i>2 (a). Global</i>			
Albania	2019-2023	<p>The Albanian National Data Centre (NDC-AL) participated in trainings on the Capacity Building: Access and Analysis of Waveform International Monitoring System (IMS) Data and International Data Centre Products and Waveform Training Course using SeisComP.</p> <p>NDC-AL was represented by nominees in On-Site Inspection (OSI) activities, correspondingly the 25th OSI Workshop and the RIC-25, in Bratislava region (Slovakia).</p> <p>NDC-AL maintained and updated the overview of information regarding the CTBT on the public web site of the Institute of Geosciences of Albania, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty.</p>	
Australia	21 September 2022	Australia co-chaired with Japan the CTBT Group of Friends Ministerial Meeting in New York during UNGA High-level Week.	CTBTO Executive Secretary attended.
	October-December 2021 and 2022	Australia co-led, with Mexico and New Zealand, the annual UNGA CTBT resolution in 2021 and 2022.	
	August 2022	Australia co-sponsored the Vienna Group of Ten, NPDI and other group working papers promoting the CTBT at the 2022 NPT Review Conference.	NPT/CONF.2020/WP.3.1; NPT/CONF.2020/WP.10; NPT/CONF.2020/WP.19.
Bahrain	23-24 September 2021	Bahrain participated virtually in the 2021 Conference on facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT held in New York, USA.	
	21 September 2022	Bahrain participated in and cosponsored the joint statement of the Tenth Meeting of the Group of Friends of CTBT held in New York, USA.	
Belarus	September 2021	Belarus participated in the Article 14 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. Belarus joined the consensus on the Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the CTBT.	
	December 2021	Belarus voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 76/66 “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	
	November 2022	Belarus joined the consensus on the United Nations General Assembly resolution 77/11 “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization”.	
	December 2022	Belarus voted in favour of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 77/94 “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”.	

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Bolivia	June 2021 – May 2023	<p>The Chancellery and the Observatorio San Calixto promoted the CTBT's with civil and scientific applications, for example integrating the IMS station to daily earthquake monitoring and infrasound revision.</p> <p>Despite the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, the Chancellery and Observatorio San Calixto continued working to disseminate IMS data from the certified stations.</p> <p>A recent noteworthy achievement involved collaborative efforts between the Chancellery, the Ministry of Public Works and Observatorio San Calixto. Together, they obtained the first seismic building code for Bolivia. The contribution of our institutions towards achieving "Vivir bien" (Good live) in the field of civil engineering holds significant value, both in terms of knowledge and economics.</p>	
Cambodia	21-23 June 2021	Cambodia participated online in the 56th Session of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBT.	
	23 September 2021	Ambassador H.E. Sovanne Ke, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Cambodia to the United Nations, delivered a statement at the 2021 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT at the United Nations in New York: "Cambodia reaffirms its unwavering commitment and support for the CTBT and welcome the successful adoption of the Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of this important Treaty".	
	10-12 November 2021	Cambodia participated online in the 57th Session of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBT.	
	21-23 June 2022	H.E. General (Dr.) Phorn Nara Secretary-General of the National Authority for The Prohibition of Chemical Nuclear Biological and Radiological Weapons (NAW) of the Kingdom of Cambodia delivered a statement at the First Meeting of the State Parties to TPNW in the Vienna, Austria: "Cambodia has signed and ratified many international legal instruments in full support of the prohibition, disarmament and non-proliferation of WMD, such as CWC, BWC, NPT, CTBT, SEAWSZ, TPNW and other international instruments. We call all States to comply with applicable international laws as well as to reaffirm the commitments of all States to ensuring the world's peace and security."	
	21-23 November 2022	Cambodia participated online in the 59th Session of the Preparatory Commission of the CTBT.	

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Finland	June 2021-May 2023	<p>Finland fully supported all efforts by the European Union to promote entry into force and universalization of the CTBT.</p> <p>Finland, as one of the Friends of the CTBT countries, actively participated in the groups' outreach efforts, including organizing the high-level Tenth Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT in New York on 21 September 2022.</p> <p>Finland participated in the activities of the Group of Eminent Persons with a high-level representative.</p>	
Gambia	24 March 2002	Gambia deposited its instrument of ratification of the CTBT with the Secretary General of the United Nations as the Depository of the Treaty.	The Treaty was ratified in 2021.
Georgia	June 2021 – May 2023	Georgia seized every opportunity to highlight the utmost importance of the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT. Georgia voiced its support for the universalization of the CTBT and actively promoted the vital need for the Treaty to enter into force at the earliest opportunity as the CTBT remains an indispensable component in achieving peace and security in a world free of nuclear weapons.	
	June 2021-2023 May	Georgia co-sponsored the CTBT resolutions, promoting entry into force, at the 76th and 77th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly's First Committee.	
Holy See	September 2022	On the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly's annual session in New York at a high-level meeting of the "Friends of the CTBT", H.E. Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See and Head of the Holy See Delegation, stated that the Treaty remains a vital component of the nuclear disarmament regime and called upon all States to maintain adherence to the zero-yield moratorium, deploring any resumption of testing. Referring to the war in Ukraine he highlighted that "as global tensions rise and we hear rhetoric threatening the use of nuclear weapons, it is more crucial than ever to bring the CTBT into force." The Cardinal pointed out that "It is the hope of the Holy See that as the CTBTO seeks additional signatures and ratifications, it finds ways to collaborate with efforts that promote and strengthen the TPNW, especially in verification." He then concluded with a call to remember and assist those who have been affected by radioactivity released by nuclear testing and to work for the decontamination of the environment: "The Holy See encourages all States, especially those that rely on nuclear deterrence, to contribute to efforts that seek to remediate contaminated environments and assist victims who have suffered harm [because even though] these States do not currently have a legal responsibility to contribute to such efforts, they have a moral obligation to redress the harms inflicted by nuclear testing."	
	October 2022	In a statement delivered during Thematic Discussion of Nuclear Weapons, H.E. Archbishop Gabriele Caccia, Apostolic Nuncio and Permanent Observer of the Holy	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Holy See (cont.)		See to the United Nations, stated that “Regrettably, we have been moving in the wrong direction. Important disarmament and transparency treaties have been discarded and the disarmament machinery remains deadlocked, with no progress made toward a treaty banning the production of fissile material. In addition, the CTBT is in a state of legal limbo despite further ratifications. On top of this, States that possess nuclear weapons are expanding and modernizing arsenals, squandering resources that could address the world’s hunger crisis, while contributing to advance integral human development. The Holy See condemns any rhetoric which irresponsibly portends nuclear escalation that would have devastating effects for all humanity and not only the States directly involved in the conflict. To avoid nuclear war, the Holy See calls on all States that possess nuclear weapons to take immediate steps to reduce the operational readiness of their nuclear forces, adopt no-first-use policies and long-term policies which establish a global ceiling on nuclear stockpiles, from which reductions can be made”.	
Ireland	September 2021	Ireland, in its capacity as President of the United Nations Security Council for the month of September 2021, hosted a high-level briefing on the CTBT, providing the Security Council, Member States and the United Nations with the opportunity to underline the importance of the CTBT as part of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation architecture, by marking the 25th anniversary of the opening for signature of the CTBT. The meeting was addressed by the Executive Secretary of the CTBTO, the first time any Executive Secretary has addressed the United Nations Security Council. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ireland delivered a national address on the occasion of the Twelfth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. Ireland also noted its position in national statements delivered at the 76th Session of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.	
	October 2021	Ireland co-sponsored the annual CTBT resolution of the 76th Session of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which urged all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	August 2022	Ireland highlighted the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT during the Tenth Review Conference on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including as an EU Member State submitting a joint working paper on CTBT to the Review Conference.	
	September 2022	Ireland participated in the Tenth Meeting of the Group of Friends of the CTBT and supported the Joint Statement of the Tenth Meeting of the Group of Friends of the CTBT.	
Ireland (cont.)			

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
	October 2022	Ireland co-sponsored the annual CTBT resolution of the 77th Session of the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which urged all States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
Italy	June 2021 – May 2023	<p>Italy, both in its national capacity and as a member of the EU, engaged in diplomatic activities in support of the CTBT, adapting to the limited opportunities due to the Covid-19 pandemic. In particular, Italy repeatedly called for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty in its statements in all relevant fora. Italy also actively participated in sessions of the Preparatory Commission and its Working Groups A and B and contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of the CTBT verification regime by facilitating the participation of experts in CTBTO meetings.</p> <p>In particular, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, Amb. Alessandro Cortese, delivered national statements at the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th Sessions of the CTBTO's Preparatory Commission, at the 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th Sessions of Working Group B.</p>	
	September 2021	<p>Italy actively participated in the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests (New York, 8 September 2021).</p> <p>Italy took over the co-chairmanship of the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT Conference in New York (23-24 September 2021). In her statement, the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Marina Sereni, called upon all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the CTBT without further delay.</p> <p>Italy participated in a briefing at the United Nations Security Council, organized by Ireland, to mark the 25th anniversary of the CTBT. The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Maurizio Massari, outlined the results of the Article XIV Conference and the outcome of its Final Declaration, adopted by consensus. Amb. Massari also highlighted Italy's concrete commitment to support efforts towards the early entry into force of the CTBT, in the context of Italy's role as Co-coordinator of the Article XIV Conference of the CTBT for the next two years.</p>	
	October 2021	Italy delivered a national statement at the United Nations General Assembly's First Committee. In line with its role as Article XIV Co-Coordinator, Italy called on all States that have not yet done so, in particular the remaining eight Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Italy (cont.)	December 2021	Italy's strong support for the CTBT was reflected in its sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 76/66, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear - Test -Ban Treaty".	
	March 2022	The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Benedetto Della Vedova, delivered a national statement at the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament in which he advocated for the prompt entry into force of the CTBT, calling on all States that have not yet done so, particularly the remaining eight Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.	
	May – June 2022	The Permanent Representative of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, Amb. Alessandro Cortese, organized working events with CTBTO's Executive Secretary, Art. XIV co-chair from South Africa and Representatives of non-signatory/ratifying States (Yemen, Sri Lanka, Syria, Nepal and Somalia) on advancing their signature/ratification.	
	August 2022	<p>The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Maurizio Massari, delivered a national statement at the 10th NPT Review Conference in which he called on all States that have not yet done so, in particular the remaining eight Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay.</p> <p>Italy co-sponsored a working paper entitled "Interlinkage between the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" at the 10th NPT Review Conference.</p>	
	September 2022	<p>Italy participated in the seminar 'Nuclear Risk Reduction and Disarmament in a Complex Security Context', organised by the Kazakh Permanent Mission to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, in commemoration of the International Day against Nuclear Tests (5 September 2022).</p> <p>Italy actively participated in the high-level meeting of the United Nations General Assembly to commemorate and promote the International Day against Nuclear Tests (New York, 7 September 2022). The Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, Amb. Maurizio Massari, emphasized the need for the entry into force of the Treaty without further delay.</p> <p>In line with its role as Article XIV co-Coordinator, Italy participated in the Tenth Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT.</p>	
	October 2022	Italy delivered a national statement at the United Nations General Assembly's First Committee stressing the importance of a prompt entry into force of the CTBT as a crucial component of the global architecture of nuclear non -proliferation.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Italy (cont.)	December 2022	Italy's strong support for the CTBT was reflected in its sponsorship and vote in favour of General Assembly resolution 77/94, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty".	
	December 2022	The Permanent Representative of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, Amb. Alessandro Cortese, participated as a speaker in the High-Level Panel "Advancing Universalization and Entry into Force" of the Opening Session of the CTBTO's 3rd Science Diplomacy Symposium.	
	June 2023	The Permanent Representative of Italy to the International Organizations in Vienna, Amb. Alessandro Cortese, participated as a speaker in the EU-CTBTO panel "EU-CTBTO Cooperation in Action" at the 7th CTBTO Science and Technology Conference.	
Japan	September 2021	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Toshimitsu Motegi, joined messages of the Article XIV Conference in September 2021 and reported on efforts to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	December 2022 – December 2023	Japan co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 77/94 which urged all States that had not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible and to accelerate their ratification processes with a view to ensuring their earliest successful conclusion.	
	July 2022 – August 2023	Prime Minister Fumio Kishida attended the Tenth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) held in New York from 31 July to 1 August 2022. In his speech at the General Debate, Prime Minister Kishida announced convening a meeting of the CTBT Friends at the leader's level during the UN General Assembly in order to build momentum towards facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT.	
	September 2022	Prime Minister Kishida co-chaired the High-level Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT. In his opening remarks at the outset of the meeting, Prime Minister Kishida stressed the importance of the universalization of the CTBT and its early entry into force, as well as the strengthening of the verification system. The joint statement adopted in the meeting urged all States that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Treaty without further delay, particularly the remaining eight States listed in Annex 2 of the Treaty.	
	January - March 2023	Japan invited seismology experts from developing countries, including from several Annex 2 States, to the annual training course by the Japan International Cooperation Agency on global seismological observation and its application for nuclear test monitoring technology.	
	January 2023	Prime Minister Kishida held a meeting with the Executive Secretary Floyd in Tokyo and stated that Japan would work even more proactively toward the universalization	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Japan (cont.)		of the CTBT and its early entry into force, as well as the strengthening of the verification system.	
	February 2023	The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Yoshimasa Hayashi, delivered a speech via pre-recorded video at the High-Level Segment of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) held in Geneva. He stated that Japan urged all states, particularly the remaining States listed in its Annex 2, to sign and ratify the CTBT which has not entered into force for the past 25 years.	
	April 2023	On April 4 and 5, the second meeting of the International Group of Eminent Persons for a World without Nuclear Weapons (IGEP) was held in Tokyo. As a result of the lively discussions among the IGEP members, they issued message as to provide input to the first session of the Preparatory Committee of the 2026 NPT Review Conference. The IGEP urges States to make every effort to realize the urgent entry-into-force of the CTBT in the message.	
	May 2023	As the presidency of G7 in 2023, Japan, together with members of the G7, issued "G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament" on May 19, which is the first leaders' level communique on nuclear disarmament. In this communique, the G7 leaders expressed their resolution against nuclear tests, underscored the essential role of the CTBTO and expressed their support, as well as emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT.	
Jordan	June 2021- May 2023	Jordan is a founding member of the Stockholm Initiative for Nuclear Disarmament and the Non-Proliferation Treaty, which aims to enhance disarmament diplomacy. One of the main objectives of the Stockholm Initiative is to endorse the current ban on nuclear testing and work towards the implementation of the CTBT. Jordan actively engaged in all the Ministerial Meetings and activities organized by the initiative. Additionally, Jordan hosted the 3rd Ministerial Meeting in Amman in January 2021.	
	June 2021- May 2023	Jordan, in relevant international forums, has consistently stressed the importance of the universalization of the Treaty and supported all efforts aimed at facilitating its entry into force.	
	19-23 June 2023	Jordan has actively engaged in various conferences and meetings organized by the CTBTO, including the recent CTBT Science and Technology 2023 Conference. Jordan has also offered to host conferences or meetings for the CTBTO, showing a strong commitment to advancing nuclear disarmament efforts.	
Madagascar	June 2021 – May 2023	Madagascar took every appropriate opportunity to insist on the need for the CTBT to enter into force and to promote its signature and ratification by the remaining Annex 2 States.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Madagascar (cont.)	June 2021	Madagascar strengthened its technical and scientific expertise during the 2021 Science and Technology Conference.	
	September 2022	Madagascar participated to Hydroacoustic Workshop 2022 to open a new horizon in data analysis.	
	October 2022	Madagascar participated to the NPE2019 exercise during NDC 2022 Workshop.	
	December 2022	Madagascar participated to the Science and Diplomacy Symposium.	
Mauritania	June 2021 - May 2023	<p>Mauritania engaged in various outreach activities, including receiving delegations and schools at the national level.</p> <p>Mauritania continued its active support for the Treaty by operating continuously the Mauritanian NDC and its MRP43 (Particulate System) and MRX43 (Noble Gas System) stations. The Mauritanian radionuclide monitoring activities were coordinated by The National Authority for Radiation Protection, Nuclear Safety, and Security (ARSN).</p>	
Mexico	September 2021 and September 2022	Mexico, in its general position paper for the 76th and 77th Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, underlined its commitment to continue promoting the entry into force of the CTBT.	
	September 2021 and September 2022	Mexico reaffirmed the important of the early entry into force of the CTBT in its statements at relevant United Nations fora, including the yearly High-Level Meeting on the commemoration of the International Day for the Total Elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as in its interventions at the First Committee of the 76th and 77th sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.	
	October 2021 and October 2022	Mexico presented, along with Australia and New Zealand, the annual resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty” adopted by the General Assembly: A/RES/76/66 and A/RES/77/94.	
	October 2021	Mexico presented, along with Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, New Zealand and South Africa, the annual resolution entitled “Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments”, which underlines the necessity of the entry into force of the CTBT.	
Montenegro	June 2021-May2023	In the last quarter of 2021, the Sector of Seismology of the Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology of Montenegro - in cooperation with the MFA and the Permanent Mission of Montenegro to the United Nations, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and other international organizations in Vienna - successfully submitted an application for IT support - Capacity Building System (CBS). Upon receipt of the Letter on the donation of CBS equipment and its acceptance, shipping and receiving of the equipment began in April 2022. Representative of CTBTO Mr. A. Poplavskiy visited Podgorica to assist the final	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Montenegro (cont.)		<p>installation of equipment and to configure NDC in a Box software package (September 19-23, 2022). In parallel, NDC staff got additional training in SeisComP, Geotool applications and other useful services available for authorized users.</p> <p>At the same time, additional training of employees in the Sector was carried out related to the monitoring platform and seismic signal analysis tools, which are part of the CTBTO's NDC in a box software package.</p> <p>Additional equipment for the installation of the GCI link (connections of the national and international CTBTO data centre) was received in early May 2023. The equipment was installed at the end of May, which created the conditions for the soon complete reception of data from the IMS CTBTO.</p>	
New Zealand	June 2021 – September 2021	New Zealand attended informal consultations on preparations for the 12th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in New York in September 2021.	
	September 2021	New Zealand endorsed the Final Declaration adopted at the 12th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT in New York.	
	October 2021	New Zealand, alongside Australia and Mexico, was a core co-sponsor of the annual Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty resolution at the 76th Session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	September 2022	New Zealand's Prime Minister participated in the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of the CTBT in New York and New Zealand associated itself with the Joint Ministerial statement.	
	October 2022	New Zealand, alongside Australia and Mexico, was a core co-sponsor of the annual Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty resolution at the 77th Session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee, which urged all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular Annex 2 States, to sign and ratify the Treaty as soon as possible.	
	June 2021 – May 2023	As a member of the Vienna Group of Ten, New Zealand continued to contribute to working papers submitted to Preparatory Committees and Review Conferences of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons that urged all States, in particular Annex 2 States, that have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so without delay.	
Panama	June 2021 – May 2023	In 2021, Panama reiterated the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty in the sessions of the Preparatory Commission. Also, Panama expressed the need for the	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Panama (cont.)		<p>entry into force of the Treaty and its universalization during the Article XIV Conference in 2021.</p> <p>In 2022, Panama assumed the Chairmanship of the Preparatory Commission for the second time, evidencing our country's historic national commitment to strengthening the non-proliferation regime and the prompt entry into force of the CTBT and with its implementation. During 2022, Panama worked closely and cooperatively with Signatory and Observer States to achieve the objectives of the Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>At the First Meeting of States Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, Panama expressed the complementarity between the TPAN and the CTBT.</p> <p>In 2023, Panama assumed as President-Designate for the next Article XIV process (2023-2025), in order to continue working for the objectives of the Treaty.</p>	
Philippines	June 2021-May 2023	<p>The Philippines mentioned the following points in various multilateral fora on disarmament, including advocating for highlighting the same in group statements: (1) underscore the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT; (2) call upon the remaining Annex 2 States to sign/ratify the treaty; (3) and stress the significance of universal ratification of the CTBT.</p> <p>The Philippines co-sponsored the resolution on the “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” at the 75th, 76th and 77th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. As a State Party to the CTBT, Philippines recognizes the vital importance and urgency of ushering the CTBT’s entry into force. Towards this end, the resolution calls on States who have not yet done so, particularly those whose ratifications are needed for the Treaty to enter into force, to sign and ratify the CTBT without delay and without conditions.</p> <p>The Philippines also supported the resolution on “Cooperation between the United Nations and the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization” at the 75th and 77th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.</p>	
Republic of Korea	June 2021–May 2023	<p>The Republic of Korea underscored the importance of an early entry into force of the CTBT in various multilateral fora and called upon the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty.</p>	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Republic of Korea (cont.)	September 2021	Deputy Minister of Multilateral and Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea joined the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty through video message.	
	October 2021, October 2022	The Republic of Korea sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolutions (76/66 and 77/94) supporting the entry into force of the Treaty.	
	September 2022	Deputy Minister of Multilateral and Global Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea participated in the Friends of the CTBT meeting. The Republic of Korea associated itself with the 2022 Joint Statement of the CTBT.	
Russian Federation	June 2021 – May 2023	In the United Nations and within other international forums, the Russian Federation continued to promote the importance of ensuring an urgent entry into force of the CTBT in accordance with its Article XIV and the need for the further universalization of the Treaty. The Russian Federation also conducted relevant outreach using mass-media sources, social networks and academia platforms. The Russian Federation stressed the necessity for the United States to revise its negative policy with regard to the CTBT.	
	September 2021	The President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin made a Statement on the occasion of the 25th Anniversary of the Opening for Signature of the CTBT.	
	September 2021	The delegation of the Russian Federation headed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Ryabkov participated in the 12th Article XIV Conference and supported its Final Declaration and Measures to Promote Entry into Force of the Treaty.	
	October 2021	Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov met with Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO Robert Floyd. During the conversation, the importance of continuing work on the universalization of the CTBT in the interests of strengthening international peace and security was emphasized. Russia's principled line of facilitating the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty was reaffirmed.	
	July 2021	Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation Sergey Lavrov met with ex-Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the CTBTO Lassina Zerbo. During the conversation, the importance of continuing work on the universalization of the CTBT in the interests of strengthening international peace and security was emphasized. Russia's principled line of facilitating the earliest possible entry into force of the Treaty was reaffirmed.	
	December 2021	The Russian Federation supported the UNGA Resolution A/RES/76/66.	
	December 2022	The Russian Federation supported the UNGA Resolution A/RES/77/94.	
Serbia	June 2021 - May 2023	Serbia called for the entry into force and universalization of the CTBT at the multilateral level. In this regard, the Republic of Serbia supported the 2022 Joint	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
		Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty of Conference of the "Friends of the CTBT" in September 2021.	
Slovakia	September 2021	State Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of Slovakia actively participated in the Article XIV conference.	
Slovakia (cont.)	January 2022 – February 2023	Slovakia called on all States that have not yet done so, in particular the remaining Annex II States, to sign and ratify the CTBT in various multilateral fora, particularly in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, the NPT Review Conference and the Conference on Disarmament, including in the statement by the Minister of Foreign and European Affairs (February 2023).	
	December 2021 and December 2022	Slovakia co-sponsored the United Nations General Assembly resolution on the CTBT.	
Spain	2-4 October 2022	Spain hosted a visit by Executive Secretary, Dr Floyd, where he participated in the opening of the International Workshop on National Data Centres in Toledo and met with the Director-General for Foreign Policy. He also participated in an event at the Institute for International Affairs and Foreign Policy (INCIPE).	
	13 July 2022	Spain signed on 13 July 2022 an Agreement with the CTBTO for the use of primary and auxiliary seismic and hydroacoustic data in tsunami prevention.	
	3-7 October 2022	Spain, specifically the National Geographic Institute, organized, in collaboration with the Provisional Technical Secretariat, an International Workshop of National Data Centres in Sonseca (Toledo), in which 87 experts from National Data Centres from 46 countries participated. Likewise, they participated in a panel on civilian applications of the international monitoring system to mitigate the effects of natural disasters.	
	6-9 December 2022	At the last Science and Diplomacy Symposium, Spain helped finance a Spanish panel on the scientific applications of the international monitoring network to mitigate and prevent potential natural disasters and participated in a multilingual panel to promote multilingualism as an effective tool for strengthened multilateralism.	
Switzerland	June 2021 – May 2023	Switzerland underlined the importance of an early entry into force of the CTBT in various multilateral fora and called on the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty.	
	September 2021	Switzerland participated in the Article XIV conference.	
	October and December 2021	Switzerland supported and was a sponsor of the UNGA CTBT resolution (76/66).	
	August 2022	As a member of the Stockholm Initiative, Switzerland co-sponsored a Joint Working Paper submitted to the Tenth NPT Review Conference ("Stepping stones for advancing nuclear disarmament", NPT/CONF.2020/WP.6), in which the members of the Stockholm Initiative inter alia pledged to promote enhanced efforts towards	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Switzerland (cont.)		the long overdue entry into force of the CTBT, and invited all States to uphold existing moratoria on nuclear-weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion.	
	October and December 2022	Switzerland supported and was a sponsor of the UNGA CTBT resolution (77/94).	
	January 2023	As a sign of its commitment to the entry into force of the Treaty, Switzerland assumed the Chairpersonship of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for 2023.	
Thailand	September 2021	Thailand participated in the 2021 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, whereby Thailand's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs reaffirmed Thailand's commitment to the CTBT and called for the remaining Annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty without delay.	
	June 2021 – May 2023	Thailand co-sponsored the annual CTBT resolution at the 76th and 77th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, urging all States that had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the Annex 2 States, to sign and/or ratify the Treaty at the earliest.	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	April 2022	The United Kingdom raised strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT in its statement at the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC).	
	August 2022	The United Kingdom raised strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT in its Statements at the NPT Review Conference.	
	September 2022	The United Kingdom joined the Friends of the CTBT Joint Statement supporting the CTBT and calling for its early entry into force.	
	April 2023	The United Kingdom raised strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT in its statement at the United Nations Disarmament Commission (UNDC).	
	April 2023	The United Kingdom emphasised that bringing CTBT into force is an urgent matter, and other related messages in the G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament.	
	May 2023	The United Kingdom raised strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT in its statement at the Conference on Disarmament.	
	July 2023	The United Kingdom and NATO Allies issued a joint NATO Heads of State and Government Communiqué at the 2023 Vilnius Summit underlining the importance of entry into force of the CTBT.	
	August 2023	The United Kingdom raised strong support for the entry into force of the CTBT in its Statements at the NPT Preparatory Committee 2023.	
Ukraine	June 2021 – May 2023	Ukraine used every suitable opportunity, in particular within NPT, Conference on Disarmament, the CTBT Preparatory Commission forums, to voice its support for the universalization of the CTBT, and continuously promoted the importance of signing and/or ratifying the Treaty as one of the most important international legal elements of the global security architecture in the field of nuclear disarmament and	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Ukraine (cont.)		non-proliferation to ensure its entry into force at the earliest opportunity. Ukraine maintained and updated the overview of information regarding the CTBT on the public web site of the Main Centre of Special Monitoring of the National Space Facilities Control and Test Centre of the State Space Agency of Ukraine, thereby assisting in promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. Ukraine actively participated in the training and educational activities of NDC specialists organized by the Provisional Technical Secretariat.	
The United States of America	October 2021	The United States co-sponsored a resolution in the United Nations First Committee supporting the CTBT and encouraging all states that have not done so to sign and/or ratify the Treaty and not to conduct nuclear explosions or any acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the Treaty.	
	June 2021 to May 2023	The United States, along with France and the United Kingdom, convened meetings of technical experts on the margins of Working Group B sessions to identify areas for future P3 collaboration to benefit further development of the CTBT verification regime.	
	May 2023	The United States, along with our G-7 partners, issued a statement at the Leaders level underscoring the importance of maintaining the global norm against nuclear explosive testing, and committing to provide sufficient resources to ensure the continued operation and the long-term sustainability of all elements of the CTBT verification system.	
	June 2021 to May 2023	The United States provided \$2 million in funding supporting projects focused on accelerating the development of the CTBT verification regime.	Progress in completing the Treaty's verification regime may be an important factor in a State's deliberations on signing and/or ratifying the Treaty.
	June 2021 to May 2023	The United States fully funds the operation of the IMS stations for which it has responsibility.	This action provides significant savings to the PrepCom related to operations and maintenance costs of the IMS.
2 (b). Regional			
Australia	August 2021 and 2022	Australia was part of Joint Pacific Islands Forum Statements on the International Day against Nuclear Tests, promoting the CTBT.	2021 and 2022
Belarus	June 2021 - May 2023	In relevant regional fora Belarus seized every opportunity to promote the Treaty and reiterate the importance of its entry into force.	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
Bolivia	June 2021 – May 2023	Efforts made between Chancellery and Observatorio San Calixto to promote the IMS data available to all Latin America countries continued. The Chancellery and Observatorio San Calixto supported the Centro Regional para la Sismologia de America del Sur (CERESIS) with data from our web page and to virtual conferences demonstrating that IMS stations contribute to hazards and risk assessment.	
Italy	June 2021- May 2023	Italy, as a Member State of the European Union, actively supported all relevant statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the CTBT. Italy also actively supported the EU Council Decision 2020/901 on European Union support to the CTBTO's activities to strengthen its monitoring and verification capabilities, in the framework of the implementation of EU Strategy against Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.	
Jordan	November 2019 – July 2023	Jordan is a key advocate for regional progress, particularly in its efforts to establish a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons. In line with this commitment, Jordan has taken the lead in calling upon all nations to actively participate in the CTBT. Recognizing the immense importance of collective efforts for disarmament, Jordan has urged regional and international support and emphasized the significance of this Treaty.	
Madagascar	8 June 2021	Madagascar attended the “CTBTO Share Africa 2021”, which aimed to empower and inspire the youth of Africa to take control of their own destinies.	
Malaysia	17- 21 October 2022	Malaysia showcased a poster presentation and booth exhibition during the 17th Regional Congress on Geology, Minerals and Energy Resources of Southeast Asia (GEOSEA XVII) and National Geoscience Conference (NGC) 2022 in order to promote CTBT data to geoscientists and geologists in the region, particularly for its utility in studies related to tsunamis, geohazards and climate change.	
Mexico	July 2021	Mexico co-organized the seventh edition of the "Summer School on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation for Diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean", which addressed CTBT-related issues, particularly the importance of its entry into force. The Executive Secretary of the CTBTO Dr Robert Floyd addressed to participants in a pre-recorded message. 37 diplomats and government official from 17 countries participated in this capacity building programme aiming to contribute to the creation of national capacities in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the training of new experts in nuclear disarmament, as well as promoting education for peace and disarmament.	
	July 2022	Mexico co-organized the eighth edition of the "Summer School on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation for Diplomats from Latin America and the Caribbean", which addressed CTBT-related issues, particularly the importance of its entry into force. The Executive Secretary of CTBTO Dr Robert Floyd addressed to participants in a pre-recorded message. 23 diplomats and government officials from	

State	Date/Period	Activities and context	Comments
		22 countries participated in this capacity building programme aiming to contribute to the creation of national capacities in Latin America and the Caribbean, through the training of new experts in nuclear disarmament, as well as promoting education for peace and disarmament.	
New Zealand	June 2021 – May 2023	New Zealand held bilateral meetings with and provided support to Pacific Island countries working to sign and ratify the Treaty.	
Panama	June 2021 -May 2023	Panama, in regional forums such as the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean, highlighted the importance of the entry into force of the Treaty and its complementarity with the Treaty of Tlatelolco.	
Philippines	June 2021-May 2023	The Philippines continues to underscore the importance of the entry into force of the CTBT and calls upon the remaining Annex 2 States to sign/ratify the Treaty, in various regional fora dedicated to disarmament.	
Russian Federation	June 2021 – May 2023	In contacts at the regional level, the Russian Federation stressed the importance of promoting the CTBT and efforts towards its universalization.	
	August 2021	Member States of the Collective Security Treaty Organization issued Joint Statement on the 30th Anniversary of the Closure of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test Site in which, inter alia, advocated the early entry into force of the CTBT, which requires the ratification of the CTBT by the remaining eight countries from Annexes 2 to the Treaty.	
Serbia	June 2021 - May 2023	Serbia generally encourages the entry into force and universalization of CTBT.	
Thailand	January 2023	Thailand hosted the CTBTO On-Site Inspection (OSI) Regional Introductory Course (RIC-24) during 15-21 January 2023 in Chiang Mai. 67 participants representing 25 States Signatories took part in the event, which aimed at broadening the pool of experts in the area of OSI. These include participants from States that have not yet ratified the CTBT. Therefore, the activity serves as an outreach activity to these States by acquainting their national technical experts with the OSI regime, in preparation for their future ratifications.	
Ukraine	June 2021 – May 2023	Ukraine continued data analysis and writing relevant scientific articles. Ukraine continued operation and maintenance of IMS station PS-45 (carried out with the technical and financial assistance that Ukraine receives from the Preparatory Commission).	
United States of America	June 2021 to May 2023	The United States provided \$4 million to fund the reconstruction of the hydroacoustic station HA8 at Diego Garcia.	Progress in completing the Treaty's verification regime may be an important factor in a State's deliberations on signing and/or ratifying the Treaty.
	November 2022	The United States provided \$480 000 to conduct a Regional Seismic Travel Time (RSTT) software workshop in Nepal.	
	June 2021 to May 2023	US experts attended numerous experts' meetings focused on the development of multiple elements of the treaty's verification regime.	