

8. Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty [85]

Commitment:

“We will continue our efforts for the permanent and legally binding cessation of all nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosion through the swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and we call upon all States to join our efforts in this regard as well as to uphold the moratorium on testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT.”

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.89	

Background:

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) was created in 1996 to prohibit states from: (1) carrying out nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions, and (2) allowing any nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions to take place in any area under a state’s control.⁷¹⁷ The CTBT also emphasizes that states must “refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.”⁷¹⁸

The CTBT currently has 182 signatories and 155 ratifying states.⁷¹⁹ It has not yet entered into force because the treaty specifies a number of ‘Annex 2’ states which must sign and ratify the treaty before this can occur.⁷²⁰ Examples of those states which have yet to sign include India, Pakistan, and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea. Others, like Iran and the United States of America, have signed but have failed to ratify the treaty up until this time.⁷²¹

⁷¹⁷ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 10 September 1996. Date of Access: 3 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treatytext.tt.html>.

⁷¹⁸ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 10 September 1996. Date of Access: 3 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treatytext.tt.html>.

⁷¹⁹ CTBT Status of Signature and Ratification, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) December 3, 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011, <http://www.ctbto.org/map/>.

⁷²⁰ CTBT: Ending Nuclear Explosions, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: December 3, 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/public_information/CTBT_Ending_Nuclear_Explosions_web.pdf.

⁷²¹ Status of Signature and Ratification, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) September 20, 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011, <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

In its Declaration on Non-proliferation and Disarmament at the Deauville Summit, the G8 welcomed the recent progress of its members in supporting non-proliferation, noting especially those steps taken to comply with the action plan of the 2010 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.⁷²² The action plan was designed to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and specifies that CTBT member states must take action to bring the CTBT into force and to implement the treaty themselves.⁷²³ It also proposes that “All nuclear-weapon States undertake to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty with all expediency...” and that “nuclear-weapon States have the special responsibility to encourage Annex 2 countries...to sign and ratify.”⁷²⁴

The G8 reaffirmed support for the NPT action plan by declaring that “We urge all States to extend these efforts [of the action plan] by bringing into force the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)...” and pledging to work towards this goal in a number of ways.⁷²⁵ It also announced its support for the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission, particularly as it attempts to construct a verification regime that will ensure that all states comply with their commitments.⁷²⁶

Commitment Features:

Full compliance with this commitment will require states to work towards bringing the CTBT into force and to prevent any nuclear weapon test explosions from being carried out within their territory.

Efforts that allow the CTBT to enter into force can be split into two sections. It is particularly important that all G8 members sign and ratify the treaty, since the CTBTO Preparatory Commission notes that “The CTBT has an unusual entry-into-force provision. The Treaty will enter into force once 44 specified countries have ratified it. These countries possessed nuclear reactors or research reactors in 1996 when the Treaty was negotiated.”⁷²⁷

All member states in the G8 are counted within those forty-four. However, since ratification is a one-off procedure rather than an incremental process, and a number of countries besides members of the G8 must sign and ratify the CTBT before it could enter into force in the near future, further efforts are necessary. The G8 has recognized this and in the Renewed Commitment for Freedom

⁷²² Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²³ 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan, 2010 NPT Review Conference (New York) 3-28 May 2010. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/revcon2010/2010NPTActionPlan.pdf>.

⁷²⁴ 2010 NPT Review Conference Action Plan, 2010 NPT Review Conference (New York) 3-28 May 2010. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/legal/npt/revcon2010/2010NPTActionPlan.pdf>.

⁷²⁵ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²⁶ Declaration on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26-27 May 2011. Date of Access: December 3, 2011. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/2011-nonprolif-en.html>.

⁷²⁷ Glossary, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/glossary/?letter=e&cHash=388a6c115d#entry-into-force>.

and Democracy promises that all member states will “continue” to take steps to bring the CTBT into force.⁷²⁸

At the September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, ratifying states and state signatories including the G8 member states agreed on a series of concrete steps which could be taken to bring the CTBT into force. Several of these can be used as measures of compliance with this commitment, though they are not the only means by which compliance could be achieved. Efforts to bring the CTBT into force beyond ratification may include: (1) the selection of coordinators to encourage non-signatory or non-ratifying states to adopt the CTBT; (2) volunteering to join the contact list to help the regional coordinators advertise programmes supporting the CTBT; (3) the creation of regional seminars to promote the treaty.⁷²⁹ Given that the 2011 conference declaration also places great importance on the conferences and workshops prepared by the CTBTO Preparatory Commission,⁷³⁰ participation in any of these by ratifying or non-ratifying states may also be considered as an effort to bring the treaty into force.

The second prerequisite for full compliance suggests that no G8 member state may carry out a nuclear weapon test explosion or allow one to be carried out within their jurisdiction.

Taken together, a state will be considered to be in full compliance if it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring it into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Nonetheless, members can register for partial compliance by either ratifying the CTBT or taking new steps to bring it into force, as long as they comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Scoring:

-1	Member has not ratified the CTBT AND does not take new steps to bring it into force AND does not comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.
0	Member has ratified the CTBT OR Member takes new steps to bring the CTBT into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.
+1	Member has ratified the CTBT AND takes new steps to bring it into force AND complies with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Lead Analyst: Sarah Beard

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) because it has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

⁷²⁸ G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2011deauville/index.html>.

⁷²⁹ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁰ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 17 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

Canada signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 18 December 1998.⁷³¹

When it held the Presidency of the G8 in 2010, Canada introduced an advocacy initiative urging states to ratify the CTBT as soon as possible.⁷³² In July 2011, the Canadian government endorsed the efforts of the French Presidency in pursuit of this goal.⁷³³

On 23 September 2011, Canada was a participant in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.⁷³⁴ Canada has always attended this conference series, which is held every two years by the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission.⁷³⁵ The purpose of the 2011 conference was “to discuss concrete measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) at the earliest possible date....”⁷³⁶ Deputy Minister Kerry Buck of the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs issued a statement “urging the governments of all states that have not yet done so to ratify the test ban as soon as possible.”⁷³⁷ The Final Declaration of the conference called on those Annex 2 states that had not ratified the CTBT to do so.⁷³⁸

On 22 September 2011, Canada attended the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) in New York.⁷³⁹ After discussions with fellow members

⁷³¹ Canada Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=31&cHash=600ebb8036>.

⁷³² Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (I) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty in the Period September 2009 – August 2011, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/16-09-11/CTBT-Art.XIV-2011-4.pdf.

⁷³³ Activities Undertaken by Signatory and Ratifying States Under Measure (I) of the Final Declaration of the 2009 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty in the Period September 2009 – August 2011, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/16-09-11/CTBT-Art.XIV-2011-4.pdf.

⁷³⁴ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁵ The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT): Entry into Force, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 February 2010. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/ctbt_eif-ticen_entree.aspx?view=d.

⁷³⁶ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁷ Address by Assistant Deputy Minister, International Security Branch and Political Director, Department of Foreign Affairs of Canada, Ms. Kerry Buck, Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Canada.pdf.

⁷³⁸ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷³⁹ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21

including Japan and Germany, the NPDI adopted a statement declaring that “we reiterate our commitment to universalizing the CTBT and promoting its early entry-into-force...Members of the NPDI will continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”⁷⁴⁰

During the October 2011 session of the United Nations General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, the Canadian delegation introduced a resolution⁷⁴¹ calling for negotiations to create a “treaty banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices...”⁷⁴² The resolution made no mention of the CTBT, but Canadian delegate, Hussein Hirji, condemned those countries that blocked negotiations towards disarmament.⁷⁴³ Hussein Hirji’s comments and his presidency during the 2011 session of the United Nations Conference on Disarmament demonstrate Canada’s diplomatic efforts to persuade other states to abandon nuclear weapons.⁷⁴⁴

Canada provides a significant amount of funding to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission. Released on 6 December 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission’s annual statement on its member states’ payments shows that Canada has fully paid its dues of just under USD2 million.⁷⁴⁵ Canada remains a member in good standing, demonstrating its continued support of the CTBT.⁷⁴⁶ Nevertheless, this contribution does not constitute a new initiative and therefore is not on its own representative of compliance with Canada’s CTBT commitment.

Canada has no nuclear weapons program and has never permitted nuclear weapon tests within its borders.⁷⁴⁷

September 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁷⁴⁰ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 14 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁷⁴¹ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴² Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty, Reaching Critical Will (New York) 30 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/lcom/lcom11/res/L40Rev1a.pdf>.

⁷⁴³ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴⁴ Perception in First Committee “World Cannot Afford to Stand Still” on Disarmament, but Divergent Views Emerge on Reasons for Stagnation, Ways to Overcome it, United Nations First Committee Sixty-Sixth Session (New York) 25 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3445.doc.htm>.

⁷⁴⁵ CTBTO Member States’ Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁷⁴⁶ CTBTO Member States’ Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁷⁴⁷ Canada’s Nuclear History, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Ottawa) 21 February 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2012. <http://nuclearsafety.gc.ca/eng/about/past/>.

Thus, Canada has received a score of +1 for compliance since it has ratified the CTBT, taken further efforts to bring the treaty into force, and maintained the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: Jim Robson

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to implement and promote the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its ratification of the CTBT, the efforts that it has taken to bring the CTBT into force, and its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

France signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and it ratified the treaty on 6 April 1998.⁷⁴⁸

Between 7 and 10 June 2011, France participated in a special universalization outreach effort at which a French representative addressed representatives of nine countries that have neglected to sign or have failed to ratify the CTBT.⁷⁴⁹ The information session involved a roundtable with some CTBT member states, and visits to the International Data Centre, among other events.⁷⁵⁰ A French representative, along with ambassadors from the United Kingdom (UK) and Morocco, called for the guest delegations “to strive for their country’s accession to the CTBT.”⁷⁵¹

On 23 September 2011, French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT to “promote the entry into force of the treaty that bans all nuclear testing.”⁷⁵² In a statement made there, France promised to support Mexico and Sweden as they co-chair the coordination of international efforts to promote the CTBT.⁷⁵³ Juppé also noted that the steps that the United States of America has taken towards ratification of the treaty “warrant our full support.”⁷⁵⁴

⁷⁴⁸ France Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/countryprofiles/?country=62&cHash=188f9b6af4>.

⁷⁴⁹ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵⁰ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵¹ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/>.

⁷⁵² High-Level Conference to Promote Ban on All Nuclear Testing, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2011/media-advisory-high-level-conferenceto-promote-ban-on-all-nuclear-testing-update/>.

⁷⁵³ Statement by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé at the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, France at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5802>.

⁷⁵⁴ Statement by French Foreign Minister Alain Juppé at the 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT, France at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5802>.

Between 6 and 24 February 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission's Working Group B met to discuss technical issues surrounding efforts to bring the CTBT Treaty into force in Vienna.⁷⁵⁵ The meeting focused on the choice of a country to hold the Integrated Field Exercise for 2014 (IFE14).⁷⁵⁶ This decision will be formally approved at the next meeting of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission, which will take place in June 2012.⁷⁵⁷ France has advanced the IFE14 measure as an effort to meet the "technical and political challenge..." that the entry into force of the CTBT Treaty presents.⁷⁵⁸

On 1 July 2011, the P5 released a statement outlining the agreements that they made at the First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) Review Conference.⁷⁵⁹ France, as a member of the P5, "called upon all States to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapons-test explosions or any other nuclear explosion, and to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty pending its entry into force."⁷⁶⁰ While this is an extremely weak form of additional effort, it illustrates that the CTBT remains on the French agenda at the UN.

France has continued to maintain the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. France's last round of nuclear tests was conducted in 1996, and "Subsequently France closed and dismantled its testing sites and its fissile material production facilities..."⁷⁶¹ In fact, France is the only nuclear member state to have dismantled all of its nuclear weapon testing sites.⁷⁶² In October 2011, the Permanent Representative of France to the Disarmament Conference, Eric Danon, reaffirmed France's commitment to the CTBT. He noted that "We...dismantled our test sites" and

⁷⁵⁵ CTBTO Working Group B Is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁶ CTBTO Working Group B Is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁷ CTBTO Working Group B is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁸ CTBTO Working Group B is Currently Holding its 38th Session in Vienna, Permanent Mission of France to the UN and International Organization in Vienna (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 April 2012. <http://www.delegfrance-onu-vienne.org/CTBTO-Working-Group-B-is-currently>.

⁷⁵⁹ First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris, June 30th-July 1st, 2011) Statement by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5660>.

⁷⁶⁰ First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris, June 30th-July 1st, 2011) Statement by the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5660>.

⁷⁶¹ Fifteenth Anniversary of France's Last Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/fifteenth-anniversary-of-frances-last-nuclear-test/?Fsize=ppvbybrkqvowfovrc>.

⁷⁶² Ratification Par L'Indonesie du Traite d'Interdiction Complete des Essais Nucleaires, Diplomatie (Paris) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 26 December 2011. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/enjeux-internationaux_830/desarmement-maitrise-armements-contrrole-exportations_4852/france-non-proliferation-armes-destruction-massive-leurs-vecteurs_4857/regime-non-proliferation-nucleaire_4859/ratification-par-indonesie-du-traite-interdiction-complete-essais-nucleaires-06.12.11_97305.html.

that “Our doctrine, which is strictly defensive, severely limits the use of nuclear weapons, restricting their use to extreme circumstances of self-defence.”⁷⁶³

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its ratification of the CTBT, its ongoing efforts to promote the universal acceptance of the CTBT, and for its continued compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: Nisha Kumari

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) due to its previous ratification of the treaty, its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and its new efforts to bring the treaty into force.

Germany signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 20 August 1998.⁷⁶⁴

On 23 September 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement he declared that “the decision whether to sign and ratify the CTBT or not reveals the true intentions of a state. To sign and ratify the CTBT serves as an important confidence building measure. It could help to overcome regional tension especially in the Middle East and East Asia.”⁷⁶⁵ Therefore, he called for a “push for an early entry into force of the CTBT.”⁷⁶⁶

On 22 September 2011, the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI) met in New York. German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle and the other NPDI foreign ministers accepted a proposal that included a “Commitment to promoting the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT),” and “Transparency in nuclear-weapons states regarding their nuclear arsenals.”⁷⁶⁷

Upon Indonesia’s ratification of the CTBT on 6 December 2011, German Foreign Minister Westerwelle indicated that more progress needed to be made on bringing the CTBT into force.

The German government congratulated Indonesia and called the ratification an advance to “help pave the way for the Treaty to finally enter into force.”⁷⁶⁸ He also asked non-signatory states to sign and ratify the CTBT in the wake of Indonesia’s ratification of that treaty.⁷⁶⁹

⁷⁶³ Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, France at the United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of

Access: 26 December 2011. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article5841>.

⁷⁶⁴ Germany Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=66&cHash=11c0ce04b3>.

⁷⁶⁵ Statement by German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Germany.pdf.

⁷⁶⁶ Statement by German Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle at the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Germany.pdf.

⁷⁶⁷ Making Progress on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 24 September 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/AAmt/BM-Reisen/2011/09-VNGV-NewYork/110921-NPDI-NY.html>.

⁷⁶⁸ Important Advance for Nuclear Test Ban, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.auswaertiges->

On 19 December 2011, the German Foreign Ministry “said it has ‘clear expectations’ of North Korea’s new leadership,” and demanded that North Korea abandon its nuclear program following the death of North Korea’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Il.⁷⁷⁰ The Government of Germany has been committed to the termination of all nuclear testing in order to ensure that North Korea’s nuclear tests of 2006 and 2009 are the last of their kind.

On 13 April 2012, North Korea launched a long-range missile which failed minutes after take-off. In reaction to this action, Westerwelle criticized Pyongyang, saying, “I condemn the attempt for a rocket launch by North Korea. This is a violation of international obligations and will increase tensions on the Korean peninsula.”⁷⁷¹ The statement was also a continuation of German policy regarding the missile launch, as Westerwelle, among 68 other foreign ministers, had demanded that Pyongyang scrap its missile launch a few days prior to the event.⁷⁷²

Germany also supported a tightening of UN sanctions following the launch, with Germany’s Ambassador to the UN Peter Wittig stating that “it is time for the North Koreans to end behaving like a pariah state.”⁷⁷³ North Korea has yet to sign the CTBT, but in February 2012, it declared that it would put in place “a moratorium on nuclear tests and other nuclear activities....”⁷⁷⁴ Despite this hopeful sign, however, many expect that the failed missile launch was merely a precursor to a further North Korean nuclear test,⁷⁷⁵ which makes strong reactions to this event important for the CTBT.

In April 2012, Germany announced that it will be allocating approximately EUR7.5 million to the budget of the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission.⁷⁷⁶ As a result, Germany is

amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abbruestung_/Aktuelles/111206_Ratifizierung_Indonesien_node.html.

⁷⁶⁹ Important Advance for Nuclear Test Ban, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abbruestung_/Aktuelles/111206_Ratifizierung_Indonesien_node.html.

⁷⁷⁰ World Reacts to Death of Kim Jong Il Fox News (Berlin) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2011/12/19/japan-offers-condolences-to-north-korea-after-death-kim-jong-il/>.

⁷⁷¹ Germany, UK Hit Rocket Blast, Urge “Strong” UN Response, Inquirer News (New York) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/176021/germany-uk-hit-rocket-blast-urge-strong-un-response>.

⁷⁷² Germany, UK Hit Rocket Blast, Urge “Strong” UN Response, Inquirer News (New York) 13 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/176021/germany-uk-hit-rocket-blast-urge-strong-un-response>.

⁷⁷³ UN Hardens North Korea Sanctions over Rocket Launch, Naharnet Newsdesk (Lebanon) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/36985-u-n-hardens-n-korea-sanctions-over-rocket-launch>.

⁷⁷⁴ Head of CTBTO Hopes that Next Step by DPRK will be to Join the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 29 February 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/head-of-ctbto-hopes-that-next-step-bydprk-will-be-to-join-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁷⁵ New Photo Shows Work at NKorea Nuclear Test Site, Associated Press (Washington) 27 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://news.yahoo.com/photo-shows-nkorea-nuclear-test-211744781.html>.

⁷⁷⁶ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abbruestung_/Nukleares/CTBT.html.

ranked third in contributions after the United States and Japan in 2012.⁷⁷⁷ However, given that budgetary costs do not represent a new commitment, this cannot count as compliance with the CTBT Treaty commitment.

While it has no nuclear weapons of its own, Germany stores American nuclear weapons on its territory,⁷⁷⁸ and has ensured that the moratorium is upheld.

Thus, Germany has received a +1 for having ratified the CTBT, having taken new efforts to bring it into force, and having complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: John Amadi

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to support nuclear non-proliferation through ratification and promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).

On 1 February 1999, Italy became the 28th state to ratify the CTBT.⁷⁷⁹ Italy is “one of the 44 countries listed in the Treaty whose ratification is necessary for its entry into force.”⁷⁸⁰

Italy attended the “Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty” on 23 September 2011. While there, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti called upon states to sign and ratify the CTBT, mentioning those designated as “Annex 2” states by the treaty in particular.⁷⁸¹ He further affirmed Italy’s commitment to the International Monitoring System, overseen by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO).⁷⁸²

From 15 to 17 November 2011, Italy participated in a workshop entitled “Role of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Regional and Global Security” in Istanbul.⁷⁸³ The

⁷⁷⁷ Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 18 April 2012. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/Abroestung_/Nukleares/CTBT.html.

⁷⁷⁸ German Foreign Minister Likens Nuclear Weapons Threat to Global Warming, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 8 April 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,14976869,00.html>.

⁷⁷⁹ Italy Ratifies Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2 February 1999. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/1999/italy-ratifies-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸⁰ Italy Ratifies Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2 February 1999. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/1999/italy-ratifies-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸¹ Summoning States to Ratify Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Secretary-General Says Message Is Clear: ‘Time for Waiting Has Passed, Take the Initiative and Lead,’ United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/dc3302.doc.htm>.

⁷⁸² Statement by the Hon. Prof. Vincenzo Scotti, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Italy.pdf.

⁷⁸³ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

workshop was organized by the CTBTO and the Government of Turkey. Italy highlighted the importance “of the CTBTO data for national disaster early warning efforts.”⁷⁸⁴

On 14 October 2011, Italy was one of many countries to put forward draft resolution A/C.1/66/L.37 to the United Nations General Assembly.⁷⁸⁵ This resolution reaffirms support for the CTBT, encouraging other nations to sign and ratify the treaty.⁷⁸⁶ The resolution further underlines the importance of the verification regime, and encourages international promotion of the CTBT.⁷⁸⁷

Italy also contributes to the CTBTO’s International Monitoring System, maintaining a monitoring facility in Valguarnera, Sicily.⁷⁸⁸ Since its certification in 2005,⁷⁸⁹ the Auxiliary Seismic Station has strengthened the CTBTO’s verification regime by monitoring Italy for underground nuclear explosions.⁷⁹⁰ The facility ensures that no nuclear testing occurs within Italy’s borders, and also verifies global compliance with the CTBT.⁷⁹¹ Thus, Italy has complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Therefore, Italy has been provided a score of +1 for supporting nuclear non-proliferation by ratifying the CTBT, by taking steps to bring it into force through participation in conferences and regional workshops, among other efforts, and by complying with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions.

Analyst: Nessa Kenny

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with the commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) by having ratified that document, by having taken further efforts to bring it into force, and by continuing to uphold the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

⁷⁸⁴ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 18 November 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁷⁸⁵ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁶ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁷ United Nations Draft Resolution A/C.1/66/L.37, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/1com/1com11/res/L37.pdf>.

⁷⁸⁸ Station Profiles, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/station-profiles/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib&station=118&cHash=28f779bf0d>.

⁷⁸⁹ World Map, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/map/#ims>.

⁷⁹⁰ Overview of the Verification Regime, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/background/overview-of-the-verification-regime/page-1/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib>.

⁷⁹¹ Summoning States to Ratify Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Secretary-General Says Message Is Clear: ‘Time for Waiting Has Passed, Take the Initiative and Lead,’ United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/dc3302.doc.htm>.

Japan signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996, and ratified it on 8 July 1997.⁷⁹² On 23 September 2011, Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba participated in the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. In a statement, Gemba appealed to all states to ratify the treaty and expressed Japan's "determination to take the lead on 'United Action' to facilitate the entry into force of the CTBT."⁷⁹³ For example, Japan noted that this year it had set up the NPDI with Australia.⁷⁹⁴ The Japanese government also stated that it aims to establish the realization of a nuclear weapons-free world, and vowed to "renew its call on all remaining 8 Annex 2 states" to ratify the treaty just as Indonesia did.⁷⁹⁵ Japan and other ratifying states and signatories of the CTBT adopted a range of concrete measures to bring the treaty into force.⁷⁹⁶

On 27 February 2012, the Japanese government made a contribution of JPY60 million to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission for enhancing the capability of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling (ATM) system to track radioactivity dispersion.⁷⁹⁷ In general, ATMs are useful because they permit states to tell when "a nuclear weapon test explosion" has occurred, and "to provide objective data regarding radioactivity dispersion in the case of a nuclear power station accident."⁷⁹⁸ In this case, the purpose of this project is to enable the signatories of CTBT to predict and judge the "influence of dispersed radioactivity more accurately...."⁷⁹⁹

On 21 September 2011, Japan hosted the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI).⁸⁰⁰ Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba co-chaired the

⁷⁹² Japan Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=87&cHash=799bb22496>.

⁷⁹³ Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba at 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty, Articles XIV Conferences – Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Japan.pdf.

⁷⁹⁴ Address by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba at 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Treaty, Articles XIV Conferences – Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Japan.pdf.

⁷⁹⁵ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan on the Approval by the Indonesian Parliament for Indonesia's Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁷⁹⁶ Final Declaration and Measures to Promote the Entry Into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 31 January 2012. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/23-09-11/Final_Declaration.pdf.

⁷⁹⁷ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁷⁹⁸ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁷⁹⁹ Japan's Voluntary Contribution for Enhancement of the Atmospheric Transport Modeling System of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 1 March 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2012/2/0227_01.html.

⁸⁰⁰ Minister for Foreign Affairs Gemba Leads Discussions on Various Issues Including Non-Proliferation

meeting which produced a statement in which member states re-iterated their “commitment to universalizing the CTBT...”⁸⁰¹ One way in which the parties agreed to fulfill this promise was to support efforts to hold a “conference on establishment of a Middle-East zone free of nuclear weapons” in 2012.⁸⁰² In addition, they declared that they would “continue to utilize diplomatic opportunities to urge states that have not done so to sign and ratify the Treaty.”⁸⁰³

On 2 December 2011, the 66th Session of the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution drafted by Japan known as “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons.”⁸⁰⁴ This resolution places emphasis on concrete actions to be taken by the global community towards eliminating nuclear weapons.⁸⁰⁵ It urges all states to sign and ratify the CTBT, and also stresses the “importance of maintaining existing moratoriums on nuclear-weapons test explosions or any other nuclear explosions.”⁸⁰⁶ The resolution also states that “by signing and ratifying relevant protocols that contain negative security assurances, nuclear-weapons states would undertake individual legal binding commitments with respect to the status of such zones and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against States parties to such treaties.”⁸⁰⁷

Indonesia ratified the CTBT on 6 December 2011.⁸⁰⁸ Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gamba approved of Indonesia’s ratification, suggesting that “this is an important step forward for the Treaty’s entry into force as it will encourage the remaining 8 Annex 2 states which have not ratified it to ratify it.”⁸⁰⁹ While Japan has played a crucial role in Indonesia’s ratification by inviting members of Indonesia’s government to visit Japan’s CTBT verification

and Disarmament and the MDGs, Embassy of Japan in Egypt (Cairo) October 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. http://www.eg.emb-japan.go.jp/e/culture_event/letter/2011_5/2_2.htm.

⁸⁰¹ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰² Statement of the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, New York, 21 September 2011, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰³ Statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs (New York) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/npdi_mstate110921.pdf.

⁸⁰⁴ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁵ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁶ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United Action Towards the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁷ 2011 United Nations General Assembly Resolution: “United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 2 December 2011. Date of Access: 1 January 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/pdfs/2011_unga_resolution.pdf.

⁸⁰⁸ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gamba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸⁰⁹ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gamba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

facilities, and by engaging in nuclear talks with Indonesia since 2007, these efforts fall outside of the current commitment period, and cannot be counted towards the scoring guidelines.⁸¹⁰

However, further steps were taken in November 2011 when the Japanese Mayors of Nagasaki and Hiroshima sent letters to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia urging them to ratify the treaty.⁸¹¹

On 27 December 2011, Japanese Prime Minister Yoshihiko Noda met with Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to “discuss a wide spectrum of issues including the prospects of civil nuclear cooperation....”⁸¹² Although India has neither signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty⁸¹³ nor signed the CTBT,⁸¹⁴ Japan is taking the necessary steps to encourage India to ratify the CTBT.⁸¹⁵ Further, the Japanese government has firmly stated that any nuclear testing by India would result in “the termination of civil nuclear cooperation.”⁸¹⁶ The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Koichiro Gemba stated that the two states “will move forward in talks on the civilian nuclear cooperation pact while paying consideration to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.”⁸¹⁷

Following the death of North Korea’s Supreme Leader Kim Jong-Il in December 2011, Japan attempted to take advantage of the leadership change by calling on North Korea to clarify the intentions of its nuclear program.⁸¹⁸

On 19 April 2012, Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki announced that Japan is supportive of the UN Security Council’s Presidential Statement of 16 April 2012, which condemns North Korea’s

⁸¹⁰ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸¹¹ Statement by Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan Koichiro Gemba, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2011/12/1206_01.html.

⁸¹² Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹³ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁴ Status of Signature and Ratification, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 20 September 2011. Date of Access: 30 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

⁸¹⁵ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁶ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-Deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁷ Japan PM Yoshihiko Noda’s Visit to Push Stalled N-Deal Talks, The Economic Times (New Delhi) 18 December 2011. Date of Access: 19 December 2011. http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2011-12-18/news/30531124_1_nuclear-talks-nuclear-negotiations-fukushima.

⁸¹⁸ World reacts to death of Kim Jong IL, Fox News (Berlin) 19 December 2011. Date of Access: 20 December 2011. <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2011/12/19/japan-offers-condolences-to-north-korea-after-death-kim-jong-il/>.

failed long-range missile launch.⁸¹⁹ She noted that the Japanese government is working closely with the United States, the Republic of Korea, China, and Russia, among other nations, to deliver an “unequivocal and credible message...[to] deter further provocation in the event of the launch.”⁸²⁰

Japan is “determined to continue to make active efforts in close coordination and cooperation with the international community for the comprehensive resolution of outstanding issues of concern regarding North Korea...”⁸²¹ Japanese Foreign Minister Koichiro Gemba also reacted to the tightening of sanctions by the UN Security Council, saying that it was “of great significance for the security of the East Asia region as a whole over which the launch this time has caused grave concerns.”⁸²²

Japan’s Three Non-Nuclear Principles describe the Japanese government’s “policy of not possessing, not producing, and not permitting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.”⁸²³ In accordance with this stance, the Japanese government has not conducted any nuclear weapon test explosions.

As a result, Japan has received a score of +1 for having ratified the CTBT, for having made new efforts to bring the treaty into force, and for its compliance with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

Analyst: John Amadi

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on CTBT. Russia ratified the CTBT on 30 June 2000.⁸²⁴

Russia has taken several steps to bring the CTBT into force.

On 23 September 2011, Russian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov participated at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in New York. Deputy Minister Ryabkov said that Russia “is determined to continue supporting the CTBT in multilateral formats, that is, in the framework of the UN, G8, and during the new NPT review process, at the regional and public political fora” as well as “actively support the CTBT in [Russian] bilateral contacts”.⁸²⁵

⁸¹⁹ Press Conference by the Deputy Press Secretary: “North Korea’s Launch of a Missile, which it calls a “Satellite,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²⁰ Press Conference by Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²¹ Press Conference by Deputy Press Secretary Naoko Saiki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 19 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/press/2012/4/0419_01.html.

⁸²² UN Hardens North Korea Sanctions over Rocket Launch, Naharnet Newsdesk (Lebanon) 17 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://www.naharnet.com/stories/en/36985-u-n-hardens-n-korea-sanctions-over-rocket-launch>.

⁸²³ On the Three Non-Nuclear Principles, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/nnp/index.html>.

⁸²⁴ Status of Signature and Ratification, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/the-treaty/status-of-signature-and-ratification/>.

⁸²⁵ Statement by the Head of delegation of the Russian Federation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Ryabkov at the 7th Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, New York, September 23, 2011, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 24

On 28 September 2011, during his visit to Moscow, Executive Secretary of the CTBT Preparatory Commission Tibor Tóth met with Russian Deputy Defence Minister Anatoly Antonov.⁸²⁶ The parties agreed on the procedures for CTBT Preparatory Commission representatives' access to the Russian monitoring objects.⁸²⁷

On 7 December 2011, the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a special statement welcoming the CTBT ratification by Indonesia. The Foreign Affairs Ministry noted that this step will strengthen Russian-Indonesian cooperation, including in the sphere of non proliferation.⁸²⁸

On 31 January 2012, Permanent Representative of Russia to the Conference on Disarmament, Alexey Borodavkin, welcomed the CTBT ratification by Indonesia, Ghana, Guatemala and Guinea and called "on all countries and first of all, those remaining from the "44 list", to sign and ratify it as soon as possible".⁸²⁹

According to the CTBT Organization, during the compliance cycle Russia has carried no nuclear weapon test explosion nor allowed other countries to carry them within its jurisdiction.⁸³⁰

Russia ratified the CTBT, has taken steps to bring it into force and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions. Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom (UK) has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The UK has signed and ratified the CTBT, taken new steps to bring it into force, and complied with the moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions.

The UK signed the CTBT on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 6 April 1998.⁸³¹

Between 7 and 10 June 2011, the UK participated in the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission's Special Universalization Outreach Effort.⁸³²

September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/0/4BCDEF896E8C7D51C325791500215DD2.

⁸²⁶ Russia Reaffirms Strong Support for the CTBT, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 3 October 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/russia-reaffirms-strong-support-for-the-ctbt/>.

⁸²⁷ Deputy Defence Minister Anatoly Antonov met with the CTBT Preparatory Organization representative, Russian Ministry of Defence (Moscow) 29 September 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012. http://www.function.mil.ru/news_page/country/more.htm?id=10715132@egNews.

⁸²⁸ On the Ratification of the CTBT by Indonesia, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Moscow) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D16D3CE8880F03514425799900399797.

⁸²⁹ Statement by Ambassador Alexey Borodavkin, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the Conference on Disarmament (Geneva) 31 January 2012, Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs 3 February 2012. Date of Access: 15 February 2012.

www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D16D3CE8880F03514425799900399797.

⁸³⁰ Locations of Nuclear Explosions, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna). Date of Access: 15 February 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/map/>.

⁸³¹ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=182&cHash=e429988885>.

At this time, a delegate from the UK gave an address encouraging states that had not yet ratified the CTBT to do so.⁸³³

The UK was also a participant in the 23 September 2011 Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt reaffirmed the UK's commitment to the CTBT as a priority in its foreign policy goals of disarmament and non-proliferation.⁸³⁴ He called on all Annex 2 countries that had not ratified to do so as quickly as possible, and offered the diplomatic support of the UK during the ratification process.⁸³⁵

He also announced that the UK and Norway would host a meeting of P5 countries to discuss new methods of nuclear warhead dismantlement, and stressed that the conference was in accord with the spirit of the CTBT.⁸³⁶ The UK and Norway jointly hosted the Initiative Workshop on Nuclear Disarmament Verification from 7 to 9 December 2011.⁸³⁷ This workshop indicates the UK's continuing commitment to multilateral nuclear treaties and cooperation.

On 14 October 2011, the UK was one of a number of countries to put forward a United Nations General Assembly Resolution calling for the swift ratification and entry into force of the CTBT.⁸³⁸

In a joint statement issued on 1 July 2011 following the P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, the UK and the rest of the P5 called upon all states to ensure the quick entry into force of the CTBT.⁸³⁹ The UK has fully paid its dues to the

⁸³² Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib1%2Bor%2B1%3D%40%40version>.

⁸³³ Special Universalization Outreach Effort, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 15 June 2011. Date of Access: 6 January 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/special-universalization-outreach-effort/?Fsize=kuyzyweqhcib1%2Bor%2B1%3D%40%40version>.

⁸³⁴ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁵ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁶ Statement by Foreign Office Minister Alistair Burt to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/UK.pdf.

⁸³⁷ UK Norway Workshop, UK-Norway Initiative (London) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <https://registration.liveworkshop.co.uk/ukniworkshop/>.

⁸³⁸ Sixty-sixth General Assembly First Committee 12th Meeting, United Nations (New York) 14 October 2011. Date of Access: 30 April 2012. <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2011/gadis3438.doc.htm>.

⁸³⁹ Final Joint Press Statement, First P5 Follow-Up Meeting to the NPT Review Conference (Paris) 1 July 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://ukungeneva.fc.gov.uk/resources/en/pdf/690410782/690411482/p5-press-statement>.

CTBTO Preparatory Commission, as reported on 16 December 2011.⁸⁴⁰ The UK's annual payment of USD3.7 million is the third largest such amount of the states that have signed and ratified the CTBT, and the UK's continued membership in good standing within the CTBTO Preparatory Commission represents ongoing support for the goals of the organization.⁸⁴¹ However, it is not representative of compliance with the commitment because it does not represent a new initiative.

In the March 2012 issue of the CTBT Magazine, British Foreign Secretary William Hague stated that bringing the CTBT into force was a central policy objective of the UK and encouraged the eight remaining Annex 2 states to ratify the treaty.⁸⁴²

At the UN Disarmament Conference on 4 April 2012, the UK reaffirmed its commitment to the CTBT. The statement mentioned that the UK provides diplomatic assistance to states seeking to ratify the CTBT and financial support for small island states in pursuit of the same goal.⁸⁴³

On 9 April 2012, Niue signed the CTBT.⁸⁴⁴ The UK financed the trip of Niue's Associate Minister for External Affairs Talatitama Talaiti's to New York to sign the CTBT.⁸⁴⁵ This voluntary contribution was part of a program intended to promote the CTBT in Small Island States.⁸⁴⁶ The UK had previously financed Talaiti's trip to the CTBTO Vienna headquarters in August 2011.⁸⁴⁷ However, since this effort is part of a commitment made outside of the commitment period, it cannot count towards the UK's compliance score.

⁸⁴⁰ CTBTO Member States' Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁸⁴¹ CTBTO Member States' Payment, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 16 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/treasury/16Dec2011_Member_States_payments.pdf.

⁸⁴² CTBTO Spectrum, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) March 2011. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/pdf/Spectrum/2012/Spectrum_18_web.pdf.

⁸⁴³ Statement by the UK at the UN Disarmament Conference, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

<http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressS&id=751944882>.

⁸⁴⁴ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁴⁵ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 30 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁴⁶ Statement by the at the UN Disarmament Conference, UK Mission to the United Nations (New York) 11 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012. <http://ukun.fco.gov.uk/en/news/?view=PressS&id=751944882>.

⁸⁴⁷ Press Release – Niue Signs the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 9 April 2012. Date of Access: 19 April 2012.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/press-releases/2012/press-release-niue-signs-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

On 6 December 2011, the UK Foreign Secretary, William Hague, welcomed Indonesia's ratification of the CTBT and called on the remaining eight states to ratify the treaty.⁸⁴⁸

On 17 February 2012, the Arms Control Association (ACA) along with the Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (VCDNP) organized a roundtable conference on CTBT.⁸⁴⁹ The Government of the United Kingdom sponsored the conference.⁸⁵⁰ The conference addressed "the prospects of entry of the CTBT into force. Having noted recent ratifications by Indonesia and Guatemala, participants concentrated on discussion of ways to facilitate ratification by the remaining Annex II states."⁸⁵¹

Although the UK possesses nuclear weapons, the country has adopted a voluntary moratorium on nuclear weapon tests.⁸⁵²

Thus, the UK receives a +1 for having fully complied with its commitment. It has done so by ratifying CTBT, by upholding its moratorium on nuclear weapon test explosions, and by having taken further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

Analyst: Jim Robson

United States: 0

The United States has partially complied with its commitment regarding the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). While the US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and taken additional steps towards bringing the CTBT into force, it has failed to ratify the treaty and therefore receives a score of 0.

On 21 September 2011, US President Barack Obama declared in a speech before the United Nations (UN) General Assembly that "we must come together to pursue the peace and security of a world without nuclear weapons."⁸⁵³ He further affirmed that "America will continue to work for a ban on the testing of nuclear weapons and the production of fissile material needed to make them."⁸⁵⁴

Moreover, on 6 December 2011, US President Barack Obama praised Indonesia's ratification of the CTBT. In a press release, President Obama called upon "all states to sign and ratify the

⁸⁴⁸ Foreign Secretary welcomes Indonesia's ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 4 May 2012.

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=702347082>.

⁸⁴⁹ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵⁰ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵¹ CTBT at 15: Status and Prospects, Vienna Centre for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation (Vienna) 27 February 2012. Date of Access: 4 May 2012. http://vcdnp.org/120217_ctbt_conference.htm.

⁸⁵² Disarmament, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/global-issues/counter-proliferation/nuclear-2010/disarmament/>.

⁸⁵³ Address by President Barack Obama at the United Nations General Assembly, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/21/remarks-president-obama-address-united-nations-general-assembly/>.

⁸⁵⁴ Address by President Barack Obama at the United Nations General Assembly, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 21 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/09/21/remarks-president-obama-address-united-nations-general-assembly/>.

agreement...”⁸⁵⁵ He also reaffirmed that “The US remains fully committed to pursuing ratification of the Test Ban Treaty and will continue to engage members of the Senate on the importance of this Treaty to U.S. security.”⁸⁵⁶ Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton echoed this sentiment and declared, “We will continue to work closely with all members of the United States Senate to help achieve advice and consent to this important international agreement.”⁸⁵⁷

On 23 September 2011, the US attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. Representing the US, Ms. Ellen Tauscher, Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security, informed the assembly that the US remains committed to bringing the CTBT into force and urged the remaining Annex 2 countries that have not ratified the treaty to do so.⁸⁵⁸ In addition, she offered congratulatory remarks to Guinea, Ghana, Central African Republic, Liberia, Trinidad and Tobago, the Marshall Islands, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for having ratified the CTBT since the last conference.⁸⁵⁹

On 23 September 2011, respected non-governmental organizations invited to the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT agreed upon a statement that urged US President Barack Obama to “translate his lofty CTBT words into concrete action by pursuing the steps necessary to win the support of two-thirds of the U.S. Senate for ratification of the treaty...” In the same address, they called upon the President to appoint a “senior, high-level White House coordinator” to overlook efforts to ratify the Treaty.⁸⁶⁰

From 15 November 2011 to 17 November 2011, the US continued to show support for the CTBT by attending the Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the CTBT.⁸⁶¹

⁸⁵⁵ Statement by President Barack Obama on Indonesia’s Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/06/statement-president-indonesia-s-ratification-comprehensive-test-ban-trea>.

⁸⁵⁶ Statement by President Barack Obama on Indonesia’s Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2011/12/06/statement-president-indonesia-s-ratification-comprehensive-test-ban-trea>.

⁸⁵⁷ Indonesia Ratifies the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, US Department of State (Washington) 6 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/12/178317.htm>.

⁸⁵⁸ Address by US Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ellen Tauscher at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/173911.htm>.

⁸⁵⁹ Address by US Under Secretary for Arms Control and International Security Ellen Tauscher at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United States Mission to the United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/2011/173911.htm>.

⁸⁶⁰ Address by Non-Governmental Organization Representatives at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Arms Control Association (Washington) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 10 January 2012.

<http://www.armscontrol.org/events/Article-XIV-Conference-on-Facilitating-CTBT-Entry-Into-Force-NGO-Remarks>.

⁸⁶¹ Istanbul Cross-Regional Workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: 7 December

On 6 December 2011, US representatives addressed the participants of the Advanced Science Course held in Vienna, Austria. This initiative was launched and funded by the CTBT Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission with the “objective of training and educating the next generation of CTBT experts.”⁸⁶²

On February 18 2012, the US participated in the Thirty-Eighth Session of the CTBTO Working Group B. While there, US Mission Counsellor for Arms Control John Godfrey delivered an address outlining specific concerns about the logistics of facilitating the International Monitoring System.⁸⁶³ The US continues to be actively engaged with members of the CTBTO in an effort to bring the Treaty into force.

On 29 August 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged a voluntary in-kind contribution of USD8.9 million.⁸⁶⁴ The funds will be earmarked to go towards enhancing the CTBTO's radionuclide, noble gas and seismic detection capabilities.⁸⁶⁵

On 6 September 2011, the CTBTO Preparatory Commission announced that the US has pledged USD25.5 million for the reconstruction of a hydroacoustic station in the French Southern Territories.⁸⁶⁶ The hydroacoustic station is used by the International Monitoring System to detect any nuclear explosions conducted within the world's oceans as part of the verification regime established to enforce the Treaty.⁸⁶⁷

On 14 June 2011, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller announced to the CTBTO Preparatory Commission that the United States has “continued to bear the full costs of operating, maintaining, and sustaining the 31 stations of the International Monitoring System assigned by the Treaty to the United States.”⁸⁶⁸ In addition, Ms. Gottemoeller stated that technical experts in the US continue to work closely

2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/istanbul-cross-regional-workshop-on-the-comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty/>.

⁸⁶² Advanced Science Course on the CTBT Verification Technologies, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 14 December 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/advanced-science-course-on-the-ctbt-verification-technologies/>.

⁸⁶³ Statement by the United States to the Thirty-Eighth Session of CTBTO Working Group B, International Organizations in Vienna (Vienna) 16 February 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012.

http://vienna.usmission.gov/st_021612.html.

⁸⁶⁴ International Day against Nuclear Tests, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/newsletters/newsletters/international-day-against-nuclear-tests/>.

⁸⁶⁵ International Day against Nuclear Tests, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/newsletters/newsletters/international-day-against-nuclear-tests/>.

⁸⁶⁶ Large Voluntary Contribution by the United States, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 6 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/large-voluntary-contribution-by-the-united-states/>.

⁸⁶⁷ Overview of the Verification Regime, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna). Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/verification-regime/monitoring-technologies-how-they-work/hydroacoustic-monitoring/>.

⁸⁶⁸ Statement by US Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission, US Department of State (Vienna) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/166086.htm>.

with experts from the Provisional Technical Secretariat and other Signatory States to improve the capabilities of the International Monitoring System and the International Data Centre.⁸⁶⁹

These efforts, however, do not substantiate compliance to the Summit commitments because no new actions were taken. On 24 January 2012, US Assistant Secretary of State for Verification, Compliance, and Implementation Rose Gottemoeller delivered an address at the Conference on Disarmament. She continued to emphasize that “the United States is committed to securing ratification of the CTBT...,” and that the US Department of State is attempting to persuade “the United States Senate and the American public... [of] the merits of the Treaty.”⁸⁷⁰ On 4 April 2012, Mr. John Bravaco, a US delegate of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, reaffirmed that his state “remains committed to the CTBT as...[a] critical element of the nuclear disarmament process” by “continuing its engagement with the United States Senate and the American public on the merits of the Treaty.”⁸⁷¹

The US has upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since its last nuclear test on 23 September 1992, pending the entry into force of the CTBT.⁸⁷²

However, on 6 January 2012, it was revealed by the US National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) that the country continued to pursue subcritical nuclear experiments using plutonium in mid-2011.⁸⁷³ On 9 January 2012, the NNSA revealed yet another plutonium test conducted on 16 November 2011.⁸⁷⁴ Japan’s chief cabinet secretary, Osamu Fujimura, defended the experiments claiming that they are not banned under the CTBT and stressing that such tests are required to “maintain the safety and capability of ...[the] nuclear weapons stockpile” of the United States.⁸⁷⁵

Therefore, the US has partially complied with its commitment on the CTBT. Despite maintaining the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing and its continual efforts to bring the CTBT into force, it receives a score of 0 for its failure to ratify the CTBT.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

⁸⁶⁹Statement by US Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission, US Department of State (Vienna) 14 June 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/166086.htm>.

⁸⁷⁰ Opening Statement by US Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance Rose Gottemoeller at the Conference on Disarmament, US Department of State (Geneva) 24 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.state.gov/t/avc/rls/182385.htm>.

⁸⁷¹ Statement by US Representative Mr. John A. Bravaco at the United Nations Disarmament Commission 2012 Session (New York) 4 April 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012.

<http://usun.state.gov/briefing/statements/187495.htm>.

⁸⁷² 23 September 1992 – Last US Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/specials/infamous-anniversaries/23-september-1992-last-us-nuclear-test/>.

⁸⁷³ Sandia Lab Conducts Additional Plutonium Trial, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) 6 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/sandia-device-conducts-additional-plutonium-trial/>.

⁸⁷⁴ Fourth U.S. Nonexplosive Plutonium Test Reported, Nuclear Threat Initiative (Washington) 9 January 2012. Date of Access: 27 April 2012. <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/fourth-nonexplosive-plutonium-test-conducted-us/>.

⁸⁷⁵ US Simulated Nuke Test Doesn’t Draw Flak (Tokyo) 7 January 2012. Date of Access: 20 April 2012. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/text/nn20120107b1.html>.

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). The EU has been rewarded a score of +1 for taking additional steps toward bringing the CTBT into force, for upholding the moratorium on nuclear weapon testing pending the entry into force of the CTBT, and for having all of its G8 member states sign and ratify the CTBT.

The EU's G8 Member States have all ratified the treaty. France, Germany, and the United Kingdom (UK) ratified the treaty in 1998, while Italy followed suit in 1999.^{876,877,878,879}

On 23 September 2011, Mr. Jacek Najder, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, attended the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT. He emphasized the importance of the early entry into force of the CTBT as a critical step to achieving international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.⁸⁸⁰ The EU also called for the remaining Annex 1 and 2 States who have not signed and ratified the CTBT to do so "with all expediency."⁸⁸¹ Mr. Jacek Najder assured the assembly that "you can count on [the] European Union's full support" in the fulfillment of the CTBT mandate for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament.⁸⁸²

On 7 December 2011, the EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Catherine Ashton, congratulated Indonesia on its ratification of the CTBT. In a statement, she noted that "the entry into force of the CTBT is a major objective on the multilateral agenda, and

⁸⁷⁶ France Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=62&cHash=188f9b6af4>.

⁸⁷⁷ Germany Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=66&cHash=11c0ce04b3>.

⁸⁷⁸ United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=182&cHash=e429988885>.

⁸⁷⁹ Italy Country Profile, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 2008. Date of Access: 23 December 2011. <http://www.ctbto.org/member-states/country-profiles/?country=85&cHash=cc7b23710b>.

⁸⁸⁰ Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

⁸⁸¹ Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

⁸⁸² Statement on behalf of the European Union by Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, H.E. Mr. Jacek Najder at the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, United Nations (New York) 23 September 2011. Date of Access: 7 December 2011. http://www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Art_14_2011/Statements/Poland.pdf.

remains a strategic priority for the European Union....”⁸⁸³ She also called upon those states that have not signed or ratified to do so immediately.⁸⁸⁴

On 2 September 2011, Mr. Ioannis Vrailas, a delegate of the EU to the United Nations, reaffirmed that the EU is committed to working with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) Preparatory Commission’s Provisional Technical Secretariat and all other States to further efforts regarding the entry into force of the treaty. In keeping with the theme of the International Day against Nuclear Tests, Mr. Vrailas stressed that “...the EU continues to underpin the moratorium on nuclear test explosions...,” and urged “...all States to comply with such a moratorium....”⁸⁸⁵

The UK and France have upheld the moratorium on nuclear weapons testing since conducting their last nuclear test explosions on 26 November 1991, and 27 January 1996 respectively.^{886,887}

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with the commitment. All Member States have signed and ratified the CTBT, continue to comply with the moratorium on nuclear weapons test explosions, and the EU has made further efforts to bring the CTBT into force.

Analyst: Kelvin Chen

⁸⁸³ Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton on the Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Indonesia, European Union (Brussels) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126597.pdf.

⁸⁸⁴ Statement by EU High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Catherine Ashton on the Ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by Indonesia, European Union (Brussels) 7 December 2011. Date of Access: 13 January 2012.

http://consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/126597.pdf.

⁸⁸⁵ Statement by Chargé d’Affaires H.E. Mr. Ioannis Vrailas on behalf of the European Union at the United Nations, European Union at the United Nations (New York) 2 September 2011. Date of Access: 28 December 2011.

http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_11335_en.htm.

⁸⁸⁶ 26 November 1991 – Last UK Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/specials/infamous-anniversaries/26-november-1991-last-uk-nuclear-test>.

⁸⁸⁷ Fifteenth Anniversary of France’s Last Nuclear Test, Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 27 January 2011. Date of Access: 23 December 2011.

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2011/fifteenth-anniversaryof-frances-last-nuclear-test/>.