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Item 106 of the preliminary list*

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

1. In paragraph 9 of its resolution 61/104, entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, to prepare a report on the efforts of States that have ratified the Treaty towards its universalization and possibilities for providing assistance on ratification procedures to States that so request it, and to submit such a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session.
2. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request. Information on the subject provided by the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization is contained in the annex.

* A/62/50.



Annex

**Report on efforts of states towards the universalization of the Comprehensive
Nuclear-Test-Ban
June 2006-May 2007**

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|---|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1. Bilateral level | | | |
| <i>1 (a). Activities relating to Annex 2 States</i> | | | |
| Argentina | June 2006-May 2007 | Argentina consistently reiterated to those Annex 2 States which had yet to ratify the Treaty the importance of doing so in order to promote its early entry into force. | |
| Australia | June 2006 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia urged Indonesia to ratify the Treaty as soon as possible, emphasizing that, as an Annex 2 State, Indonesia had a special role to play in achieving entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | June 2006 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) in making a series of calls on Permanent Representatives based in Vienna, including the Permanent Representative of Pakistan, to urge signature and/or ratification of the Treaty. | |

^a The report includes activities that have been completed (i.e., that are not ongoing or planned) and that were aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty.

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | September 2006 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Special Representative of Ratifying States (Article XIV Conference Special Representative) in making a series of calls on non-ratifying Annex 2 States Egypt and the Islamic Republic of Iran to urge ratification of the Treaty on the margins of the General Assembly. | |
| Brazil | June 2006-May 2007 | Brazil has consistently reiterated to Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty the importance of doing so and of promoting its immediate entry into force. | |
| Canada | October 2006 | Following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it conducted a nuclear test, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Canada released a statement noting that Canada was deeply concerned and that the announced test was very provocative and unacceptable to Canada. | |
| France | June 2006-May 2007 | France conducted regular discussions with Annex 2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance it attaches to entry into force of the Treaty, including at a workshop on the promotion of resolution 1540 (2004), held in May 2007 in Indonesia. | |
| Germany | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts — frequently at the ministerial level — Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with all Annex 2 States. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | January-May 2007 | In its capacity as European Union president, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the Treaty with all 10 Annex 2 States which have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty. | |
| Italy | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States which had not yet ratified the Treaty, Italy underscored the importance of its entry into force, made even more urgent by the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it had conducted a nuclear test. | |
| Japan | June 2006-February 2007 | In bilateral consultations, Japan urged those Annex 2 States which have not yet ratified the Treaty, including Egypt, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Israel and Pakistan, to do so at the earliest opportunity. | |
| | February 2007 | Japan invited a Colombian delegation, headed by the Chairperson of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate of Colombia, to visit facilities of the International Monitoring System hosted by Japan and to exchange views on the Treaty with relevant Japanese authorities. | |
| | April 2007 | Prior to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna from 30 April to 11 May 2007, Japan urged those Annex 2 States which had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity. | |
| New Zealand | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those States, including Annex 2 States, which had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| | June 2006-May 2007 | The Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Zealand issued a press release to welcome the ratification of the Treaty by Viet Nam. | |
| Qatar | June 2006-May 2007 | Qatar spared no effort to urge all States, including Annex 2 States, which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so, in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. | |
| Russian Federation | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts with those Annex 2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, the Russian Federation repeatedly raised the necessity of doing so without further delay. | |
| Ukraine | October 2006 | Following the announcement by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that it would conduct a nuclear test, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, issued two statements with strong messages to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 6 and 9 October 2006, respectively. In those statements, Ukraine urged the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to: (a) refrain from engaging in any nuclear testing; (b) exercise in the future every restraint, in order to avoid steps that would have major international repercussions; (c) return to its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; and (d) sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty without delay. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|---|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | October 2006 | Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, called upon all States, including Annex 2 States, to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and other nuclear explosions. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | June 2006-May 2007 | The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all Annex 2 States, and continued to take every suitable opportunity in such contacts to promote the Treaty and to stress the importance the United Kingdom attaches to the Treaty's early entry into force. For example, the United Kingdom raised the issue of the ratification of the Treaty at official level with Indonesia in June 2006 and with Israel in November 2006. | |
| 1. Bilateral level | | | |
| <i>1 (b). Activities relating to non-Annex-2 States</i> | | | |
| Australia | June 2006 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative to make a series of calls on the Permanent Representatives of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, to urge signature and/or ratification of the Treaty. | |
| | June-July 2006 | The High Commissioner of Australia in Port of Spain wrote to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago, urging signature and/or ratification of the Treaty as soon as possible. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| | July 2006 | The High Commissioner of Australia in Honiara urged the Government of Solomon Islands to ratify the Treaty. | |
| | September 2006 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative in making a series of calls on non-ratifying non-Annex-2 States Brunei Darussalam, Dominica, Guinea, Iraq, Mozambique, Myanmar, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to urge ratification of the Treaty on the margins of the General Assembly. | |
| | 25-28 February 2007 | In its capacity as Article XIV Coordinator, Australia provided assistance to the Article XIV Conference Special Representative in visiting Malaysia and urging the Malaysian Government to ratify the Treaty. | |
| France | June 2006-May 2007 | France conducted regular discussions with non-Annex-2 States that have not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. In those discussions, France seized every opportunity to stress the importance France attaches to entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Germany | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts — frequently at the ministerial level — Germany raised the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with a large number of non-Annex-2 States. | |
| | January-May 2007 | In its capacity as European Union President, Germany initiated and implemented, at the ambassadorial level, démarches to promote the Treaty with 46 non-Annex-2 States which have yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty. | |
| New Zealand | June 2006-May 2007 | In its bilateral contacts, New Zealand encouraged those non-Annex-2 States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| Qatar | June 2006-May 2007 | Qatar spared no effort to urge all non-Annex-2 States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. | |
| Ukraine | October 2006 | Seizing the opportunity offered by the announcement of a nuclear test by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ukraine, as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization called upon all States, including Annex 2 States, to exercise maximum restraint and to continue the moratoriums on nuclear-weapon-test explosions and other nuclear explosions. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | In bilateral contacts with Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Moldova, ^b Ukraine repeatedly raised the issue of the ratification of the Treaty by those States, so as to achieve universality of the Treaty in the Eastern European geographical region. | |
| | June-October 2006 | Ukraine paid particular attention to assisting Montenegro ^c in completing the necessary procedures to succeed to the Treaty, following Montenegro's declaration of independence and admission to the United Nations. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | August 2006-May 2007 | The United Kingdom maintained regular bilateral contacts with all non-Annex-2 States and continued to take every suitable opportunity to promote the Treaty and its universalization in such contacts, including, most recently, at the ministerial level in Sri Lanka in February 2007. | |

^b Ratification of the Treaty was completed on 12 July 2006 for Armenia, on 26 October 2006 for Bosnia and Herzegovina and on 16 January 2007 for Moldova.

^c Montenegro succeeded to the Treaty on 23 October 2006.

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|
| 2. Multilateral level | | | |
| 2 (a). Global | | | |
| Australia | 20 September 2006 | Australia was a co-convener of the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and co-sponsor of the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia co-chaired the meeting and attended the press conference held after the meeting. Seventy-two States associated themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement. |
| | 6 December 2006 | Australia co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| Brazil | 6 December 2006 | Brazil voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| Canada | 20 September 2006 | Canada co-chaired, with Australia, Finland, Japan and the Netherlands, the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and co-sponsored the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Australia co-chaired the meeting and attended the press conference held after the meeting. Seventy-two States associated themselves with the Joint Ministerial Statement. |
| | 6 December 2006 | Canada co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | June 2006-May 2007 | Canada placed a priority on the establishment of the Treaty's verification system and continued to play a leading role among Member States in contributing resources, equipment and expertise to the development of the International Monitoring System. Of the 16 International Monitoring System facilities hosted by Canada, only one radionuclide station remains to be built, while six other stations still require certification by the Provisional Technical Secretariat. Data gathered by the radionuclide station at Yellowknife, Canada, were key to determining the nature of the explosion in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 9 October 2006. | |
| France | June 2006-May 2007 | In relevant multilateral forums, including the United Nations Conference on Disarmament and the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, France seized every opportunity to promote entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty. | |
| Germany | June 2006-May 2007 | Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through public statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and joint declarations, the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Italy | 20 September 2006 | Italy participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| | 12 October 2006 | Italy organized an international conference on disarmament and non-proliferation challenges at the Institute for International Political Studies in Milan, at the time of the announcement of the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The conference, in which representatives of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and the International Atomic Energy Agency participated, discussed possible options for strengthening the multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament system and reaffirmed the need to promote the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Italy co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| | 14 December 2006 | Italy organized a round table on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Milan, with the participation of the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. Participants in that event stressed the need to continue diplomatic action towards States that had not yet ratified the Treaty. | |
| | 26 February 2007 | Italy sponsored an international conference on the theme "Weapons threats and international security: rebuilding an unravelled consensus", which was held in New York. During the conference, in which think tanks and international personalities participated, the urgency and importance of the entry into force of the Treaty was reaffirmed. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Jamaica | June 2006-May 2007 | Jamaica supported all initiatives at the global level aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty and seized every opportunity to stress its importance as a means of achieving lasting peace and security. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Jamaica voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Jamaica voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74. | |
| New Zealand | June 2006-May 2007 | In its national statements to the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, New Zealand consistently called for those States that had not yet done so to ratify the Treaty. | |
| | 8 July 2006 | The Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control of New Zealand reiterated, in an interview in the <i>CTBTO Spectrum</i> , the importance that New Zealand attached to the entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | New Zealand worked with Australia and Mexico in coordinating a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| | 20 September 2006 | New Zealand participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Meeting adopted at the meeting. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|-----------------|
| | 30 April-11 May 2007 | As a member of a group of 10 countries based in Vienna, New Zealand co-authored a paper on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty at the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in Vienna. The paper put a strong emphasis on the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Peru | June 2006-May 2007 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined in several multilateral contexts the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that had not yet signed or ratified it to do so. | |
| Qatar | June 2006-May 2007 | Qatar spared no effort in multilateral forums to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Qatar voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty", adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| Russian Federation | 20 September 2006 | The Russian Federation participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and actively supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | The Russian Federation supported the initiative of convening the fifth Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in Vienna on 17 and 18 September 2007. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | 6 December 2006 | The Russian Federation voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| | 31 August-1 September 2006 | Representatives of the Russian scientific community took part in a symposium, held in Vienna, entitled “CTBT: Synergies with science, 1996-2006 and beyond” marking the tenth anniversary of the opening of the Treaty for signature. | |
| | 15-17 May 2006 | An exchange of views on the entry into force of the Treaty took place between the relevant Russian authorities and the Executive Secretary of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization during his visit to Moscow. | |
| Switzerland | June 2006-May 2007 | Switzerland stressed, in all relevant international forums, the importance of early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Turkey | 20 September 2006 | Turkey participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Turkey co-sponsored a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | Turkey voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| Ukraine | June 2006-May 2007 | In its capacity as Chair of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, Ukraine spared no effort to raise the question of the ratification of the Treaty by calling on those States that had not yet done so to ratify it and actively supporting the efforts deployed by other partners and the Preparatory Commission in this regard. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | In its statements at the United Nations and in other international forums, Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support of multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity. | |
| | 20 September 2006 | Ukraine participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 20 September 2006 | A Minister of the United Kingdom attended the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and supported the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | The United Kingdom fully supported European Union statements at United Nations meetings calling for the entry into force of the Treaty, including at the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva in January and February 2007. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 20 September 2006 | The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela participated in the ministerial meeting on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York, and associated itself with the Joint Ministerial Statement adopted at the meeting. | |
| | 6 December 2006 | The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/104 | |
| | October 2006 | The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela voted in favour of a draft resolution entitled “Renewed determination towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons”, which was adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 61/74. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | In all international forums, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela reiterated its support for international disarmament instruments and called upon all those States that had not yet ratified the Treaty to do so. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela contributed to the establishment of the International Monitoring System through the installation of two auxiliary seismic stations on its territory. | |

2. Multilateral level

2 (b). Regional

| | | | |
|--------|--------------------|--|--|
| Canada | 11-13 October 2006 | Canada co-hosted, with Mexico, a regional workshop for the promotion of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City, with the aim of encouraging signature, ratification and implementation of the Treaty in the subregion. | |
|--------|--------------------|--|--|

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|--|-----------------|
| France | June 2006-May 2007 | Within the framework of the European Union (EU), France supported all initiatives aimed at promoting entry into force of the Treaty. These included démarches carried out by France, on behalf of the German presidency of the EU, in the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo and Mauritius, as well as in Guatemala. | |
| Germany | June 2006-May 2007 | Wherever possible, Germany advocated, through public statements by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and joint declarations, the early entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Italy | June 2006-May 2007 | Within the European Union, Italy provided support for initiatives aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty. | |
| Jamaica | June 2006-May 2007 | Jamaica supported all initiatives at the regional level and participated in numerous conferences aimed at promoting the entry into force of the Treaty, including an international cooperation workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City from 11 to 13 October 2006. | |
| Peru | June 2006-May 2007 | Peru continued its efforts aimed at promoting the universalization of the Treaty through public statements and joint declarations in relevant international forums. Peru underlined in several multilateral contexts the importance of the Treaty and promoted its early entry into force and, in this regard, urged States that had not yet signed or ratified it to do so. | |

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date/period</i> | <i>Activities and context</i> | <i>Comments</i> |
|--|--------------------|---|-----------------|
| Qatar | June 2006-May 2007 | Qatar spared no effort in multilateral forums to urge all States which had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty to do so in order to bridge the serious gap in the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. | |
| Ukraine | June 2006-May 2007 | In its statements at the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and in other regional forums, Ukraine reiterated its strong and consistent support for multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation instruments and called upon those States that had yet to sign and/or ratify the Treaty to do so at the earliest opportunity. | |
| | June 2006-May 2007 | Ukraine assumed the function of Coordinator of the Eastern European States in 2006 and successfully completed its term with the ratification of the Treaty by Moldova on 16 January 2007. | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | June 2006-May 2007 | The United Kingdom fully supported and, where appropriate, participated in European Union démarches to promote ratification of the Treaty, including in Indonesia in March 2007. | |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | October 2006 | The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela actively took part in an international cooperation workshop on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty for States in the Greater Caribbean, which was held in Mexico City in October 2006. | |