

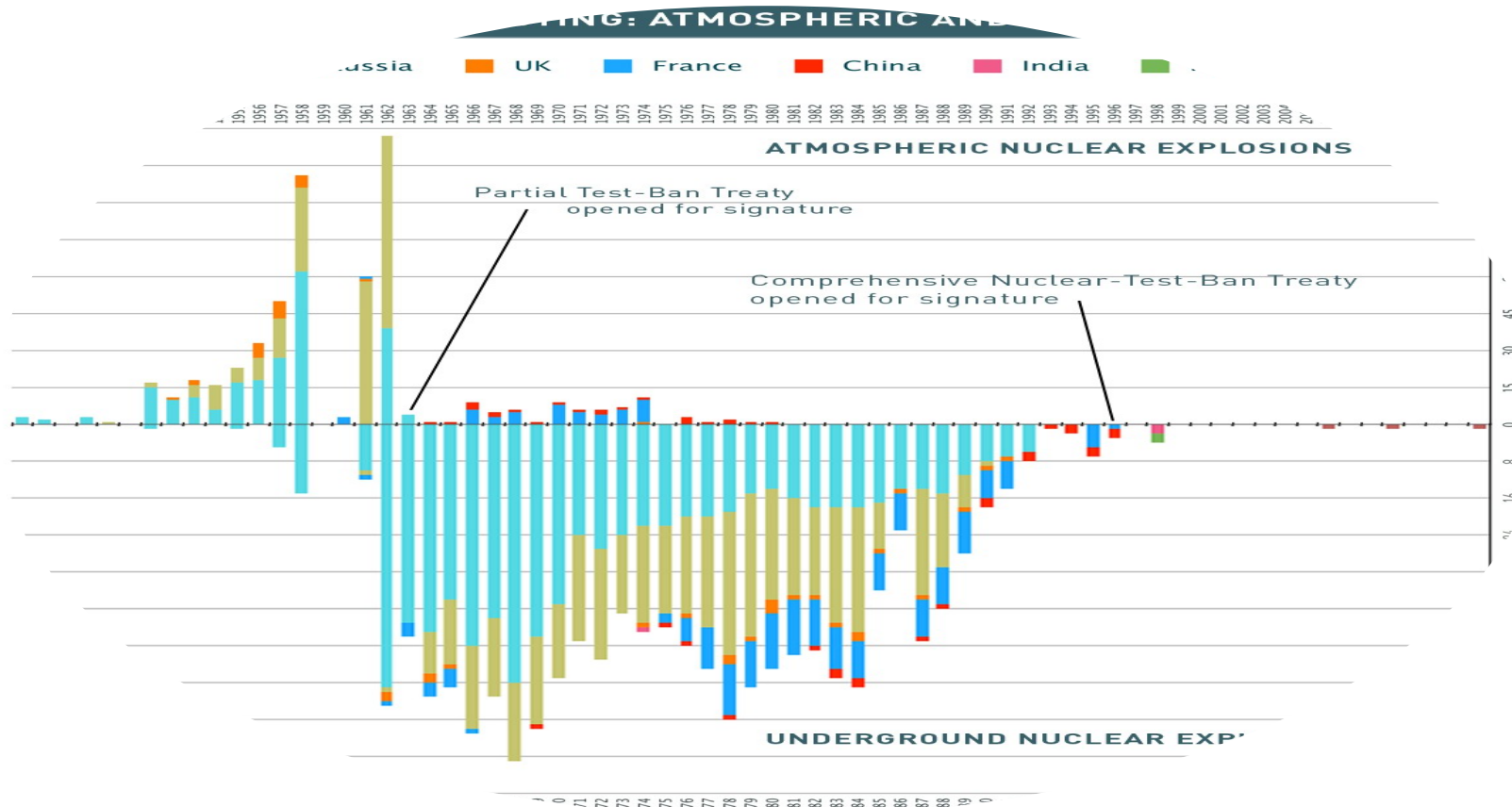
The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Let's finish what we've started

Seminar for Parliaments of the Pacific on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1540, 19 -20 September 2019

Malcolm Coxhead, Director, CTBT and Disarmament Section

Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, for the CTBTO



Before the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty



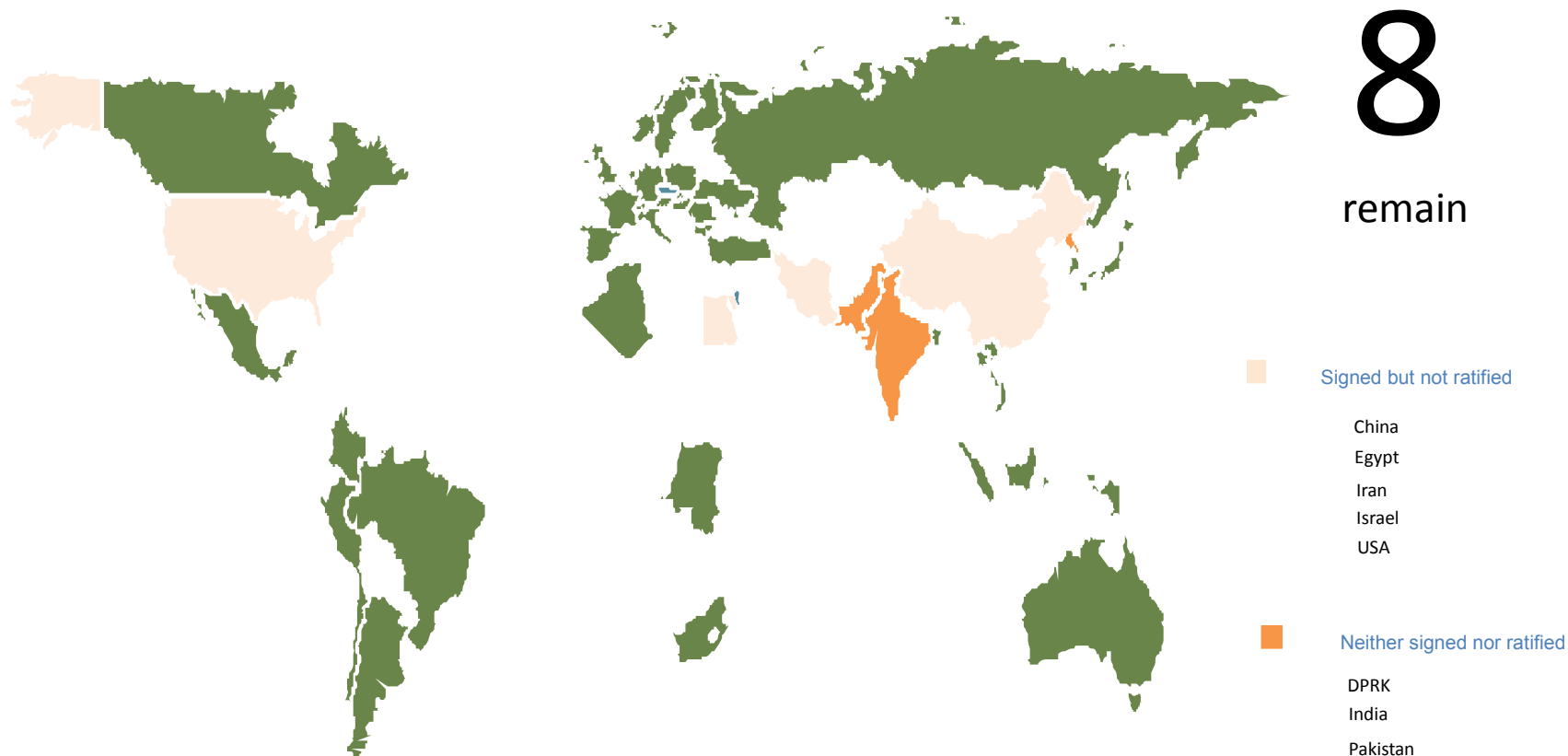
After 1996 signature of the CTBT

UN SC 1540 (2004):

3. Decides that ***all States shall take and enforce effective measures*** to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear...weapons;

8. Calls upon all States: (a) To promote the universal adoption and ***full implementation ... of multilateral treaties*** to which they are parties, whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of nuclear ... weapons;





CTBTO and its partners in the international community continuous efforts to establish the conditions that will allow these States to join the CTBT to permanently ban nuclear testing.

BANS ALL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS BY ANYONE AND ANYWHERE

ARTICLE I

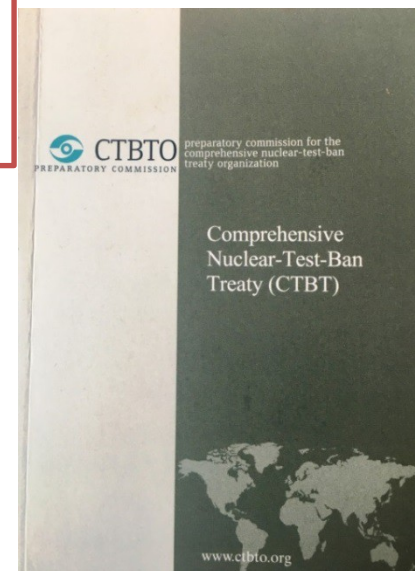
BASIC OBLIGATIONS

1. Each State Party undertakes not to **carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion**, and to **prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any place under its jurisdiction or control**.
2. Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, to **refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating** in the carrying out of any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.

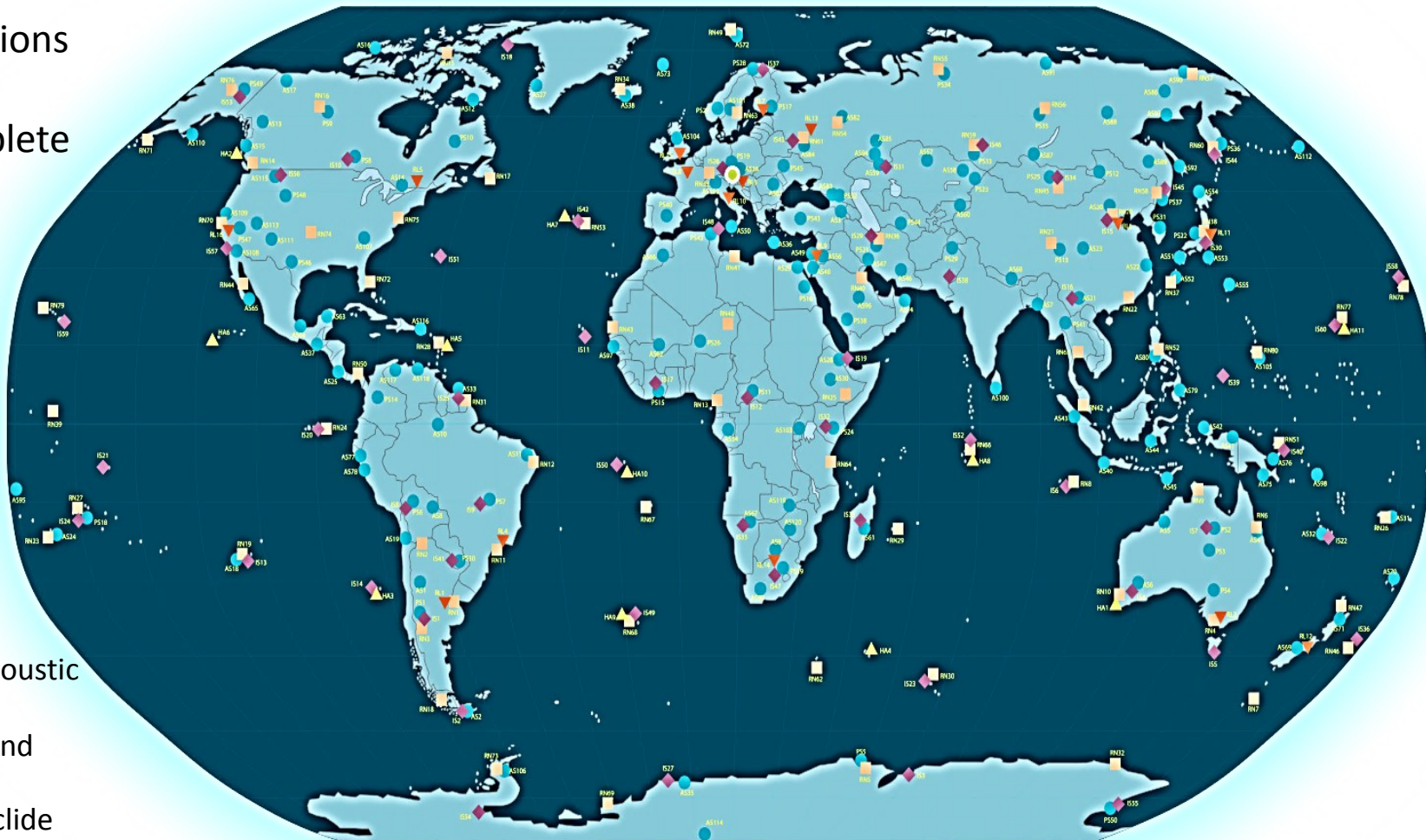


By signing and ratifying the CTBT, every country helps consolidate nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament more broadly.

The CTBT is an **effective measure of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament**, and is one of the **key stepping stones to a world free from the threats of nuclear weapons**.



IMS-337 stations
IDC & GCI
> 90% Complete



Seismic



Hydroacoustic



Infrasound



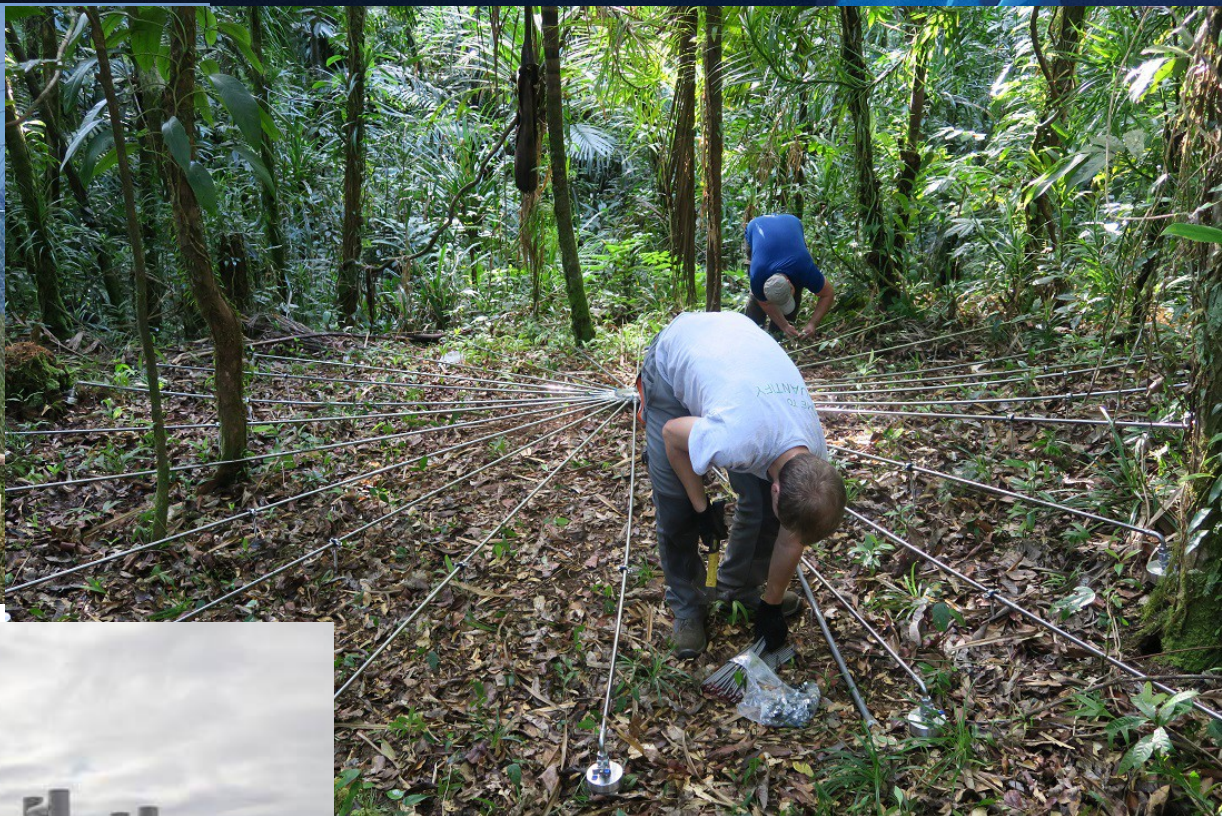
Radionuclide



Radionuclide Laboratory



International Data Centre



IMS stations:

Cooks Islands: radionuclide

Palau: infrasound

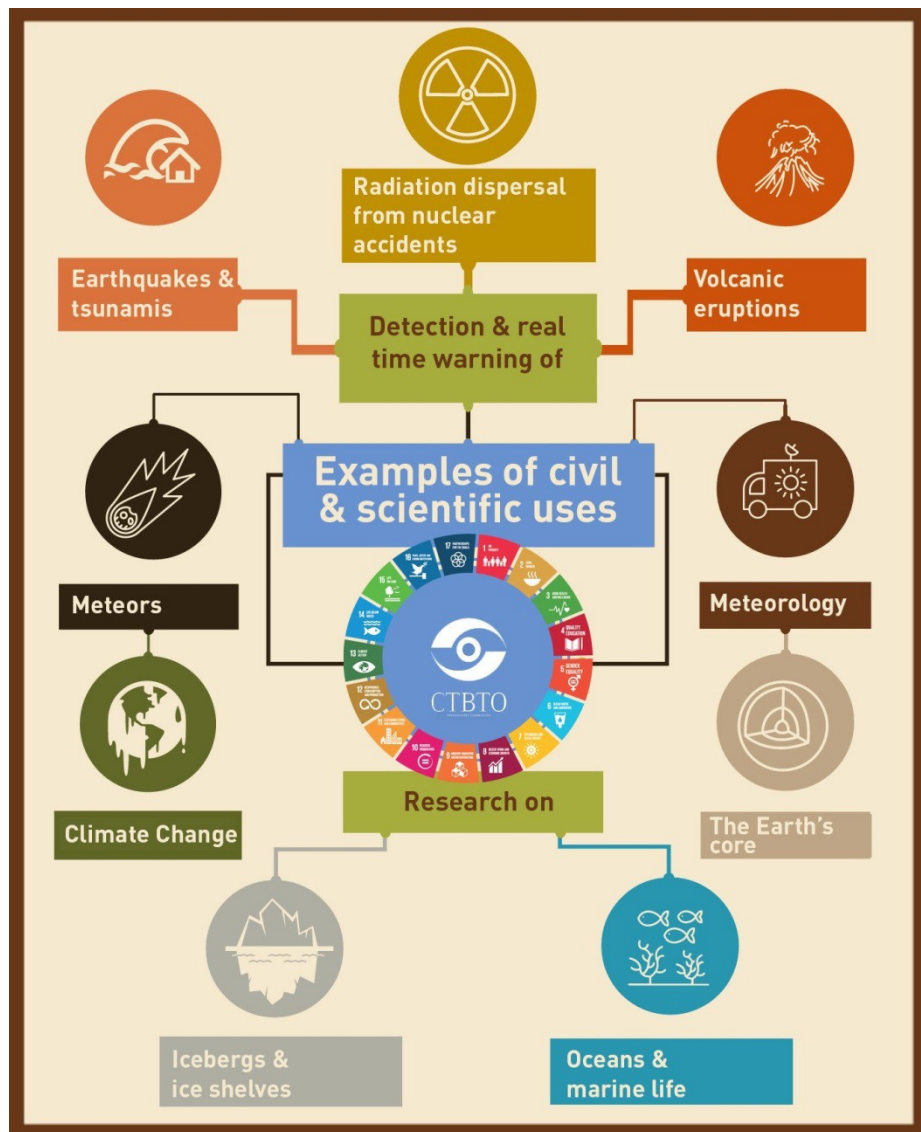
Australia: infrasound

Necessary national measures:

- Measures to prohibit and prevent nuclear explosions
- Measures to cooperate and afford legal assistance
- Measures to establish the National Authority (NDC)
- Measures to implement the verification regime

Examples of national implementing legislation banning nuclear explosions:

- Establish nuclear explosions as a criminal offence
- Extraterritorial application to nationals
- National measures to **prevent** nuclear explosions (IAEA assistance with safety, security, export and transshipment controls over nuclear materials and related devices)
- Establish/empower the National Authority: allocates resources to it
- Protect confidential information (cybercrime-see UNODC)
- Regulate national and international inspection
- Concluded facility agreements/contracts
- Environmental protective legislation



recognizes that the Provisional Technical Secretariat has demonstrated its utility in bringing **tangible scientific and civil benefits to States**, for example through early tsunami warnings and seismological monitoring, and in this regard *encourages* the PrepCom to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community

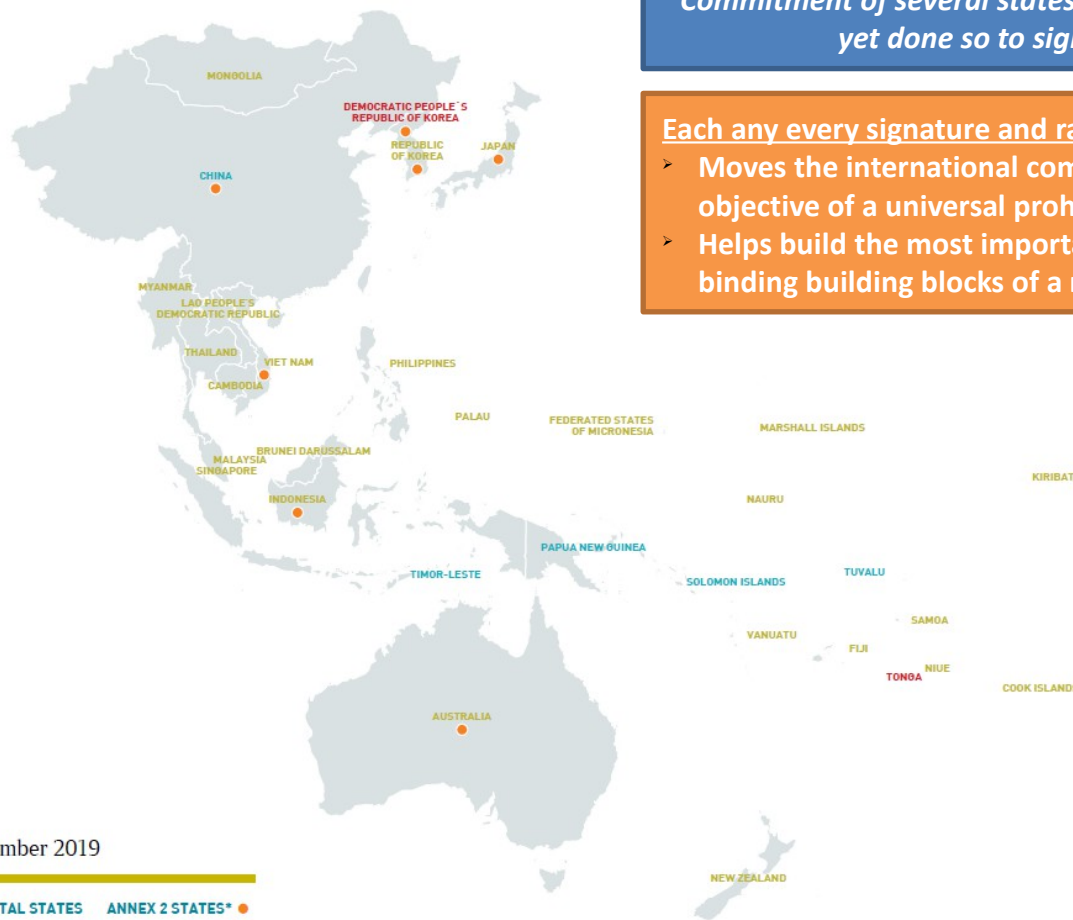
UN SC RES 2310 (2016)

SIGNATURES and RATIFICATIONS SOUTH-EAST ASIA, PACIFIC, FAR EAST

*August 2019: official visit of the CTBTO Executive Secretary
Lassina Zerbo for the 50th Pacific States Leaders Forum:
Commitment of several states in the region which have not
yet done so to sign/ratify the CTBT*

Each and every signature and ratification matters:

- Moves the international community closer to our shared objective of a universal prohibition on nuclear tests
- Helps build the most important and necessary legally-binding building blocks of a nuclear weapons free world



STATUS as of 13 September 2019

	TOTAL STATES	ANNEX 2 STATES*
■ RATIFYING STATES	25	5
■ SIGNATORY STATES	5	1
■ NON-SIGNATORY STATES	2	1
TOTAL	32	7

* States whose ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into Force.

The boundaries and presentation of material on this map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Provisional Technical Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

- Potential new arms race , proliferation risks arise again
- International institutions and norms come under increasing pressure
- The international context calls for an **urgent mobilisation of all to seek and ensure the signature and ratification of the CTBT by all remaining states as soon as possible**

Each and every signature and ratification of the CTBT matters:

- Helps build **the most important and necessary legally-binding building blocks of a nuclear weapons free world**
- Advances **collective global security**, disarmament and non-proliferation **for now and generations to come**
- **Grant country joining the CTBT family:**
 - 📁 **Powerful leverage on the international scene**
 - 📁 **Numerous benefits both in the disarmament and the development spheres**, including access to the data provided by the international monitoring system (IMS), opportunities for capacity building for national experts and the use of the CTBTO civil and scientific applications of the data and technologies for environmental forecast and disaster preparedness.

As Parliamentarians, you have a KEY ROLE

- Open the debate and take action for the signature and ratification of the CTBT by your country
- As member of the institution of state that has legislative, oversight and budgetary powers: **ensure that the provisions of the Treaty are fully translated to national laws, budgets and programs**
- Engage regional and international inter-parliamentarian dialogue to call for and mobilise parliamentarians of States which have not yet done so to urgently sign and ratify the CTBT
- Build coalitions with other parliaments or cluster of parliaments for the universalization of the CTBT
- Engage with the media and the civil society

**To ensure sustainable security for now and future generations,
we must combine our efforts to finish what we started
and ensure the universalization of the CTBT as soon as possible.**