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

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Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office, for the CTBTO
The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty

Before the 1963 Partial Test Ban Treaty

After 1996 signature of the CTBT
UNSC 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;
Entry into Force – 44 Annex 2 States need to ratify

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.
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.
Verification system

IMS-337 stations
IDC & GCI
> 90% Complete
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.

UNSC RES 2310 (2016)
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 any 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

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

STATUS as of 13 September 2019

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<tr>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>TOTAL STATES</th>
<th>ANNEX 2 STATES*</th>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
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* States whose ratification is required for the Treaty to enter into force.
The Context calls for Urgent Action

- 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 any 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.**