

**OPEN BRIEFING FOR MEMBER STATES AND INTERNATIONAL,
REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BY THE SECURITY
COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION
1540 (2004)
NEW YORK 9 OCTOBER 2024**

- On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization allow me to thank the Council for the opportunity to deliver a brief statement today.
- In April 2004, Security Council resolution 1540 called upon all States to promote the universal adoption of multilateral treaties whose aim is to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- The CTBT is one of the treaties in the 1540 Matrix.
- Likewise, in 2016, Security Council resolution 2310 encouraged all Member States of the CTBT Preparatory Commission to promote the universality and entry into force of the CTBT.
- As part of today's deliberations, I wish to highlight the CTBT's important contribution to achieving the objectives of resolution 1540. This is a treaty that has, for nearly three decades, made a significant contribution to global security. The CTBT is an indispensable element of the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament architecture. A comprehensive ban on nuclear testing is a key step to achieving a world free from the threats of nuclear weapons.
- The CTBT was first opened for signature in September of 1996, here where we now stand, in the headquarters of the United Nations. Before the opening for signature the world had witnessed over 2000 nuclear tests - 2056 to be precise. Many vastly exceeded the power of the weapons that decimated Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945.
- But let us look at where we are now. And feel pride in our collective achievement. Since 1996 there have been fewer than a dozen nuclear test events. Before the Treaty, 2000 plus!
- And this century, only one state has broken the powerful norm against nuclear testing. One.
- How do we know that? CTBTO has a network of over 300 monitoring facilities, employing cutting-edge seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound

and radionuclide technology, spanning the globe to detect a nuclear explosion anywhere - on the Earth's surface, underground, and underwater - and at any time. Many of the countries represented in this room host and operate IMS facilities. The data the stations collect is sent 24/7 to CTBTO headquarters in Vienna. And it's available to every State Signatory, including all the current members of this Security Council.

- And let us recall that, by translating the CTBT's prohibitions into domestic law, States Signatories take a critical step towards implementing their obligations under Resolution 1540. The CTBTO has implemented a programme of legal assistance to help them in this task.
- And there is more good news.
- The CTBT now has 187 signatories, including all the Permanent Members of the Security Council. And 178 ratifications. Nine of them in the last eighteen months alone!
- These are impressive numbers, and bring us ever closer to universalization.
- And yet, we still have an important challenge ahead of us. Entry into force. To achieve that we must continue to build on the successes of the treaty thus far. We require the remaining nine Annex 2 countries to ratify. This needs our urgent collective action.
- Entry into force of the CTBT would not only create a legally binding international prohibition on nuclear testing. It would serve to further strengthen the CTBT's contribution to the objectives of Resolution 1540.
- As outlined above, the CTBTO will continue to partner with the 1540 Committee and once again we express our appreciation for the opportunity to address today's open briefing.