



CTBTO
PREPARATORY COMMISSION

PUTTING AN
END TO NUCLEAR
EXPLOSIONS

**STATEMENT AT OPEN BRIEFING FOR MEMBER STATES AND
INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS BY
THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO
RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)
NEW YORK 29-30 OCTOBER 2025**

Chairperson

- On behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization allow me to express thanks to the Committee for the opportunity to participate in today's briefing and deliver a brief statement.
- 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 those treaties.
- As part of today's deliberations, I wish to highlight the CTBT's important contribution to the purposes upon which resolution 1540 stands. This is a treaty that has, for nearly three decades, made a significant contribution to global security. 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.

Chairperson

- The CTBT was first opened for signature in September of 1996, here at the headquarters of the United Nations. Before that date the world had witnessed over 2000 nuclear tests. Since then, there have been fewer than a dozen nuclear test events. 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 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.

- And let us recall that, by translating 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.
- The CTBT now has 187 signatories, including all the Permanent Members of the Security Council. And 178 ratifications. Nine of these ratifications were achieved in the last three years alone.
- 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.
- In the meantime, the CTBTO will continue its work, which contributes towards the objectives of Resolution 1540. Finally, let me express our appreciation for the opportunity to address today's open briefing.

Thank you.