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CTBTO SPECTRUM

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CLOSE THE DOOR ON NUCLEAR TESTING

FORMER SOVIET LEADER

Mikhail Gorbachev

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO'S PRIME MINISTER

Kamla Persad-Bissessar

DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER

Uri Rosenthal

PULITZER PRIZE WINNER

Richard Rhodes

**AND MANY
MORE**

SPECIAL EDITION: 15 YEARS OF THE CTBT

The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) bans all nuclear explosions.

**It opened for signature
on 24 September 1996 in New York.**

As of 7 September 2011, 182 countries had signed the Treaty and 155 had ratified it. Of the 44 nuclear capable States which must ratify the CTBT for it to enter into force, the so-called Annex 2 countries, 35 have done so to date while nine have yet to ratify: China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and the United States. On 3 May 2010, Indonesia stated that it had initiated the CTBT ratification process.

The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO) consists of the States Signatories and the Provisional Technical Secretariat. The main tasks of the CTBTO are to promote signatures and ratifications and to establish a global verification regime capable of detecting nuclear explosions underground, underwater and in the atmosphere.

The regime must be operational when the Treaty enters into force. It will consist of 337 monitoring facilities supported by an International Data Centre and on-site inspection measures. As of 3 September 2011, roughly 80 percent of the facilities at the International Monitoring System (IMS) were operational.

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FOR STOPPING NUCLEAR TESTING**

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15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CTBT

- A comprehensive ban on all nuclear explosions by everyone, everywhere
- Testing has virtually screeched to a halt: over 2,000 tests before September 1996; a handful of tests since
- A 1 billion dollar investment, making the world safer and more secure
- Over 260 stations worldwide listening to the land, sea and air and sniffing the atmosphere for signs of nuclear explosions
- A democratic Treaty: large and small countries have equal rights
- A global stethoscope: over 30,000 events (e.g. earthquakes) registered every year
- North Korean tests in 2006 and 2009 detected confidently and reliably
- On-site inspections enhanced by large-scale simulation exercises
- Helping tsunami warning and climate change research; monitoring earthquakes and volcanoes
- Tracking radiation levels and dispersal after the Fukushima nuclear accident
- Sharing technical knowledge and expertise
- Building partnerships with the wider scientific communities
- Close to universality: a Treaty signed by almost every country on Earth