

Course Storyboard

Course Name:	Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Context of the International Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the purpose of the CTBT • Describe why the CTBT was created • Understand the Treaty • Discuss the CTBT Preparatory Commission and its objectives • Describe the verification regime and why it is needed

Screen Name	Description	Text
Course Splash Screen	Animation similar to that which begins the video on the CTBTO website. Mushroom cloud exploding, then text for the title appears. Click here to begin appears last. Link will be to Learn Environment Splash screen. http://www.ctbto.org/verification/facilities/mapfacilities.html	The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Context of the International Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime Click here to begin.
Learn Environment Splash Screen	Text on the left, image on the right. Images will be stacked. Top image is of the Treaty. Bottom image is of the Vienna center. Bullet points will animate for user to review.	<p>A Safer, More Secure World</p> <p>Between 1945 and 1996, more than 2,000 nuclear tests—over 1,000 by the United States, over 700 by the Soviet Union, 210 by France, 45 by the United Kingdom, and 45 by China—were conducted at over 60 test sites around the world.</p> <p>The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty bans all nuclear test explosions worldwide. It aims to advance nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation for international peace and security.</p> <p>This course will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the purpose of the CTBT • Describe why the CTBT was created

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the parts of the Treaty • Discuss the CTBT Preparatory Commission and its objectives • Describe the verification regime and why it is needed <p>Click Next to learn more about the CTBT.</p>
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Module 1: About the CTBT

<p>Timeline of a Treaty</p>	<p>Timeline will be rollovers with images. Each image will have the date on it – rollover the image to see the text about that date. Images can be found on ctbto.org, under The Treaty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1945: The Dawning of the Nuclear Age : the age of nuclear weapons begins when the first nuclear test on 16 July 1945 at Alamogordo, New Mexico is conducted. • 1954: Concerned over the threat posed by the escalation of nuclear testing around the world and the increasing yields of these tests, Prime Minister Nehru of India proposed the suspension of nuclear-weapon testing. • 1963: Negotiations led to the conclusion of the Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT). The treaty stipulated that signatory-states could not “carry out any nuclear weapon explosion, or any other nuclear explosion...in the atmosphere; beyond its limits, including outer space; or under water, including territorial waters or high seas”. This treaty also included peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs). • July 1968: The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) was opened for signature. The NPT lays the foundation of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. However, Nuclear Weapons States (NWS) continued testing and stockpiling nuclear weapons decades after the Treaty entered into force. • 1994-96: The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty 	<p>Timeline of a Treaty</p> <p>Roll over each image below to learn how the CTBT was created and adopted.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
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	<p>(CTBT) was negotiated at the Conference on Disarmament. Although there was no solid definition of what constituted a nuclear explosion, delegates agreed that the Treaty would contribute to the international efforts toward nuclear non-proliferation. Furthermore, the Treaty would certainly inhibit the future development of nuclear weapons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 September 1996: The Treaty was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly. The General Assembly voted 158 in favour, with three countries against (Bhutan, India and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) and five abstentions (Cuba, Mauritius, the Syrian Arab Republic, Lebanon and the United Republic of Tanzania). • 24 September 1996: The CTBT was opened for signature. United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali formally opened the Treaty for signature on 24 September 1996. • Current Status of the Treaty: Member States: 178 Total Ratifications: 144 Annex Ratifications: 35 (of 44 needed for Entry into Force) 	
Summary of the Treaty	<p>Image of Treaty with the Preamble and Article sections boxed. User will roll over each section to get a popup box describing the section, based on the text below: The preamble outlines the significance of the Treaty as an important nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament measure. Article I stipulates the basic obligations of the Treaty. It prohibits States Parties from carrying out any nuclear explosion. It also prohibits any encouragement of or participation in the carrying out of any nuclear explosion. Article II provides for the establishment of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization in Vienna to ensure the Treaty's implementation as well as</p>	<p>Summary of the CTBT</p> <p>The Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty contains a Preamble, 17 Articles, two Annexes and a Protocol with two Annexes. Roll over each section of the Treaty to learn more.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>

providing a forum for consultation and cooperation.

Article III focuses on national implementation measures.

Article IV elaborates on the global verification regime to monitor compliance with Treaty provisions. The regime is to comprise a global network of monitoring stations (the International Monitoring System), an International Data Centre in Vienna, a consultation and clarification process, On-site Inspections, and confidence-building measures.

Article V outlines measures to redress a situation which contravenes CTBT provisions and to ensure compliance with the Treaty.

Article VI deals with the settlement of disputes that may arise concerning the application or the interpretation of the Treaty.

Article VII is concerned with amendments to the Treaty.

Article VIII stipulates when a review of the Treaty will take place after its entry into force

Article IX states that the Treaty is of unlimited duration.

Article X deals with the status of the Protocol and the annexes.

Article XI is concerned with signature of the Treaty.

Article XII deals with ratification of the Treaty.

Article XIII is about accession to the Treaty.

Article XIV is about the Treaty's entry into force. This will take place 180 days after the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty have all ratified.

Article XV specifies that the Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

Article XVI refers to the Depositary of the Treaty.

Article XVII deals with the authenticity of Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish Treaty texts.

Annex 1 to the Treaty lists States by geographical regions for the purposes of elections to the Executive Council.

Annex 2 to the Treaty lists the 44 States that must ratify the Treaty for it to enter into force.

	<p>Protocol Part I describes the functions of the International Monitoring System (IMS) and the International Data Centre (IDC).</p> <p>Protocol Part II sets up the procedures for on-site inspections.</p> <p>Protocol Part III deals with confidence-building measures.</p> <p>Annex 1 to the Protocol lists the facilities comprising the IMS network.</p> <p>Annex 2 to the Protocol lists the characterization parameters for IDC standard event screening.</p>	
Object and Purpose	<p>Animation of bullet points, with animation of mushroom cloud exploding behind the bullet points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cease all nuclear weapon test explosions and all other nuclear explosions (including peaceful nuclear explosions) • Constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons • End the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons • Contribute to the protection of the environment • Contribute effectively to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects - the process of nuclear disarmament - the enhancement of international peace and security 	<p>Object and Purpose of the Treaty</p> <p>The Preamble to the CTBT outlines the Object and Purpose of the Treaty. It stresses the importance of reducing nuclear weapons worldwide, with the ultimate goal of eliminating these weapons.</p> <p>The Object and Purpose of the CTBT is: (flash animation of bullet points)</p> <p>Click Next to learn about the basic obligations of the Treaty.</p>
Basic Obligations	<p>Animation to the right of the text – mushroom cloud with word “BANNED” overlayed.</p>	<p>Basic Obligations of the Treaty</p> <p>Article I of the CTBT describes the basic obligations of the treaty. They are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each State Party undertakes not to carry out any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion, and to

		<p>prohibit and prevent any such nuclear explosion at any time under its jurisdiction or control.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each State Party undertakes, furthermore, to refrain from causing, encouraging, or in any way participating in the carrying out of any nuclear test explosion or any other nuclear explosion <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Features of the Treaty	<p>Full page animation of text. Behind each bullet point is the Article number which is defined in the bullet point. Each bullet point builds one by one into the animation.</p> <p>I II III IV V</p>	<p>Features of the Treaty</p> <p>Outstanding features of the Treaty include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a ban on all nuclear explosions and obliges States Parties to prohibit and prevent them • Establishes a Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization • Provides for National Implementation Measures • Establishes a verification regime, including an international monitoring system and on-site inspections • Establishes measures for non-compliance with the Treaty. <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Status of the Treaty	Use image Status of the Treaty.jpg.	Status of the Treaty

Create animation/rollovers so that when user rolls over each state, the following information appears:

Example: Switzerland

Annex 2 state Yes
Signature date 24-SEP-1996
Ratification date 01-OCT-1999

Note: States with an * are Annex 2 States. All others are "NO" for Annex 2 State.

STATES	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<u>Afghanistan</u>	24-SEP-2003	24-SEP-2003
<u>Albania</u>	27-SEP-1996	23-APR-2003
<u>Algeria*</u>	15-OCT-1996	11-JUL-2003
<u>Andorra</u>	24-SEP-1996	12-JUL-2006
<u>Angola</u>	27-SEP-1996	
<u>Antigua and Barbuda</u>	16-APR-1997	11-JAN-2006
<u>Argentina*</u>	24-SEP-1996	04-DEC-1998
<u>Armenia</u>	01-OCT-1996	12-JUL-2006
<u>Australia*</u>	24-SEP-1996	09-JUL-1998
<u>Austria*</u>	24-SEP-1996	13-MAR-1998
<u>Azerbaijan</u>	28-JUL-1997	02-FEB-1999
<u>Bahamas</u>	04-FEB-2005	30-NOV-2007
<u>Bahrain</u>	24-SEP-1996	12-APR-2004
<u>Bangladesh*</u>	24-OCT-1996	08-MAR-2000
<u>Barbados</u>	14-JAN-2008	14-JAN-2008
<u>Belarus</u>	24-SEP-1996	13-SEP-2000
<u>Belgium*</u>	24-SEP-1996	29-JUN-1999
<u>Belize</u>	14-NOV-2001	26-MAR-2004
<u>Benin</u>	27-SEP-1996	06-MAR-2001
<u>Bhutan</u>		
<u>Bolivia</u>	24-SEP-1996	04-OCT-1999
<u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>	24-SEP-1996	26-OCT-2006
<u>Botswana</u>	16-SEP-2002	28-OCT-2002

Currently, 178 States have signed the Treaty, and 144 States have Ratified the Treaty. For the Treaty to enter into force, 44 Annex 2 States are needed to ratify the treaty. Currently, 35 of the 44 Annex 2 States have ratified.

Roll over the key area on the map to see which states have Signed and Ratified the Treaty.

Click Next to continue.

<u>Brazil*</u>	24-SEP-1996	24-JUL-1998
<u>Brunei Darussalam</u>	22-JAN-1997	
<u>Bulgaria*</u>	24-SEP-1996	29-SEP-1999
<u>Burkina Faso</u>	27-SEP-1996	17-APR-2002
<u>Burundi</u>	24-SEP-1996	
<u>Cambodia</u>	26-SEP-1996	10-NOV-2000
<u>Cameroon</u>	16-NOV-2001	06-FEB-2006
<u>Canada*</u>	24-SEP-1996	18-DEC-1998
<u>Cape Verde</u>	01-OCT-1996	01-MAR-2006
<u>Côte d'Ivoire</u>	25-SEP-1996	11-MAR-2003
<u>Central African Republic</u>	19-DEC-2001	
<u>Chad</u>	08-OCT-1996	
<u>Chile*</u>	24-SEP-1996	12-JUL-2000
<u>China*</u>	24-SEP-1996	
<u>Colombia*</u>	24-SEP-1996	29-JAN-2008
<u>Comoros</u>	12-DEC-1996	
<u>Congo</u>	11-FEB-1997	
<u>Cook Islands</u>	05-DEC-1997	06-SEP-2005
<u>Costa Rica</u>	24-SEP-1996	25-SEP-2001
<u>Croatia</u>	24-SEP-1996	02-MAR-2001
<u>Cuba</u>		
<u>Cyprus</u>	24-SEP-1996	18-JUL-2003
<u>Czech Republic</u>	12-NOV-1996	11-SEP-1997
<u>Democratic People`s Republic of Korea*</u>		
<u>Democratic Republic of the Congo*</u>	04-OCT-1996	28-SEP-2004
<u>Denmark</u>	24-SEP-1996	21-DEC-1998
<u>Djibouti</u>	21-OCT-1996	15-JUL-2005
<u>Dominica</u>		
<u>Dominican Republic</u>	03-OCT-1996	04-SEP-2007
<u>Ecuador</u>	24-SEP-1996	12-NOV-2001
<u>Egypt*</u>	14-OCT-1996	
<u>El Salvador</u>	24-SEP-1996	11-SEP-1998
<u>Equatorial Guinea</u>	09-OCT-1996	
<u>Eritrea</u>	11-NOV-2003	11-NOV-2003
<u>Estonia</u>	20-NOV-1996	13-AUG-1999

<u>Ethiopia</u>	25-SEP-1996	08-AUG-2006
<u>Fiji</u>	24-SEP-1996	10-OCT-1996
<u>Finland*</u>	24-SEP-1996	15-JAN-1999
<u>France*</u>	24-SEP-1996	06-APR-1998
<u>Gabon</u>	07-OCT-1996	20-SEP-2000
<u>Gambia</u>	09-APR-2003	
<u>Georgia</u>	24-SEP-1996	27-SEP-2002
<u>Germany*</u>	24-SEP-1996	20-AUG-1998
<u>Ghana</u>	03-OCT-1996	
<u>Greece</u>	24-SEP-1996	21-APR-1999
<u>Grenada</u>	10-OCT-1996	19-AUG-1998
<u>Guatemala</u>	20-SEP-1999	
<u>Guinea</u>	03-OCT-1996	
<u>Guinea-Bissau</u>	11-APR-1997	
<u>Guyana</u>	07-SEP-2000	07-MAR-2001
<u>Haiti</u>	24-SEP-1996	01-DEC-2005
<u>Holy See</u>	24-SEP-1996	18-JUL-2001
<u>Honduras</u>	25-SEP-1996	30-OCT-2003
<u>Hungary*</u>	25-SEP-1996	13-JUL-1999
<u>Iceland</u>	24-SEP-1996	26-JUN-2000
<u>India*</u>		
<u>Indonesia*</u>	24-SEP-1996	
<u>Iran (Islamic Republic of)*</u>	24-SEP-1996	
<u>Iraq</u>		
<u>Ireland</u>	24-SEP-1996	15-JUL-1999
<u>Israel*</u>	25-SEP-1996	
<u>Italy*</u>	24-SEP-1996	01-FEB-1999
<u>Jamaica</u>	11-NOV-1996	13-NOV-2001
<u>Japan*</u>	24-SEP-1996	08-JUL-1997
<u>Jordan</u>	26-SEP-1996	25-AUG-1998
<u>Kazakhstan</u>	30-SEP-1996	14-MAY-2002
<u>Kenya</u>	14-NOV-1996	30-NOV-2000
<u>Kiribati</u>	07-SEP-2000	07-SEP-2000
<u>Kuwait</u>	24-SEP-1996	06-MAY-2003
<u>Kyrgyzstan</u>	08-OCT-1996	02-OCT-2003
<u>Lao People's Democratic Republic</u>	30-JUL-1997	05-OCT-2000

<u>Latvia</u>	24-SEP-1996	20-NOV-2001
<u>Lebanon</u>	16-SEP-2005	
<u>Lesotho</u>	30-SEP-1996	14-SEP-1999
<u>Liberia</u>	01-OCT-1996	
<u>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</u>	13-NOV-2001	06-JAN-2004
<u>Liechtenstein</u>	27-SEP-1996	21-SEP-2004
<u>Lithuania</u>	07-OCT-1996	07-FEB-2000
<u>Luxembourg</u>	24-SEP-1996	26-MAY-1999
<u>Madagascar</u>	09-OCT-1996	15-SEP-2005
<u>Malawi</u>	09-OCT-1996	
<u>Malaysia</u>	23-JUL-1998	17-JAN-2008
<u>Maldives</u>	01-OCT-1997	07-SEP-2000
<u>Mali</u>	18-FEB-1997	04-AUG-1999
<u>Malta</u>	24-SEP-1996	23-JUL-2001
<u>Marshall Islands</u>	24-SEP-1996	
<u>Mauritania</u>	24-SEP-1996	30-APR-2003
<u>Mauritius</u>		
<u>Mexico*</u>	24-SEP-1996	05-OCT-1999
<u>Micronesia, Federated States of</u>	24-SEP-1996	25-JUL-1997
<u>Moldova</u>	24-SEP-1997	16-JAN-2007
<u>Monaco</u>	01-OCT-1996	18-DEC-1998
<u>Mongolia</u>	01-OCT-1996	08-AUG-1997
<u>Montenegro</u>	23-OCT-2006	23-OCT-2006
<u>Morocco</u>	24-SEP-1996	17-APR-2000
<u>Mozambique</u>	26-SEP-1996	
<u>Myanmar</u>	25-NOV-1996	
<u>Namibia</u>	24-SEP-1996	29-JUN-2001
<u>Nauru</u>	08-SEP-2000	12-NOV-2001
<u>Nepal</u>	08-OCT-1996	
<u>Netherlands*</u>	24-SEP-1996	23-MAR-1999
<u>New Zealand</u>	27-SEP-1996	19-MAR-1999
<u>Nicaragua</u>	24-SEP-1996	05-DEC-2000
<u>Niger</u>	03-OCT-1996	09-SEP-2002
<u>Nigeria</u>	08-SEP-2000	27-SEP-2001
<u>Niue</u>		
<u>Norway*</u>	24-SEP-1996	15-JUL-1999
<u>Oman</u>	23-SEP-1999	13-JUN-2003

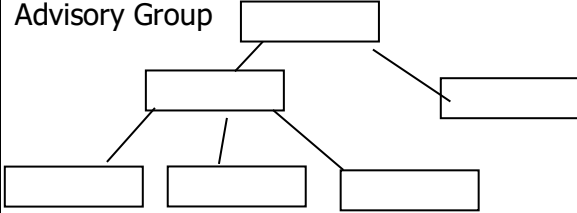
<u>Pakistan*</u>		
<u>Palau</u>	12-AUG-2003	01-AUG-2007
<u>Panama</u>	24-SEP-1996	23-MAR-1999
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>	25-SEP-1996	
<u>Paraguay</u>	25-SEP-1996	04-OCT-2001
<u>Peru*</u>	25-SEP-1996	12-NOV-1997
<u>Philippines</u>	24-SEP-1996	23-FEB-2001
<u>Poland*</u>	24-SEP-1996	25-MAY-1999
<u>Portugal</u>	24-SEP-1996	26-JUN-2000
<u>Qatar</u>	24-SEP-1996	03-MAR-1997
<u>Republic of Korea*</u>	24-SEP-1996	24-SEP-1999
<u>Romania*</u>	24-SEP-1996	05-OCT-1999
<u>Russian Federation*</u>	24-SEP-1996	30-JUN-2000
<u>Rwanda</u>	30-NOV-2004	30-NOV-2004
<u>Saint Kitts and Nevis</u>	23-MAR-2004	27-APR-2005
<u>Saint Lucia</u>	04-OCT-1996	05-APR-2001
<u>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u>		
<u>Samoa</u>	09-OCT-1996	27-SEP-2002
<u>San Marino</u>	07-OCT-1996	12-MAR-2002
<u>Sao Tome and Principe</u>	26-SEP-1996	
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
<u>Senegal</u>	26-SEP-1996	09-JUN-1999
<u>Serbia</u>	08-JUN-2001	19-MAY-2004
<u>Seychelles</u>	24-SEP-1996	13-APR-2004
<u>Sierra Leone</u>	08-SEP-2000	17-SEP-2001
<u>Singapore</u>	14-JAN-1999	10-NOV-2001
<u>Slovakia*</u>	30-SEP-1996	03-MAR-1998
<u>Slovenia</u>	24-SEP-1996	31-AUG-1999
<u>Solomon Islands</u>	03-OCT-1996	
<u>Somalia</u>		
<u>South Africa*</u>	24-SEP-1996	30-MAR-1999
<u>Spain*</u>	24-SEP-1996	31-JUL-1998
<u>Sri Lanka</u>	24-OCT-1996	
<u>Sudan</u>	10-JUN-2004	10-JUN-2004
<u>Suriname</u>	14-JAN-1997	07-FEB-2006
<u>Swaziland</u>	24-SEP-1996	

	<u>Sweden*</u> 24-SEP-1996 02-DEC-1998 <u>Switzerland*</u> 24-SEP-1996 01-OCT-1999 <u>Syrian Arab Republic</u> <u>Tajikistan</u> 07-OCT-1996 10-JUN-1998 <u>Thailand</u> 12-NOV-1996 <u>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</u> 29-OCT-1998 14-MAR-2000 <u>Timor-Leste</u> <u>Togo</u> 02-OCT-1996 02-JUL-2004 <u>Tonga</u> <u>Trinidad and Tobago</u> <u>Tunisia</u> 16-OCT-1996 23-SEP-2004 <u>Turkey*</u> 24-SEP-1996 16-FEB-2000 <u>Turkmenistan</u> 24-SEP-1996 20-FEB-1998 <u>Tuvalu</u> <u>Uganda</u> 07-NOV-1996 14-MAR-2001 <u>Ukraine*</u> 27-SEP-1996 23-FEB-2001 <u>United Arab Emirates</u> 25-SEP-1996 18-SEP-2000 <u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland*</u> 24-SEP-1996 06-APR-1998 <u>United Republic of Tanzania</u> 30-SEP-2004 30-SEP-2004 <u>United States of America*</u> 24-SEP-1996 <u>Uruguay</u> 24-SEP-1996 21-SEP-2001 <u>Uzbekistan</u> 03-OCT-1996 29-MAY-1997 <u>Vanuatu</u> 24-SEP-1996 16-SEP-2005 <u>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</u> 03-OCT-1996 13-MAY-2002 <u>Viet Nam*</u> 24-SEP-1996 10-MAR-2006 <u>Yemen</u> 30-SEP-1996 <u>Zambia</u> 03-DEC-1996 23-FEB-2006 <u>Zimbabwe</u> 13-OCT-1999	
Thoughts on the Treaty	<p>Animation: Each image appears with the quote on top of it, leaving enough time for the user to read each quote.</p> <p>Quotes are from slides 9-16 of CTBTO- International Proliferation and Disarmament Regime18 July 08.ppt</p>	<p>Thoughts on the Treaty</p> <p>(Animation will appear here)</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>

<p>Summary</p>	<p>Image to denote Summary or Key points. Image will appear on all Summary screens throughout all courses.</p> <p>Animate bullets.</p>	<p>You have completed the module on the CTBT. Remember these key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concern over the effects of nuclear testing started with the first test explosion in 1945. • The Partial Test-Ban Treaty and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons led to the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty. • The CTBT was opened for signature on 24 September 1996. • The CTBT stresses the importance of reducing nuclear weapons worldwide, with the ultimate goal of eliminating these weapons. • The CTBT's basic obligation is that the States will not conduct or condone any testing of nuclear weapons. • 35 of the 44 Annex 2 States have ratified the Treaty, which are needed for the Treaty's Entry Into Force. <p>Click Next to learn about the Preparatory Commission.</p>
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<p>Module 2: About the Preparatory Commission</p>		
<p>About the Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>CTBTO Logo – ½ page.</p>	<p>About the CTBTO Preparatory Commission</p> <p>The Preparatory Commission was established for the purpose of carrying out the necessary preparations for the effective implementation of the CTBT, and to prepare for the first Session of the Conference of States Parties to the Treaty. To this end, the Commission centres its activities on:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The establishment of the global verification regime, which needs to be in compliance with the conditions of the Treaty as well as operational by the time the Treaty enters into force. • The assistance to the States on signature and ratification for its entry into force and universality. <p>In this module, you will learn about how the Preparatory Commission was established, its structure, and its objectives.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Establishment of the Preparatory Commission	<p>Image of Vienna International centre overlaid with screenshot of Article II of the Treaty.</p> <p>Picture of the Executive Sec. next to last sentence.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Preparatory Commission</p> <p>The Preparatory Commission of the CTBTO was created to prepare for the entry-into-force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). Article II of the Treaty provides for the establishment of an organization to achieve the aims of the Treaty, ensure its implementation, and provide a forum for its members. Since the activities of this organization will be extensive and will be required to be functional when the Treaty enters-into-force, the States signing the Treaty decided it was necessary to establish an interim organization – a Preparatory Commission.</p> <p>In accordance with the Treaty, Article II, the Preparatory Commission is located in Vienna, Austria; the same location where the CTBTO will be located upon entry-into-force of the treaty. The current Executive Secretary is Amb. Tibor Tóth.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Status	Image of international Flags from website. Can Flags	International Status of the Organization

	<p>be animated, flying?</p> <p>I suggest that rollover for these acronyms should show the full names.</p>	<p>The CTBTO Preparatory Commission is an independent organization with its own membership and budget. It is financed by the CTBT States Signatories. Although it is not a part of the United Nations, it follows the UN system for international civil service.</p> <p>The Preparatory Commission has the status of an international organization and the authority to negotiate and enter into agreements. Relationship and Cooperation Agreements have been concluded with other international organizations such as: OPANAL, UNDP, ECMWF, United Nations, and WMO. Rollover each acronym to see the full names. Click Next to continue.</p>
<p>Structure of the Preparatory Commission</p>	<p>Rollovers: Organization chart, with rollover on each box – see text below. At top: CTBT Preparatory Commission Two boxes from top: 1st box; Plenary of States Signatories 2nd box: Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS)</p> <p>Under Plenary of States Signatories Box: Working Group A Working Group B Advisory Group</p>  <pre> graph TD A[] --- B[] B --- C[] B --- D[] B --- E[] B --- F[] </pre> <p>Rollover text: Plenary of States Signatories: Comprised of all States' Signatories, this body considers and adopts proposals</p>	<p>The Structure of the Preparatory Commission</p> <p>The Preparatory Commission structure is defined below. Roll over each box to learn about each part of the organization. (animation)</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>

	<p>by the working groups. PTS: Assists the Commission in carrying out its activities.</p> <p>Working Group A: Deals with budgetary and administrative matters, such as the annual budget, financial and staff regulations and rules and legal issues.</p> <p>Working Group B: Deals with the examination of verification issues.</p> <p>Advisory Group: advises the Commission and its subsidiary bodies i.e. both Working Groups, on financial, budgetary and associated administrative matters.</p>	
Benefits to States	Animated bullet points.	<p>Benefits to States</p> <p>The CTBTO provides the following benefits to States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to data from the International Monitoring System and products of the International Data Centre. • Technical assistance for the installation of National Data Centres. • Installation, operation and maintenance of International Monitoring System stations for host countries. • Civil and scientific application of verification data and products to help mitigate the effects of natural or man-made disasters, increase the wealth of knowledge about our planet and contribute in a diversity of ways to human welfare. • Training in technologies used in the International Monitoring System, the International Data Centre, Communications, On-site Inspects and Evaluations. • Expert Communications System (ECS) for

		<p>information/activities without needing to travel away from country of origin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exchange of experience and technical knowledge, promoting regional cooperation.
The CTBT After Entry-Into-Force	<p>Image: Use OrgChart-beforeafter.gif as base for image. Remove header from image. Change fonts and colors to match to course.</p>	<p>The CTBTO After Entry-Into-force of the Treaty</p> <p>Article XIV of the Treaty notes that it will enter into force 180 days after the date of deposit of the instruments of ratification of the 44 States listed in Annex 2. Entry-into-force of the Treaty will allow for the use of the Verification Regime for Verification purposes, as well as establish the organizational changes shown below. (image of org structure)</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Summary	<p>Image to denote Summary or Key points. Image will appear on all Summary screens throughout all courses.</p> <p>Animate bullets.</p>	<p>You have completed the module on the Preparatory Commission. Remember these key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Preparatory Commission was established for the purpose of carrying out the necessary preparations for the effective implementation of the CTBT, and to prepare for the first Session of the Conference of States Parties to the Treaty. • the Preparatory Commission is located in Vienna, Austria • The Preparatory Commission has the status of an international organization and the authority to negotiate and enter into agreements • The Commission consists of two main organs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Plenary of States Signatories and ○ Provisional Technical Secretariat • The CTBT provides many benefits to States. • After Entry-into-force of the Treaty, the Preparatory Commission will become the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty

		<p>Organization.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
<p>Module 3: The Verification Regime</p>		
<p>Overview of the Verification Regime</p>		<p>Overview of the Verification Regime</p> <p>The verification regime of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is designed to detect any nuclear explosion conducted on Earth – in the underground, underwater or in the atmosphere. The CTBT Preparatory Commission is tasked with building the Verification Regime and ensuring it is operational upon Entry-into-force of the Treaty.</p> <p>In this module, you will learn about the elements of the Verification Regime.</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
<p>Elements of the Verification Regime</p>	<p>Rollovers on pillars from Slide 19 of International Non-proliferation and disarmament PPT file.</p> <p>Remove text from the existing pillars – so that only title and image are showing. Add rollover text to each as below:</p> <p>International Monitoring System: The IMS monitors compliance with the Treaty through 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, infrasound, and radionuclide stations and 16 radionuclide labs.</p> <p>International Data Centre: The IDC collects, analyses, and distributes data and products from the IMS.</p> <p>On-Site Inspections: OSI will be used upon Entry-into-Force to establish whether a nuclear test has</p>	<p>Elements of the Verification Regime</p> <p>The verification regime consists of the following elements: (animation)</p> <p>Click Next to continue.</p>

	been carried out.	
Summary	<p>Image to denote Summary or Key points. Image will appear on all Summary screens throughout all courses.</p> <p>Animate bullets.</p>	<p>You have completed the module on the Verification Regime. Remember these key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification regime of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) is designed to detect any nuclear explosion conducted on Earth – in the underground, underwater or in the atmosphere. • The Verification Regime consists of three elements: IMS, IDC and OSI. • The IMS monitors compliance with the Treaty. • The IDC collects, analyses and distributes data and products to member states. • OSI will be the final measure to establish if a nuclear test has occurred. <p>Click Next to continue.</p>
Summary		
	Congratulatory animation.	<p>Congratulations! You have completed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Context of the International Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime.</p> <p>Where would you like to go next?</p> <p>Review a module: About the CTBT About the Preparatory Commission The Verification Regime</p> <p>Click here to continue to the assessment</p>

Assessment

<p>Instructions</p>	<p>Icon for Assessment</p> <p>Feedback button will be provided on each screen.</p>	<p>This assessment contains 12 questions. Answer each question to the best of your knowledge, and then click Submit to go to the next question. For further information about a question, click the Feedback button on the question screen.</p> <p>You will be provided with your score at the end of the assessment.</p>
<p>Overview of CTBT</p>	<p>Multiple Choice</p>	<p>How many nuclear tests were, approximately, conducted between 1945 and 1996? Select the best answer, and then click Submit.</p> <p>1,000 1,500 2,000 (correct) 4,500 3,000</p> <p>Feedback: Over 2000 nuclear tests were conducted within 50 years.</p>
<p>About the Treaty</p>	<p>Multiple Choice</p>	<p>In what year was the CTBT opened for signature? Select the answer, and then click submit.</p> <p>1945 1963 1968 1996 (correct)</p> <p>Feedback: The CTBT was opened for signature on 24 September 1996.</p>
<p>About the Treaty</p>	<p>Clipboard. Use image of the Treaty</p>	<p>Which of the following are basic obligations of the Treaty? Drag the correct answers to the image of the Treaty, and then click Submit.</p> <p>Establishes a ban on all nuclear explosions and obliges States Parties</p>

		<p>to prohibit and prevent them Establishes a Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Provides for National Implementation Measures Establishes a verification regime, including an international monitoring system and on-site inspections Establishes measures for non-compliance with the Treaty.</p> <p>(all are correct)</p> <p>Feedback: The Treaty contains a Preamble, 17 Articles, two Annexes and a Protocol with two Annexes, providing for all of these basic obligations.</p>
About the Treaty	Multiple Choice	<p>The ultimate goal of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty is: Select the best answer, and then click Submit.</p> <p>Eliminating all nuclear testing worldwide. Eliminating all nuclear weapons worldwide. (correct) Limiting all nuclear weapons worldwide. Limiting all nuclear testing worldwide.</p> <p>Feedback: The ultimate goal of the CTBT is to eliminate all nuclear weapons worldwide.</p>
About the Treaty	Multiple Choice	<p>How many Annex 2 States are needed for the Treaty to enter-into-force? Select the best answer, and then click Submit.</p> <p>50 60 197 30 44 (correct)</p> <p>Feedback: 44 Annex 2 States needed to ratify the Treaty have done so.</p>
The Preparatory Commission	Multiple Multiple Choice	<p>The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Preparatory Commission was established for which of the following purposes? Select all the correct</p>

		<p>answers, and then click Submit.</p> <p>To prepare the Global Verification Regime. (correct) To aid States in questions on ratification. (correct) To prepare the public for Entry-into-Force of the Treaty. To prepare for the first Conference of the States Parties. (correct)</p> <p>Feedback: The CTBTO was created to prepare the Global Verification Regime, prepare for the first Conference of the States Parties, and aid States in questions on Ratification of the Treaty.</p>				
The Preparatory Commission	Multiple Choice	<p>True or False?</p> <p>The CTBTO is a part of the United Nations.</p> <p>True False (correct)</p> <p>Feedback: Although the CTBTO is not a part of the United Nations, it follows the UN system for international civil service.</p>				
The Preparatory Commission	Clipboard – use image of Vienna Center.	<p>Which of the following are benefits to States of the CTBTO? Drag the correct answers to the Vienna center, and then click Submit.</p> <p>Gain access to data from the IMS. Gain access to products from the IDC. Aid in installation, operation and maintenance of IMS stations. Training in IMS technologies.</p> <p>(all are correct)</p> <p>Feedback: These are all benefits to States.</p>				
The Preparatory Commission	Matching	<p>Match the current names of the parts of the CTBTO to what these organizations will be called upon entry-into-force of the Treaty. When you are finished, click Submit.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1024 1385 1942 1458"> <tr> <td>a. Preparatory Commission</td> <td>Executive Council (b)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Working Groups A, B</td> <td>Technical Secretariat (c)</td> </tr> </table>	a. Preparatory Commission	Executive Council (b)	b. Working Groups A, B	Technical Secretariat (c)
a. Preparatory Commission	Executive Council (b)					
b. Working Groups A, B	Technical Secretariat (c)					

		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>c. Provisional Technical Secretariat</td> <td>Director-General (d)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Executive Secretary</td> <td>Conference of the States Parties (a)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Feedback: Upon entry-into-force, certain organizational changes will take place within the CTBTO.</p>	c. Provisional Technical Secretariat	Director-General (d)	d. Executive Secretary	Conference of the States Parties (a)		
c. Provisional Technical Secretariat	Director-General (d)							
d. Executive Secretary	Conference of the States Parties (a)							
The Verification Regime	Multiple Choice	<p>What is the purpose of the Verification Regime? Select the best answer, and then click Submit.</p> <p>To verify if a State has nuclear weapons. To deter States from creating nuclear weapons. To detect if a nuclear test has been conducted.(correct)</p> <p>Feedback: The Verification Regime is used to detect if a nuclear test has been conducted.</p>						
The Verification Regime	Multiple multiple Choice	<p>Which of the following are elements of the Verification Regime? Select all the correct answers, and then click Submit.</p> <p>International Monitoring Stations (IMS) International Data Centre (IDC) On-Site Inspections (OSI)</p> <p>(all are correct)</p> <p>Feedback: The Verification Regime contains the IMS, IDC and OSI.</p>						
The Verification Regime	Matching	<p>Match the element of the Verification Regime with it's purpose. When you are finished, click Submit.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>a. IMS</td> <td>collects, analyses and distributes data and products to member states. (b)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. IDC</td> <td>final measure to establish if a nuclear test has occurred. (c)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. OSI</td> <td>monitors compliance with the Treaty. (a)</td> </tr> </table>	a. IMS	collects, analyses and distributes data and products to member states. (b)	b. IDC	final measure to establish if a nuclear test has occurred. (c)	c. OSI	monitors compliance with the Treaty. (a)
a. IMS	collects, analyses and distributes data and products to member states. (b)							
b. IDC	final measure to establish if a nuclear test has occurred. (c)							
c. OSI	monitors compliance with the Treaty. (a)							

		Feedback: The three components of the Verification Regime work together to determine if a nuclear test has occurred.
Score Screen		Click the title of any question to review or re-answer the question. Click Next when you are finished reviewing your questions.
Congratulations.	Animated congratulations screen	Congratulations! You have completed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Context of the International Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Regime. Click Exit to return to your course list.