

**Date of most recent action: October 6, 2010**

**Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

Done: Washington, London and Moscow July 1, 1968

Opened for signature: In accordance with Article IX, paragraph 1, the Treaty was open to all states for signature on July 1, 1968 until its entry into force.

Entry into force: March 5, 1970

In accordance with Article IX, paragraph 3, the Treaty entered into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are the designated Depositories of the Treaty [Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States], and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

Notes: This status list reflects actions at Washington only

**Legend:** (no mark) = ratification; **A** = acceptance; **AA** = approval; **a** = accession; **d** = succession; **w** = withdrawal or equivalent action

Participant	Signature	Consent to be bound		Other Action	Notes
Afghanistan	July 1, 1968	February 4, 1970			
Albania		September 28, 1990	<b>a</b>		
Algeria		January 12, 1995	<b>a</b>		
Andorra		June 25, 1996	<b>a</b>		
Angola		October 14, 1996	<b>a</b>		
Argentina		February 10, 1995	<b>a</b>		1
Armenia		July 15, 1993	<b>a</b>		
Australia	February 27, 1970	January 23, 1973			2
Austria	July 1, 1968	June 27, 1969			
The Bahamas		August 13, 1976	<b>d</b>		3
Bahrain		November 3, 1988	<b>a</b>		4
Bangladesh		September 27, 1979	<b>a</b>		
Barbados	July 1, 1968	February 21, 1980			
Belarus		July 22, 1993	<b>a</b>		
Belgium	August 20, 1968	May 2, 1975			
Benin	July 1, 1968	October 31, 1972			
Bhutan		May 23, 1985	<b>a</b>		
Bolivia	July 1, 1968	May 26, 1970			

Bosnia and Herzegovina		August 15, 1994	<b>d</b>		5
Botswana	July 1, 1968				
Brazil		September 18, 1998	<b>a</b>		
Brunei		March 26, 1985	<b>a</b>		
Bulgaria	July 1, 1968	September 5, 1969			
Burkina Faso	November 25, 1968	March 3, 1970			
Burma		December 2, 1992	<b>a</b>		
Cambodia		June 2, 1972	<b>a</b>		
Cameroon	July 17, 1968	January 8, 1969			
Canada	July 23, 1968	January 8, 1969			
Central African Republic		October 25, 1970			
Chad		March 10, 1971			6
Chile		May 25, 1995	<b>a</b>		
China		March 17, 1992	<b>a</b>		7
Colombia	July 1, 1968	April 8, 1986			
Comoros		October 4, 1995	<b>a</b>		
Congo		October 23, 1978	<b>a</b>		
Congo (DROC)	July 22, 1968	August 4, 1970			
Costa Rica	July 1, 1968	March 3, 1970			
Côte d'Ivoire	July 1, 1968	March 6, 1973			
Croatia		June 29, 1992	<b>d</b>		8
Cyprus	July 1, 1968	February 16, 1970			
Czech Republic		January 1, 1993	<b>d</b>		9
Denmark	July 1, 1968	January 3, 1969			
Djibouti		October 16, 1996	<b>a</b>		
Dominican Republic	July 1, 1968	July 24, 1971			
Ecuador	July 9, 1968	March 7, 1969			
El Salvador	July 1, 1968	July 11, 1972			
Equatorial Guinea		November 1, 1984	<b>a</b>		
Eritrea		March 16, 1995	<b>a</b>		
Estonia		January 31, 1992	<b>a</b>		
Ethiopia	September 5, 1968	March 5, 1970			
Fiji		July 21, 1972	<b>a</b>		
Finland	July 1, 1968	February 5, 1969			
France		August 3, 1992	<b>a</b>		
Gabon		February 19, 1974	<b>a</b>		
The Gambia	September 20, 1968	May 12, 1975			
Georgia		March 7, 1994	<b>a</b>		
Germany	November 28, 1969	May 2, 1975			10

Ghana	July 1, 1968	May 5, 1970		
Greece	July 1, 1968	March 11, 1970		
Grenada		December 3, 1975	<b>d</b>	11
Guatemala	July 26, 1968	September 22, 1970		
Guyana		October 19, 1993	<b>a</b>	
Haiti	July 1, 1968	June 2, 1970		
Holy See		February 25, 1971	<b>a</b>	12
Honduras	July 1, 1968	May 16, 1973		
Hungary	July 1, 1968	May 27, 1969		
Iceland	July 1, 1968	July 18, 1969		
Indonesia	March 2, 1970	July 12, 1979		13
Iran	July 1, 1968	February 2, 1970		
Ireland	July 1, 1968	July 1, 1968		
Italy	January 28, 1969	May 2, 1975		
Jamaica	April 14, 1969	March 5, 1970		
Japan	February 3, 1970	June 8, 1976		14
Jordan	July 10, 1968	February 11, 1970		
Kazakhstan		February 14, 1994	<b>a</b>	
Kenya	July 1, 1968			
Korea, Republic of	July 1, 1968	April 23, 1975		15
Kuwait	August 15, 1968	November 17, 1989		16
Laos	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1970		
Lebanon	July 1, 1968	November 20, 1970		
Lesotho	July 9, 1968	May 20, 1970		
Liberia	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1970		
Libya	July 19, 1968	May 26, 1975		
Liechtenstein		April 20, 1978	<b>a</b>	17
Lithuania		September 23, 1991	<b>a</b>	
Luxembourg	August 14, 1968	May 2, 1975		
Macedonia		April 12, 1995	<b>d</b>	18
Madagascar	August 22, 1968	October 8, 1970		
Malawi		February 19, 1986	<b>a</b>	
Malaysia	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1970		
Maldives	September 11, 1968	April 7, 1970		
Mali	July 14, 1969	March 5, 1970		
Malta	April 17, 1969	February 6, 1970		
Marshall Islands		January 30, 1995	<b>a</b>	
Mauritania		October 26, 1993	<b>a</b>	
Mauritius	July 1, 1968	April 8, 1969		
Mexico	July 26, 1968	January 21, 1969		19
Micronesia		April 14, 1995	<b>a</b>	
Moldova		October 11, 1994	<b>a</b>	
Monaco		March 13, 1995	<b>a</b>	

Morocco	July 1, 1968	December 16, 1970		
Mozambique		September 12, 1990	<b>a</b>	
Namibia		October 7, 1992	<b>a</b>	
Nepal	July 1, 1968	January 5, 1970		
Netherlands	August 20, 1968	May 2, 1975		20
New Zealand	July 1, 1968	September 10, 1969		
Nicaragua	July 1, 1968	March 6, 1973		
Niger		October 9, 1992	<b>a</b>	
Nigeria	July 1, 1968	October 7, 1968		
Norway	July 1, 1968	February 5, 1969		
Oman		January 23, 1997	<b>a</b>	
Palau		April 14, 1995	<b>a</b>	
Panama	July 1, 1968	January 13, 1977		
Papua New Guinea		January 25, 1982	<b>a</b>	
Paraguay	July 1, 1968	February 4, 1970		
Peru	July 1, 1968	March 3, 1970		
Philippines	July 1, 1968	October 5, 1972		
Poland	July 1, 1968	June 12, 1969		
Portugal		December 15, 1977	<b>a</b>	
Qatar		June 13, 1989	<b>a</b>	
Romania	July 1, 1968	February 4, 1970		
Russian Federation	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1970		21
Rwanda		May 20, 1975	<b>a</b>	
Samoa		March 18, 1975	<b>a</b>	
San Marino	July 1, 1968	August 31, 1970		22
Saudi Arabia		October 3, 1988	<b>a</b>	
Senegal	July 1, 1968	December 22, 1970		
Serbia and Montenegro		September 5, 2001	<b>d</b>	23
Seychelles		April 8, 1985	<b>a</b>	
Sierra Leone		February 26, 1975	<b>a</b>	
Singapore	February 5, 1970	March 10, 1976		
Slovak Republic		January 1, 1993	<b>d</b>	24
Slovenia		August 20, 1992	<b>d</b>	25
Somalia	July 1, 1968	November 12, 1970		
South Africa		July 10, 1991	<b>a</b>	
Spain		November 5, 1987	<b>a</b>	
Sri Lanka	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1979		
St. Kitts and Nevis		March 22, 1993	<b>a</b>	
Sudan		October 31, 1973		26
Suriname		June 30, 1976	<b>d</b>	27

Swaziland		December 16, 1969			28
Sweden	August 19, 1968	January 9, 1970			
Switzerland	November 27, 1969	March 9, 1977			29
Tanzania		June 7, 1991	<b>a</b>		
Timor-Leste		May 5, 2003	<b>a</b>		
Togo	July 1, 1968	February 27, 1970			
Tonga		July 15, 1971	<b>d</b>		30
Trinidad and Tobago	August 20, 1968	October 30, 1986			
Tunisia	July 1, 1968	February 26, 1970			
Turkey	January 28, 1969	April 17, 1980			31
Turkmenistan		September 29, 1994	<b>a</b>		
Uganda		October 20, 1982	<b>a</b>		
Ukraine		December 5, 1994	<b>a</b>		
United Arab Emirates		September 26, 1995	<b>a</b>		
United Kingdom	July 1, 1968	November 27, 1968			32
United States	July 1, 1968	March 5, 1970			
Uruguay	July 1, 1968	August 31, 1970			
Venezuela	July 1, 1968	September 26, 1975			
Vietnam					33
Zambia		May 15, 1991	<b>a</b>		
Zimbabwe		October 4, 1991	<b>a</b>		

<sup>1</sup> The Argentine instrument of accession contains declarations, an unofficial translation of which reads as follows:

“1. Argentina firmly supports the total elimination of weapons of mass destruction, thereby resolving the problem of asymmetry or imbalance existing with regard to non-nuclear weapons countries that have renounced the possession thereof.

“2. The provisions of the NPT, which shall be the subject of a Review and Extension Conference in April 1995, must not be interpreted as impeding present cooperation between Argentina and the organs of the United Nations or the OAS, or with other UN member States signatories to the Full Safeguards Accords in effect with the IAEA, in a series of exclusively peaceful nuclear activities also fully subject to the IAEA system of international safeguards.

“3. Similarly, Argentina’s bilateral or multilateral cooperation with other Latin American States of the region must not be affected with respect to the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy carried out in accordance with the obligations assumed under the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (the Tlatelolco Treaty) and with the provisions of the NPT, it being understood that these two agreements are instruments that include the promotion of the exclusively peaceful use of nuclear energy.”

<sup>2</sup> At the time of its signature of the Treaty at Washington, Australia made a declaration which was not intended to have any further application after Australia’s ratification of the Treaty on January 23, 1973.

<sup>3</sup> The Embassy of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas transmitted to the Department of State, by note dated August 13, 1976, a note of the Minister of External Affairs of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas, dated July 16, 1976, stating that the Government of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas has examined the

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Treaty and “declares that it considers itself bound thereby by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. I would therefore request you to consider listing The Commonwealth of The Bahamas as a party to these instruments.”

<sup>4</sup> The final provisions of the instrument of accession to the Treaty by Bahrain read as follows: “The accession by the State of Bahrain to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 1968, shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.”

<sup>5</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession by Bosnia and Herzegovina. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on July 10, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification, with a declaration, on March 4, 1970.

<sup>6</sup> Chad signed the Treaty at Moscow on July 1, 1968.

<sup>7</sup> On July 1, 1968, the Treaty was signed at Washington in the name of the Republic of China. An instrument of ratification of the Treaty on behalf of the Republic of China was deposited at Washington on January 27, 1970. Effective January 1, 1979, the United States recognized the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. The authorities on Taiwan state that they will continue to abide by the provisions of the Treaty and the United States regards them as bound by its obligations.

The instrument of accession to the Treaty by the People’s Republic of China contains statements, a translation of which reads as follows:

“Mr. Secretary,

“I have the honor to inform you that the People’s Republic of China, in accordance with the decision made by the Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress of the People’s Republic of China on 29 December 1991, hereby accedes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (hereinafter referred to as the Treaty) which was opened for signature at London, Moscow and Washington on 1 July 1968, and to state as follows:

“1. Pursuing an independent foreign policy of peace, China has all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. With a view to bringing about this objective and maintaining international peace, security and stability, and taking into consideration the aspirations and demands of the large numbers of non-nuclear-weapon countries, China has decided to accede to the Treaty.

“2. China pursues a policy of not advocating, encouraging or engaging in the proliferation of nuclear weapons, nor helping other countries to develop nuclear weapons. China supports the objectives set forth in the Treaty, namely, prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, acceleration of nuclear disarmament and promotion of international cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and believes that these three objectives are interrelated.

“3. China maintains that the prevention of proliferation of nuclear weapons is not an end in itself, but a measure and step in the process towards the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and nuclear disarmament should be mutually complementary. Only when substantial progress is made in the field of nuclear disarmament can the proliferation of nuclear weapons be checked most effectively and the authority of the nuclear non-proliferation regime truly enhanced. At the same time, an effective nuclear non-proliferation regime is conducive to the goal of total elimination of nuclear weapons. To attain the lofty goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, countries with the largest nuclear arsenals should earnestly fulfill their special obligations by taking the lead in halting the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and drastically reducing those weapons of all kinds they have deployed inside and outside their countries. Tangible progress they make in all these aspects will create conditions for the convening of a widely representative international conference on nuclear disarmament with the participation of all nuclear-weapon states.

“4. China maintains that in order to improve and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime and help attain the goal of complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, the following specific measures should also be taken:

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(1) All nuclear-weapon states undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances, and an international agreement on the non-first-use of nuclear weapons should be concluded.

(2) All nuclear-weapon states undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon countries or nuclear-free zones, and an international legal instrument on the non-use or non-threat of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon countries and nuclear-free zones should be concluded.

(3) All nuclear-weapon states undertake to support the proposition of establishing nuclear weapon-free zones, respect the status of such zones and undertake corresponding obligations.

(4) All states that have nuclear weapons deployed outside their boundaries withdraw all those weapons back to their own territories.

(5) The major space powers halt their arms race in outer space and cease the development of space weapons, the nuclear-related in particular.

“5. The signing and ratification of the Treaty by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China on 1 July 1968 and 27 January 1970 respectively are illegal and null and void.”

<sup>8</sup> Date of the notification of succession by Croatia. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on July 10, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification, with a declaration, on March 4, 1970.

<sup>9</sup> Notification of succession by the Czech Republic to the Treaty received on January 1, 1993 and effective on that date; the former Czechoslovakia signed the Treaty on July 1, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification on July 22, 1969. On December 31, 1992, at midnight, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and was succeeded by two separate and independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

<sup>10</sup> The signature of the Treaty by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany was prefaced by the following:

“With reference to the note handed by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Government of the United States of America in its capacity as depositary government.”

After signing the Treaty, the Ambassador handed the Secretary of State a note from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as a statement by that Government. Translations of the note and statement, provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, read as follows:

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany presents its compliments to the Government of the United States of America and, on the occasion and in formal connection with its signing today of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, has the honour to expound its understanding of the basis of that Treaty.

“I. The Federal Government understands that

-- the provisions of the Treaty shall be interpreted and applied in relation to the Federal Republic of Germany in the same way as in relation to the other Parties to the Treaty;

-- the security of the Federal Republic of Germany and its allies shall continue to be ensured by NATO or an equivalent security system;

-- Resolution No. 255 adopted by the United Nations Security Council, as well as the Declaration of Intent of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain upon which that Resolution is based, shall also apply without any restriction to the Federal Republic of Germany;

-- the Treaty shall not hamper the unification of the European States;

-- the Parties to the Treaty will commence without delay the negotiations on disarmament envisaged under the Treaty, especially with regard to nuclear weapons.

“II. The Federal Government declares that

-- signature of this Treaty does not imply recognition of the GDR under international law;

-- therefore, no relations under international law with the GDR shall arise out of this Treaty for the Federal Republic of Germany.

“III. With respect to the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to the verification agreement to be concluded with the IAEA, the Federal Government starts from the following assumptions:

(a) Limitation of the purpose of the Treaty

It is the purpose of the Treaty to prevent the present non-nuclear-weapon States from manufacturing or otherwise acquiring nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The provisions of the Treaty are

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therefore solely designed to attain this objective. In no case shall they lead to restricting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes by non-nuclear-weapon States.

(b) Research and Development

Freedom of research and development is essential in the advancement of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and to the Federal Republic of Germany it is beyond all doubt that the Treaty may never be interpreted or applied in such a way as to hamper or inhibit research and development in this sphere. The Federal Government has taken note of the statement made by the US Permanent Representative to the United Nations on 15 May 1968, and, in particular, of the following remarks:

‘. . . there is no basis for any concern that this Treaty would impose inhibitions or restrictions on the opportunity for non-nuclear-weapon states to develop their capabilities in nuclear science and technology;’  
‘This Treaty does not ask any country to accept a status of technological dependency or to be deprived of developments in nuclear research;’

‘The whole field of nuclear science associated with electric power production . . . . . will become more accessible under the Treaty, to all who seek to exploit it. This includes not only the present generation of nuclear power reactors, but also that advanced technology, which is still developing of fast breeder power reactors, which, in producing energy, also produce more fissionable material than they consume;’  
and

‘Many nations are now engaged in research in an even more advanced field of science, that of controlled thermonuclear fusion. The future developments of this science and technology may well lead to the nuclear reactor of the future, in which the fission process of uranium or plutonium is replaced by the fusion reactions of hydrogen isotopes as the source of energy. Controlled thermonuclear fusion technology will not be affected by the Treaty . . .’

(c) Onus of proof

In connection with paragraph 3 of Article III and with Article IV of the Treaty no nuclear activities in the fields of research, development, manufacture or use for peaceful purposes are prohibited nor can the transfer of information, materials and equipment be denied to non-nuclear-weapon States merely on the basis of allegations that such activities or transfers could be used for the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(d) Exchange of Information

Article IV requires those Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. The Federal Government therefore expects that any measures restricting the unhampered flow of scientific and technological information will be re-examined with a view to facilitating the fullest possible exchange of scientific and technological information for peaceful purposes.

(e) Other nuclear explosive devices

At the present stage of technology nuclear explosive devices are those designed to release in microseconds in an uncontrollable manner a large amount of nuclear energy accompanied by shock waves, i.e. devices that can be used as nuclear weapons.

At the same time, the Federal Government holds the view that the Non-Proliferation Treaty must not hamper progress in the field of developing and applying the technology of using nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes.

(f) Safeguards and Verification Agreements

There is no incompatibility between the aims of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and those of the Treaty establishing EURATOM. As to the safeguards provided for in its Article III, the Non-Proliferation Treaty limits itself to referring to agreements to be concluded with the IAEA, the contents of which have therefore not yet been laid down.

The safeguards agreements with the IAEA, as described in paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article III, can be concluded by Parties to the Treaty not only ‘individually’ but also ‘together with other States’. States being members of an organization the work of which is related to that of the IAEA comply with their obligation to conclude the agreement by the organization concerned concluding it with the IAEA, as also provided in Article XVI of the Statute of the IAEA and in the Agency’s safeguards system.

The obligation of a non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty under paragraph 1 of Article III to accept safeguards outside its own territory prevails only if such Party has dominant and effective control over a nuclear facility.



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In order to avoid incompatibility between the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and compliance with the provisions of the Treaty establishing EURATOM, the verification procedures must be so defined that the rights and obligations of member states and the Community remain unaffected, in accordance with the opinion rendered by the Commission under Article 103 of the Treaty establishing EURATOM.

To this end, the Commission of the European Communities will have to enter into negotiations with the IAEA.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany intends to postpone the ratification procedure of the Non-Proliferation Treaty until negotiations between the Commission and the IAEA have led to agreement. "IV. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reaffirms the attached Statement made by it on signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

"Statement by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

"(1) welcomes the fact that the principle of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons has now been consolidated world-wide by treaty and points out that the Federal Republic of Germany has as early as October 1954, in the Brussels Treaty, renounced the manufacture of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and accepted relevant controls;

"(2) reaffirms its expectation that the Treaty will be a milestone on the way towards disarmament, international détente, and peace, and that it will render an important contribution towards the creation of an international community based on the security of independent nations and on the progress of mankind;

"(3) understands that the provisions of the Treaty shall be interpreted and applied in relation to the Federal Republic of Germany in the same way as in relation to the other Parties to the Treaty;

"(4) understands that the security of the Federal Republic of Germany shall continue to be ensured by NATO; the Federal Republic of Germany for its part shall remain unrestrictedly committed to the collective security arrangements of NATO;

"(5) understands that Resolution No. 255 adopted by the United Nations Security Council, as well as Declarations of Intent of the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union upon which that Resolution is based, shall also apply without any restriction to the Federal Republic of Germany;

"(6) states that the principles contained in the Preamble to the Treaty, and the principles of international law laid down in Article 2 of the United Nations Charter which preclude any threat or use of force directed against the territorial integrity or the political independence of a State, are the indispensable prerequisite to the Treaty itself and shall apply without any restriction also in relation to the Federal Republic of Germany;

"(7) signs the Treaty in the expectation that it will encourage further agreements on the prohibition of the use and threat of force, which will serve to stabilize peace in Europe;

"(8) states that the Federal Republic of Germany, in a situation in which it considers its supreme interests in jeopardy, will remain free by invoking the principle of international law laid down in Article 51 of the United Nations Charter to take the measures required to safeguard these interests;

"(9) signs the Treaty convinced that it will not hamper European unification;

"(10) regards the Treaty not as an end but rather a starting point for the negotiations, provided for in the Treaty itself as its natural supplement and to ensure its effective implementation, concerning disarmament, the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and the benefits arising for the peaceful applications of nuclear energy;

"(11) stresses that the research, development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and the international or multinational co-operation in this field must not only not be hampered but should even be furthered by the Treaty, especially as regards non-nuclear-weapon States;

"(12) notes that no incompatibility exists between the aims of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and those of the Treaty establishing EURATOM;

"(13) understands that the agreements between the IAEA and EURATOM, as described in Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, shall be concluded on the basis of the principle of verification, and that verification shall take place in a way that does not affect the tasks of the European Atomic Energy Community in the political, scientific, economic and technical fields;

"(14) insists that, in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Treaty, the safeguards shall only be applied to source and special fissionable material and in conformity with the principle of safeguarding

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effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials at certain strategic points. It understands that the words ‘source material’ and ‘special fissionable material’ used in the Treaty shall have – subject to amendments expressly accepted by the Federal Republic of Germany – the meaning laid down in the present wording of Article IX of the Statute of the IAEA;

“(15) understands that each Party to the Treaty shall decide for itself which ‘equipment or material’ shall fall under the export provision of paragraph 2 of Article III. In so doing the Federal Republic of Germany will accept only those interpretations and definitions of the terms ‘equipment or material’ which it has expressly approved;

“(16) reaffirms the necessity of settling the question of the costs of safeguards in a way that does not place unfair burdens on non-nuclear-weapon States;

“(17) declares that the Federal Republic of Germany does not intend to ratify the Non-Proliferation Treaty before an agreement in accordance with Article III of that Treaty has been concluded between EURATOM and the IAEA which both in form and substance meets the requirements of paragraphs 13, 14, 15 and 16 of this Statement and compatibility with the Treaty instituting the European Atomic Energy Community has been established;

“(18) stresses the vital importance it attaches, with a view to ensuring equal opportunities in the economic and scientific fields, to the fulfilment of the assurance given by the United States and Great Britain concerning the application of safeguards to their peaceful nuclear facilities, and hopes that other nuclear-weapon States as well will give similar assurances;

“(19) reaffirms its view that, until the conclusion of the agreement between the IAEA and EURATOM, the supply contracts concluded between EURATOM and the Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty shall remain in force, and that, after the entry into force of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, supply contracts should, in the interest of an unhampered exchange of information, equipment and materials for peaceful purposes, be freed from any additional political or administrative restrictions.

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany signs today in Washington, London and Moscow, the capitals of the three Depositary Governments, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

“On this same day, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany hands to the Depositary Governments – informing simultaneously the Governments of all States with which the Federal Republic of Germany maintains diplomatic relations – the text of a Note bringing the above Statement to the attention of these Governments. The Note also contains the known German interpretation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty which are designed to preserve the sphere of peaceful activities and to ensure the conclusion of the verification agreement between the IAEA and EURATOM in accordance with Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.”

The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by a declaration and a statement contained in notes from the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, dated May 2, 1975, which read as follows:

“Excellency:

“I have the honor to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany:

“In connection with the deposit today of the instruments of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Treaty of 1 July 1968 on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany sets out below in summary form the understanding on which the Federal Republic of Germany becomes a Party to the Treaty and on which it commented in its Note and in its Statement of 28 November 1969 on the occasion of signing the Treaty.

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany

“1. reaffirms its expectation that the Treaty will be a milestone on the way towards disarmament, international détente, and peace, and that in particular the nuclear-weapon States will intensify their efforts in accordance with the undertaking and aims embodied in Article VI of the Treaty;

“2. understands that the security of the Federal Republic of Germany continues to be ensured by NATO; the Federal Republic of Germany will for its part remain committed to the collective security arrangements of NATO;

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“3. states that no provision of the Treaty may be interpreted in such a way as to hamper the further development of European unification, especially the creation of a European Union with appropriate competences;

“4. understands that research, development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as well as international and multinational co-operation in this field, must not be prejudiced by the Treaty;

“5. understands that the application of the Treaty, including the implementation of safeguards, will not lead to discrimination of the nuclear industry of the Federal Republic of Germany in international competition;

“6. stresses once again in this connection the vital importance it attaches to the undertaking given by the Government of the United States and by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the application of safeguards to their peaceful nuclear facilities, and hopes that other nuclear-weapon States will assume similar obligations.

“The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany requests the Government of the United States of America to communicate the text of this declaration to all signatory and acceding States in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article IX of the Treaty.

“Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.”

“Excellency:

“In connection with the deposit today of the instrument of ratification to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, I have the honor to state on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany that with effect from the day on which the Treaty enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany it will also apply to Berlin (West) without affecting Allied rights and responsibilities, including those relating to demilitarization.

“Accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.”

<sup>11</sup> By a note of September 2, 1975, provided to the United States Government by the Government of the United Kingdom, the Ministry of External Affairs of Grenada made known its succession to the Treaty.

<sup>12</sup> A declaration was annexed to the instrument of accession to the Treaty by the Holy See, the text of which reads as follows:

“1. This accession by the Holy See to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is inspired by its constant desire, illuminated by the teaching of universal brotherhood and of justice and peace between men and peoples contained in the Gospel message to make its contribution to undertakings which, through disarmament as well as by other means, promote security, mutual trust and peaceful co-operation in relations between peoples.

In that perspective, the Holy See judges – as is said in the official document of accession – that the aims of disarmament and easing of international tension by which the Treaty is inspired correspond with its own mission of peace, and that the Treaty, although it has its intrinsic limitations, constitutes a noteworthy step forward on the road to disarmament. In fact, in so far as the Treaty proposes to stop the dissemination of nuclear weapons – while awaiting the achievement of the cessation of the nuclear arms race and the undertaking of effective measures in the direction of complete nuclear disarmament – it has the aim of lessening the danger of terrible and total devastation which threatens all mankind, and it wishes to constitute a premise for wider agreements in the future for the promotion of a system of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

“2. In the first place, therefore, the Holy See appreciates and shares the following considerations and intentions which the States Party to the Treaty have expressed or declared in the Preamble of the Treaty:

1) The awareness of the devastation ‘that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples’;

2) The reaffirmation of the principle that ‘in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations, and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted’;

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- 3) The intention ‘to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament’;
  - 4) The intention ‘to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control’.

“3. The Holy See is furthermore convinced that the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons will be able to attain in full the noble objectives of security and peace which constitute the reasons for contracting it and justify the limitations to which the States Party to the Treaty submit only if it is fully executed in every clause and with all its implications.

In the Holy See’s view, that actuation concerns not only the obligations to be applied immediately but also those which envisage a process of ulterior commitments. Among the latter, the Holy See considers it suitable to point out the following:

- a) The adoption of appropriate measures to ensure, on a basis of equality, that all non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty will have available to them the benefits deriving from peaceful applications of nuclear technology, in the spirit of paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Preamble, and in conformity with articles IV and V of the Treaty;
- b) The pursuit of negotiations in good faith ‘on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control’, in accordance with the commitment foreseen in article VI. The Holy See, therefore, expresses its sincere wish that these undertakings will be executed by all the Parties. In particular it declares its special interest and expresses its earnest desire:

- 1) That the current talks between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the limitation of strategic armaments may soon lead to a satisfactory agreement which will make possible the cessation in an effective and lasting manner of the preoccupying arms race in that costly and murderous sector of warlike preparations, both offensive and defensive;
- 2) That the proposals and drafts of agreements which have been put forward for some time past by various sources, especially within the Conference of the United Nations Committee for Disarmament, and which concern complete nuclear disarmament, the prohibition of bacteriological and chemical weapons and the limitation and control of conventional armaments, as well as the draft treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control, may attain speedy and concrete results, in conformity with the repeated resolutions of the United Nations Organization and in fulfilment of the justified and anxious expectations of men and peoples of every continent.

“4. In the spirit of the considerations expressed above, which gave rise to and which accompany this accession to the Treaty, the Holy See is convinced that the attainment of the Treaty’s aims of security and peace will be all the more complete and effective according as the extent of its application is the wider and more universal.

“From the Vatican, 25 February 1971.”

<sup>13</sup> A statement was issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on the date of its signature of the Treaty, the text of which reads as follows:

“The Government of Indonesia has decided to sign the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in the conviction that it will serve as an important step towards effective measures on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

“Together with the non-aligned countries, it is the consistent policy of the Government of Indonesia to support all efforts to achieve a comprehensive test-ban treaty and to direct all endeavours towards the exclusive peaceful applications of nuclear energy. The Indonesian Government is already party to the partial test-ban Treaty of 1963 and it has always supported draft proposals designed to limit the spread of nuclear weapons.

“There is no doubt that the present Treaty could be effective only if all countries, nuclear weapon as well as non nuclear weapon states could become party to this Treaty.

“The Indonesian Government takes special note of Article III paragraph 3, stating that the safeguards required by the Treaty shall be implemented in such a manner so as to avoid hampering the economic or

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technological development of the parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities. It is, therefore, the common task of all parties to this Treaty to make the relevant safeguards agreements acceptable to all.

“The Government of Indonesia further attaches great importance to the declarations of the U.S.A., the U.K. and the Soviet Union, affirming their intention to render immediate assistance to any non-nuclear weapon state, party to the Treaty, that is a victim of an act of aggression, in which nuclear weapons are used. Of utmost importance, however, is not the action after a nuclear attack has been committed, but the guarantees to prevent such an attack. The Indonesian Government trusts that the nuclear weapon states will study further this question of effective measures to ensure the security of the non-nuclear weapon states.

“It is in this context that the Indonesian Government feels obliged to state further that its decision to sign the Treaty is not to be taken in any way as a decision to ratify the Treaty. Its ratification will be considered after matters of national security, which are of deep concern to the Government and people of Indonesia, have been clarified to their satisfaction.”

The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by Indonesia was accompanied by a declaration, the text of which reads as follows:

“1. The Government of Indonesia has decided to deposit today the Instrument of Ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In signing the Treaty on 2 March 1970 the Government of Indonesia stated that it would ratify the same only after all aspects of national security of military, economic and social natures have been duly considered.

“2. Indonesia today is actively carrying out its national development. With a view to supporting and accelerating the development process, including the economic and social development, Indonesia has decided from the outset to make use of the nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Indonesia’s efforts in developing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in its national development, require the assistance and cooperation of technologically advanced nuclear countries. With the ratification of this Treaty, the Government of Indonesia wishes to draw the attention of the nuclear countries to their obligations under Article IV of the Treaty and expresses the hope that they would be prepared to cooperate with non-nuclear countries in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and implement the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty for the benefit of developing countries without discrimination.

“3. If, on the one hand, States Parties to the Treaty which are not in possession of nuclear weapons, have, under Article II of the Treaty, the obligation not to receive, possess or manufacture nuclear weapons, Indonesia holds, on the other hand, the view that nuclear weapons states should equally observe the provisions of Article VI of the Treaty relating to the cessation of nuclear arms race.

“4. By depositing this Instrument of Ratification Indonesia is confident that in becoming Party to the Treaty it would contribute to the efforts made by the international community in the strengthening of international peace and security.”

<sup>14</sup> At the time of signature the Ambassador of Japan presented the Secretary of State the statement issued by the Government of Japan on the occasion of the signing of the Treaty. The text of the statement reads as follows:

“The Government of Japan, believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would increase the danger of nuclear war, has always been in favour of the spirit underlying this Treaty, since the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons is in accord with its policy with regard to the maintenance of world peace.

“The Government of Japan is signing this Treaty on the basis of its fundamental position which is stated below.

“The Government of Japan is convinced that this Treaty will serve as a first step towards nuclear disarmament and hopes that as many states as possible will adhere to this Treaty to make it effective. The Government of Japan hopes, especially, that the Governments of the Republic of France and the People’s Republic of China which possess nuclear weapons but have yet to express their intention of adhering to this Treaty will become parties thereto at an early date and pursue negotiations in good faith on nuclear disarmament and that they will refrain, even before that, from taking such actions as are contrary to the purposes of this Treaty.

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“This Treaty permits only the present nuclear-weapon states to possess nuclear weapons. This discrimination should ultimately be made to disappear through the elimination of nuclear weapons by all the nuclear-weapon states from their national arsenals. Until such time the nuclear-weapon states should be conscious of the fact that they have special responsibilities as a consequence of this special status.

“The prohibition under this Treaty applies solely to the acquisition of nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and of control over them. Therefore, this Treaty must in no way restrict non-nuclear-weapon states in their research, development, or implementation of the peaceful use of nuclear energy, or in their international cooperation in these fields, nor must it subject them to discriminatory treatment in any aspect of such activities.

“The Government of Japan wishes to state that it has a deep interest in the following matters in the light of its basic position stated above.

“This government stresses that it will also concern itself most vigorously with these matters when it decides to ratify the Treaty as well as when it participates in the review of its operation in the future as a party to the Treaty.

#### “I. Disarmament and Security

1. Under Article VI of the Treaty each state party ‘undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.’ The Government of Japan believes it essential for the attainment of the purposes of this Treaty that, above all, the nuclear-weapon states should take concrete nuclear disarmament measures in pursuance of this undertaking. As a member of the Committee on disarmament, Japan is also prepared to cooperate in the furtherance of disarmament.

2. The Government of Japan deems it important that in the preamble to the Treaty there is a provision stating that ‘in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, states must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations.’ It also wishes to emphasize that the nuclear-weapon states must not have recourse to the use of nuclear weapons or threaten to use such weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states.

3. The Government of Japan also attaches great importance to the declarations of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union affirming their intention to seek immediate Security Council action to provide assistance, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, to any non-nuclear-weapon state, party to the Treaty, that is a victim of an act of aggression or an object of a threat of aggression in which nuclear weapons are used, and hopes that the nuclear-weapon states will continue their studies with regard to effective measures to ensure the security of non-nuclear-weapon states.

4. The Government of Japan, pending its ratification of this Treaty, will pay particular attention to developments in disarmament negotiations and progress in the implementation of the Security Council resolution on the security of non-nuclear-weapon states and continue to make a close study of other problems which require consideration for the safeguarding of her national interests.

5. The Government of Japan takes note of the fact that Article X of the Treaty provides that: ‘each party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country.’

#### “II. Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

1. The safeguards agreement to be concluded by Japan with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with Article III of the Treaty must not be such as would subject her to disadvantageous treatment as compared with the safeguards agreement which other states parties conclude with the same agency, either individually or together with other states. The Government of Japan intends to give full consideration to this matter before taking steps to ratify the Treaty.

2. The Government of Japan greatly appreciates, as a measure supplementing this Treaty, the declarations of the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom, which are both nuclear-weapon states, that they will accept the application of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to all their nuclear activities, excluding only those directly related to their national security, and earnestly hopes that these assurances will be faithfully implemented. It also hopes most earnestly that the other nuclear-weapon states will take similar action.

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3. Safeguards should be subject to the principle that they should be applied at certain strategic points of the nuclear fuel cycle, and the procedure for their application must be rational when considered from the point of view of cost-effectiveness and made as simple as possible by making the maximum use of material control systems of the respective countries. Furthermore, adequate measures must be taken to ensure that the application of safeguards does not cause the leakage of industrial secrets or otherwise hinder industrial activities. The Government of Japan hopes that the International Atomic Energy Agency will make constant efforts to improve safeguards in the light of technological developments with the above aims in mind. This government is prepared to cooperate in such efforts and hopes that the states concerned will also cooperate to achieve this end.

4. The Government of Japan understands that no unfair burden in connection with the cost of applying safeguards will be imposed on the non-nuclear-weapon states to which such safeguards are to be applied.

5. The Government of Japan considers that, when safeguards are applied in accordance with the safeguards agreement to be concluded by Japan with the International Atomic Energy Agency under Article III of this Treaty, steps should be taken to arrange that such safeguards supersede the existing safeguards which are being applied in connection with Japan's cooperation with the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

6. Concrete measures should be taken to promote the implementation of the provisions of Articles IV and V of the Treaty relating to international cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy and for the peaceful application of nuclear explosions. In particular, no peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon states shall be prohibited or restricted, nor shall the transfer of information, nuclear materials, equipment, or other material relating to the peaceful use of nuclear energy be denied to non-nuclear-weapon states, merely on the grounds that such activities or transfers could be used also for the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.”

The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by Japan was accompanied by a statement by the Government of Japan, a translation of the text of which reads as follows:

“Today the Government of Japan is depositing its instruments of ratification of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with the Governments of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States, and Japan becomes a party to this treaty.

“Japan, as the only nation to have suffered atomic bombing, has consistently followed a fundamental policy of forsaking nuclear armament and has steadfastly pursued the foreign policy of a nation committed to peace under its peace constitution. On the occasion of the depositing of its instruments of ratification of this treaty, the Government of Japan declares anew to the world this fundamental policy. It firmly believes that Japan's adherence to this treaty will contribute to stability in international relations, and, in particular, to peace and stability in Asia.

“Japan, as a party to this treaty, is determined hereafter to intensify its efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to contribute to international cooperation with respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

“This treaty permits only the nuclear-weapon states to possess nuclear weapons and allows them a special status. The Government of Japan holds the belief that the nuclear-weapon states must rectify this discrimination in the future by totally abolishing their nuclear weapons. To achieve this end, the Government of Japan is determined to make special efforts for the furthering of nuclear disarmament.

“On the basis of these fundamental considerations, the Government of Japan stresses especially the following points:

1. The Government of Japan hopes that as many states as possible, whether possessing a nuclear explosive capability or not, will become parties to this treaty in order to make it truly effective. In particular, it strongly hopes that the Republic of France and the People's Republic of China, which possess nuclear weapons but are not parties to this treaty, will accede thereto.

2. The Government of Japan urges the nuclear-weapon states, which have special responsibilities for nuclear disarmament, to take concrete nuclear disarmament measures such as the reduction of nuclear arms and the realization of a comprehensive nuclear test ban, in accordance with Article VI of this treaty. It urges the nuclear-weapon states not party to this treaty also to take nuclear disarmament measures.

3. The Government of Japan takes particular note of the declarations in June 1968 of the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the security of non-nuclear-weapon states, as well as of

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Security Council Resolution 255 (1968), and hopes that the nuclear-weapon states will make further efforts towards effective measures for the security of non-nuclear-weapon states. It further urges all states, both nuclear-weapon states and non-nuclear-weapon states, to refrain, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, from the threat or use of force in their international relations involving either nuclear or non-nuclear weapons.

4. The Government of Japan is convinced that, for the well-being of all mankind, international cooperation with respect to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions should be vigorously promoted in accordance with the provisions of this treaty. It considers that peaceful nuclear activities in non-nuclear-weapon states party to the treaty should in no way be hampered by this treaty and also that Japan should not be discriminated against in favor of other states party to the treaty in any aspect of such activities.

5. The Government of Japan appreciates the declarations of the United Kingdom and the United States, both nuclear-weapon states, that they will accept the application of safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency to their peaceful nuclear activities. It urges the other nuclear-weapon states to take similar action.

6. The Government of Japan hopes that review conferences, as provided for in this treaty, will continue to be held at regular intervals in order to ensure the appropriate operation of this treaty.”

<sup>15</sup> The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea informed the Secretary of State in a note dated July 1, 1968, as follows:

“The signing by the Government of the Republic of Korea of the present Treaty does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.”

<sup>16</sup> The instrument of ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by the following understanding:

“It is understood that the Ratification of the treaty on the Non Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons signed by Kuwait on the 15th of August 1968, does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait.

“Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.”

<sup>17</sup> The instrument of accession to the Treaty by Liechtenstein contains a declaration, a translation of the text of which reads as follows:

“Noting that the Treaty is intended to prevent States which do not possess nuclear weapons from producing such weapons and other nuclear explosive devices or acquiring them, Liechtenstein hereby accedes to the Treaty with the view that its provisions are directed exclusively at the achievement of that goal and will not have the effect of limiting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes.

“Availing itself of this occasion of the deposit of its instrument of accession, Liechtenstein makes the following declaration:

1. Liechtenstein notes that, according to Article IV, research, production, and use for peaceful purposes in the nuclear sector are not governed by the prohibitions contained in articles I and II. Such activities specifically include the entire field of energy production and related operations, research and technology in the sector of future generations of nuclear fission or fusion reactors, and the production of isotopes.

2. Liechtenstein defines the term ‘source or special fissionable material,’ used in article III, in conformity with the current article XX of the Statute of the IAEA. A modification of this interpretation shall require the formal agreement of Liechtenstein.

Furthermore, Liechtenstein will accept only such interpretations and definitions of the concepts ‘equipment or materials specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material,’ mentioned in article III(2), as it has expressly approved.

3. Liechtenstein understands that application of the Treaty and particularly the control measures will not lead to discrimination against Liechtenstein industry in international competition.”



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<sup>18</sup> Date of the notification of succession by Macedonia. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on July 10, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification, with a declaration, on March 4, 1970.

<sup>19</sup> At the time of signature of the Treaty by Mexico, the Ambassador of Mexico made a statement, by a note to the Secretary of State dated July 26, 1968, a translation of which reads as follows:

“In signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons . . . , I have the honor to state that the Government of Mexico understands:

“1. That, in view of Article VII of the Treaty, none of the provisions of the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting in any way the rights and obligations of Mexico as a State Party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty), opened for signature on February 14, 1967, and on which Treaty the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 2286 (XXII) of December 5, 1967; and

“2. That, at the present time, any nuclear explosive device may be used as a nuclear weapon, and that there is no indication that in the near future it will be possible to manufacture nuclear explosive devices that are not potentially nuclear weapons. Nevertheless, if technological progress should change that situation, it would be necessary to amend the pertinent provisions of the Treaty, in accordance with the procedure established therein.”

<sup>20</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the Netherlands states that the Treaty is approved for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

Suriname became an independent state on November 25, 1975.

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated January 9, 1986, which reads as follows:

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department’s attention for the following with respect to the Department’s capacity of depositary of [the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons].

“Effective January 1, 1986 the island of Aruba – formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles – obtained internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consequently the Kingdom of The Netherlands as of January 1, 1986 consists of three countries, to wit: the Netherlands proper, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

“Since the abovementioned event concerns only a change in internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such, under international law, will remain the subject with which treaties are concluded, the aforementioned change will have no consequences in international law with regard to treaties concluded by the Kingdom, the application of which (treaties) were extended to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba.

“These treaties, thus, will remain applicable for Aruba in its new status as autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands effective January 1, 1986.

“Consequently the [Treaty] to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party, and which [has] been extended to the Netherlands Antilles will as of January 1, 1986 apply to all three countries of the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

“The Embassy would appreciate if the other Parties concerned would be notified of the above.

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration.”

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

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“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

<sup>21</sup> The Treaty was signed and ratified by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. By note of January 30, 1992, the Embassy of the Russian Federation in the United States of America informed the Department of State that the Russian Federation continues to exercise the rights and fulfil the obligations arising from the Treaty as a nuclear-weapon state. “Accordingly, the Government of the Russian Federation shall perform, in lieu of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the functions of one of the Treaty Depositaries.”

<sup>22</sup> The Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of San Marino, in a note dated September 9, 1968, made a statement on behalf of the Government of San Marino, a translation of which reads as follows:

“ . . . in the event that no act of recognition as prescribed by international law has taken place between the Republic of San Marino and another State, the signing of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons by such other State or Government, or the deposit by it of its instrument of ratification, or the notification of such acts by a depositary State, does not imply recognition of that State or of that Government by the Government of San Marino.”

<sup>23</sup> Effective date of succession to the Treaty by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is April 27, 1992; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on July 10, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification, with a declaration, on March 4, 1970. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia changed its name to Serbia and Montenegro on February 4, 2003.

<sup>24</sup> Notification of succession by the Slovak Republic to the Treaty received on January 1, 1993 and effective on that date; the former Czechoslovakia signed the Treaty on July 1, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification on July 22, 1969. On December 31, 1992, at midnight, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist and was succeeded by two separate and independent states, the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic.

<sup>25</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession by Slovenia. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on July 10, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification, with a declaration, on March 4, 1970.

<sup>26</sup> Sudan signed the Treaty at Moscow on December 24, 1968.

<sup>27</sup> By virtue of a note dated June 10, 1976, from the Ministry of General and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Suriname to the Embassy of the United States of America at Paramaribo, the Government of the Republic of Suriname is deemed to have succeeded to the treaty rights and obligations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands arising from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in accordance with customary international law.

<sup>28</sup> Swaziland signed the Treaty at London on June 24, 1969.

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<sup>29</sup> In a note dated November 27, 1969, the Swiss Government made a declaration, a translation of which reads as follows:

“On the occasion of the signing, on today’s date, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Swiss Government expressly declares that it will not submit the Treaty to the Parliament for approval until it considers that a sufficient degree of universality has been reached.

“The Swiss Government, moreover, reserves the right to make whatever statements appear necessary at the time of the deposit of the instrument of ratification.”

The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by Switzerland contains a declaration, a translation of the text of which reads as follows:

“Noting that the Treaty is intended to prevent States which do not possess nuclear weapons from producing such weapons and other nuclear explosive devices or acquiring them, Switzerland hereby ratifies the Treaty with a view that its provisions are directed exclusively at the achievement of that goal and will not have the effect of limiting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes.

“Availing itself of this occasion of the deposit of its instruments of ratification, Switzerland makes the following declaration:

1. Switzerland notes that, according to Article IV, research, production, and use for peaceful purposes in the nuclear sector are not governed by the prohibitions contained in articles I and II. Such activities specifically include the entire field of energy production and related operations, research and technology in the sector of future generations of nuclear fission or fusion reactors, and the production of isotopes.
2. Switzerland defines the term ‘source or special fissionable material,’ used in article III, in conformity with the current article XX of the Statute of the IAEA. A modification of this interpretation shall require the formal agreement of Switzerland.

Furthermore, Switzerland will accept only such interpretations and definitions of the concepts ‘equipment or materials specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material,’ mentioned in article III(2), as it has expressly approved.

3. Switzerland understands that application of the Treaty and particularly the control measures will not lead to discrimination against Swiss industry in international competition.”

<sup>30</sup> The Tonga High Commission in London transmitted to the American Ambassador by note dated July 7, 1971, a note dated June 22, 1971, from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Tonga stating as follows:

“The Government of Tonga has examined the Treaty. . . and declares that it considers itself bound by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. I would therefore request you to consider listing Tonga as a party to this instrument.”

<sup>31</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by Turkey is accompanied by a statement, the text of which reads as follows:

“The Government of the Republic of Turkey decided to deposit today the instrument of ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

“In voting in favour of the Treaty on June 12, 1968 at the 22<sup>nd</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly and in signing the Treaty on January 28, 1969, the Turkish Government indicated its intention for eventual ratification.

“The Turkish Government is convinced that the Treaty is the most important multilateral arms control agreement yet concluded. By reducing the danger of a nuclear war, it greatly contributed to the process of detente, international security and disarmament.

“Turkey believes that her adherence would further the universality of the Treaty and strengthen international nuclear non-proliferation system. It is however evident that cessation of the continuing arms race and preventing the war technology from reaching dangerous dimensions for the whole mankind can only be realised through the conclusion of a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control. Furthermore, Turkey would like to underline the non-proliferation

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obligations of the nuclear-weapon states under relevant paragraphs of the Preamble and Article VI of the Treaty. Proliferation of all kinds must be halted and measures must be taken to meet adequately the security requirements of non-nuclear weapon states. Continuing absence of such assurances might have such consequences that may undermine the objectives and the provisions of the Treaty.

“Having included nuclear energy in its development plan as one of the sources of electricity production, Turkey is prepared as stipulated in Article IV of the Treaty, to cooperate further with the technologically advanced states, on a non-discriminatory basis, in the field of nuclear research and development as well as in nuclear energy production. Measures developed or to be developed at national and international levels to ensure the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should in no case restrict the non-nuclear weapon states in their options for the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.”

<sup>32</sup> The instrument of ratification by the United Kingdom states that the Treaty is ratified in respect of “the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla and Saint Lucia) and Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the State of Brunei, the Kingdom of Tonga and the British Solomon Islands Protectorate”.

The British Chargé d’Affaires ad interim made the following declaration in a note to the Secretary of State dated November 27, 1968:

“Acting on instructions from Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs I hereby declare that the provisions of the Treaty shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom informs the other depository Governments that it is in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Treaty in respect of that territory can be fully implemented.”

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Cameroon informed the Department of State by a note dated April 24, 1969, that “The Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon is unable to accept the reservation made by the Government of the United Kingdom . . . regarding its dependent territory of Southern Rhodesia. It is . . . the position of the Government of the Federal Republic of Cameroon that the Government of the United Kingdom, being the lawful Government of Rhodesia, remains responsible for the implementation of the obligations imposed by this Treaty as well as other International Treaties and conventions until that territory is granted independence in accordance with the United Nations Resolution 2379 (XXIII).”

By note dated June 11, 1997, the Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary of State as follows:

“I am instructed by Her Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to refer to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons done at London/Moscow/Washington on 1 July 1968 (hereinafter referred to as the “Treaty”) which applies to Hong Kong at present.

“I am also instructed to state that, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People’s Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from application of the Treaty to Hong Kong.

“I should be grateful if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties to the Treaty.

“I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.”

<sup>33</sup> The Republic of Vietnam signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty on July 1, 1968 and deposited an instrument of ratification of the Treaty on September 10, 1971. By letters of August 1, 1979, and May 6,

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1980, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam informed the Secretary of State, in his capacity as a depositary for the Non-Proliferation Treaty, that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam does not consider itself bound by the treaties and agreements signed by the former Saigon administration. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam subsequently acceded to the Treaty at Moscow on June 14, 1982.