

Date of most recent action: October 6, 2010

**Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere,
in Outer Space and Under Water**

Done: Moscow August 5, 1963

Opened for signature: August 8, 1963; in accordance with Article III, paragraph 1, the Treaty was open to all States for signature and any State which did not sign the Treaty before its entry into force may accede to it at any time.

Entry into force: October 10, 1963

In accordance with Article III, paragraph 2, the Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States and instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Original Parties [Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States] – which are designated as the Depositary Governments. In accordance with Article III, paragraph 3, the Treaty entered into force after its ratification by all the Original Parties, and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. In accordance with Article III, paragraph 4, for States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of the Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

Note: This status list reflects signatures of the Treaty at Moscow by the Original Parties and subsequent 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 | August 8, 1963 | March 13, 1964 | | |
| Algeria | August 14, 1963 | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | November 16, 1988 | d | ¹ |
| Argentina | August 8, 1963 | November 21, 1986 | | |
| Armenia | | June 7, 1994 | a | |
| Australia | August 8, 1963 | November 12, 1963 | | |
| Austria | September 11, 1963 | July 17, 1964 | | |
| The Bahamas | | August 13, 1976 | d | ² |
| Bangladesh | | March 12, 1985 | a | |
| Belgium | August 8, 1963 | March 1, 1966 | | |
| Benin | August 27, 1963 | December 15, 1964 | | ³ |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|----|
| Bhutan | | June 8, 1978 | a | |
| Bolivia | August 8, 1963 | August 4, 1965 | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | August 15, 1994 | d | 4 |
| Botswana | | March 4, 1968 | d | 5 |
| Brazil | August 8, 1963 | January 15, 1965 | | |
| Bulgaria | August 8, 1963 | November 13, 1963 | | |
| Burkina Faso | August 30, 1963 | | | |
| Burma | August 14, 1963 | November 15, 1963 | | |
| Burundi | October 4, 1963 | | | |
| Cameroon | August 27, 1963 | | | 6 |
| Canada | August 8, 1963 | January 28, 1964 | | |
| Central African Republic | | December 22, 1964 | a | |
| Chad | August 26, 1963 | March 1, 1965 | | |
| Chile | August 8, 1963 | | | |
| China | | | | 7 |
| Colombia | August 16, 1963 | October 17, 1985 | | |
| Congo (DROC) | August 9, 1963 | October 28, 1965 | | |
| Costa Rica | August 13, 1963 | July 10, 1967 | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | September 5, 1963 | February 5, 1965 | | |
| Croatia | | June 8, 1993 | d | 8 |
| Cyprus | August 8, 1963 | May 7, 1965 | | |
| Czech Republic | | January 1, 1993 | d | 9 |
| Denmark | August 9, 1963 | January 15, 1964 | | |
| Dominican Republic | September 16, 1963 | July 22, 1964 | | |
| Ecuador | September 27, 1963 | May 6, 1964 | | |
| Egypt | August 8, 1963 | January 10, 1964 | | 10 |
| El Salvador | August 21, 1963 | December 3, 1964 | | |
| Ethiopia | August 9, 1963 | | | |
| Fiji | | July 18, 1972 | d | 11 |
| Finland | August 8, 1963 | January 9, 1964 | | |
| Gabon | September 10, 1963 | February 20, 1964 | | |
| The Gambia | | April 27, 1965 | d | 12 |
| Germany | August 19, 1963 | December 1, 1964 | | 13 |
| Ghana | August 9, 1963 | January 9, 1964 | | |
| Greece | August 8, 1963 | December 18, 1963 | | |
| Guatemala | September 23, 1963 | January 6, 1964 | | 14 |
| Haiti | October 9, 1963 | | | |
| Honduras | August 8, 1963 | October 2, 1964 | | |
| Hungary | August 8, 1963 | October 22, 1963 | | |
| Iceland | August 12, 1963 | April 29, 1964 | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|----|
| India | August 8, 1963 | October 18, 1963 | | |
| Indonesia | August 23, 1963 | January 27, 1964 | | |
| Iran | August 8, 1963 | May 5, 1964 | | |
| Iraq | August 13, 1963 | December 1, 1964 | | |
| Ireland | August 8, 1963 | December 18, 1963 | | |
| Israel | August 8, 1963 | January 15, 1964 | | |
| Italy | August 8, 1963 | December 10, 1964 | | |
| Jamaica | August 13, 1963 | November 22, 1991 | | |
| Japan | August 14, 1963 | June 15, 1964 | | |
| Jordan | August 12, 1963 | July 10, 1964 | | |
| Kenya | | June 11, 1965 | a | |
| Korea (ROK) | August 30, 1963 | July 24, 1964 | | 15 |
| Kuwait | August 20, 1963 | May 20, 1965 | | 16 |
| Laos | August 12, 1963 | February 12, 1965 | | |
| Lebanon | August 12, 1963 | May 14, 1965 | | |
| Liberia | August 8, 1963 | May 19, 1964 | | |
| Libya | August 16, 1963 | | | |
| Luxembourg | September 3, 1963 | February 10, 1965 | | |
| Madagascar | September 23, 1963 | March 15, 1965 | | |
| Malawi | | November 29, 1964 | d | 17 |
| Malaysia | August 8, 1963 | July 16, 1964 | | |
| Mali | August 23, 1963 | | | |
| Malta | | November 25, 1964 | d | 18 |
| Mauritania | September 13, 1963 | April 6, 1964 | | |
| Mauritius | | April 30, 1969 | d | 19 |
| Mexico | August 8, 1963 | December 27, 1963 | | |
| Morocco | August 27, 1963 | February 21, 1966 | | |
| Nepal | August 30, 1963 | October 7, 1964 | | |
| Netherlands | August 9, 1963 | September 14, 1964 | | 20 |
| New Zealand | August 8, 1963 | October 10, 1963 | | |
| Nicaragua | August 13, 1963 | February 26, 1965 | | |
| Niger | September 24, 1963 | July 9, 1964 | | |
| Nigeria | September 4, 1963 | February 28, 1967 | | |
| Norway | August 9, 1963 | November 21, 1963 | | |
| Pakistan | August 14, 1963 | | | |
| Panama | September 20, 1963 | February 24, 1966 | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | March 16, 1981 | d | 21 |
| Paraguay | August 15, 1963 | | | |
| Peru | August 23, 1963 | July 20, 1964 | | |
| Philippines | August 8, 1963 | November 15, 1965 | | 22 |
| Poland | August 8, 1963 | October 14, 1963 | | |
| Portugal | October 9, 1963 | | | |
| Romania | August 8, 1963 | December 12, 1963 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|--|----|
| Russian Federation | August 5, 1963 | October 10, 1963 | | | 23 |
| Rwanda | September 19, 1963 | December 27, 1963 | | | |
| Samoa | September 6, 1963 | January 15, 1965 | | | |
| San Marino | September 17, 1963 | July 9, 1964 | | | |
| Senegal | September 20, 1963 | June 2, 1964 | | | |
| Seychelles | | April 8, 1985 | a | | |
| Sierra Leone | September 11, 1963 | March 4, 1964 | | | |
| Singapore | | July 12, 1968 | d | | 24 |
| Slovak Republic | | January 1, 1993 | d | | 25 |
| Slovenia | | August 20, 1992 | d | | 26 |
| Somalia | August 19, 1963 | | | | |
| South Africa | | October 10, 1963 | a | | |
| Spain | August 13, 1963 | December 17, 1964 | | | |
| Sri Lanka | August 22, 1963 | February 5, 1964 | | | |
| Sudan | August 9, 1963 | March 4, 1966 | | | |
| Suriname | | April 9, 1993 | a | | |
| Swaziland | | May 29, 1969 | a | | |
| Sweden | August 12, 1963 | December 9, 1963 | | | |
| Switzerland | August 26, 1963 | January 16, 1964 | | | |
| Syria | August 13, 1963 | June 1, 1964 | | | |
| Tanzania | September 18, 1963 | | | | |
| Thailand | August 8, 1963 | November 29, 1963 | | | |
| Togo | September 18, 1963 | December 7, 1964 | | | |
| Tonga | | July 7, 1971 | d | | 27 |
| Trinidad and Tobago | August 12, 1963 | July 14, 1964 | | | |
| Tunisia | August 8, 1963 | June 3, 1965 | | | |
| Turkey | August 9, 1963 | July 8, 1965 | | | |
| Uganda | August 29, 1963 | April 2, 1964 | | | |
| United Kingdom | August 5, 1963 | October 10, 1963 | | | |
| United States | August 5, 1963 | October 10, 1963 | | | |
| Uruguay | August 12, 1963 | | | | |
| Venezuela | August 16, 1963 | March 29, 1965 | | | |
| Vietnam | | | | | 28 |
| Yemen | | | | | 29 |
| Zambia | | January 11, 1965 | d | | 30 |

¹ Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Treaty by Antigua and Barbuda.

² 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

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 [the Treaty].”

³ The signature of the Treaty by Benin (formerly Dahomey) was followed by a declaration, an unofficial English translation of which reads as follows:

“The signature by Dahomey of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty shall not be interpreted as *de facto* recognition by the Government of Dahomey of States or regimes that the Republic of Dahomey does not recognize.”

⁴ Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Treaty by Bosnia and Herzegovina. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on August 8, 1963 and deposited an instrument of ratification on April 3, 1964.

⁵ The Minister of State of Botswana notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated March 4, 1968, that “the Government of Botswana confirms that they regard themselves as continuing to be bound by the Treaty . . . signed at Moscow on the 5th of August 1963, which was ratified by the British Government on the 10th of October 1963, before Botswana attained Independence.”

⁶ The signature of the Treaty by Cameroon was accompanied by a declaration, an unofficial English translation of which reads as follows:

“The signature by the Federal Republic of Cameroon of the Moscow Treaty for the partial ban on nuclear tests cannot in any way imply the recognition by Cameroon of Governments or regimes which, prior to this signature, had not yet been recognized by the Federal Republic of Cameroon in the normal and classical forms laid down by International Law.”

⁷ The Treaty was signed on August 23, 1963 in the name of the Republic of China. An instrument of ratification of the Treaty on behalf of the Republic of China was deposited on May 18, 1964. 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.

⁸ Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Treaty by Croatia – with effect from October 8, 1991, the date on which Croatia severed all constitutional and legal connections with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on August 8, 1963 and deposited an instrument of ratification on April 3, 1964.

⁹ Effective date of succession to the Treaty by the Czech Republic is January 1, 1993; the former Czechoslovakia signed and ratified the Treaty on August 8 and October 17, 1963, respectively.

¹⁰ The Treaty was signed by the former United Arab Republic.

The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the United Arab Republic was accompanied by a statement that “The ratification by the Government of the United Arab Republic of this Treaty does not mean or imply any recognition of Israel or any Treaty Relations with Israel.”

By note of April 28, 1980, the Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt informed the Department of State that the position of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt as contained in the above statement, is no longer in force.

¹¹ The Chargé d’Affaires ad interim of Fiji transmitted to the Secretary of State, by note dated July 18, 1972, a note of the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Fiji, dated July 14, 1972, stating that the Government of Fiji has examined the Treaty “and declares that it considers itself to be bound thereby by virtue of the signature of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law.” The Prime Minister’s note further states “I would therefore request you to consider listing Fiji as a party” to the Treaty.

¹² The Prime Minister of The Gambia notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated April 27, 1965, that the Government of The Gambia “confirm that they regard themselves as continuing to be bound by the Treaty . . . signed at Moscow on the 5th August 1963 and ratified by the British Government on the 10th October 1963, at which time the latter Government were responsible for the international relations of The Gambia.”

¹³ The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the Federal Republic of Germany contains a declaration of the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs. An English translation of the declaration reads as follows: “The above-cited Treaty shall take effect on the day on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany also with respect to Land Berlin, subject to the rights and responsibilities of the Allied authorities and the powers vested in them in the field of disarmament and demilitarization.”

¹⁴ The instrument of ratification by Guatemala contains the following statement designated as a “reservation”, an English translation of which reads as follows: “The signature, approval, ratification, and application of the Treaty . . . by the Government of Guatemala shall not imply recognition by the Republic of Guatemala of any territory as a sovereign State or of any regime as a legal government that, as of this date, are not recognized by it. Neither shall it imply the establishment or resumption of diplomatic relations with any countries with which it does not at present maintain them.”

¹⁵ The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the Republic of Korea was accompanied by the statement that “the ratification by the Government of the Republic of Korea of the said Treaty does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.”

¹⁶ The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by Kuwait was transmitted with a note of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Kuwait containing the following statements: “In ratifying the said Convention, the Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its signature and ratification of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said country. “The Government of the State of Kuwait wishes further to indicate that its understanding described above is in conformity with general practice existing in Kuwait regarding signature, ratification or accession to a Convention of which a country not recognized by Kuwait is a party.”

¹⁷ The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Malawi notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated November 26, 1964, that “the Government of Malawi confirm that they regard themselves as continuing to be bound by the said Treaty.”

¹⁸ The Prime Minister of Malta notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated November 25, 1964, that “the Government of Malta confirm that they regard themselves as continuing to be bound by the Treaty . . . signed at Moscow on 5th August, 1963 which was ratified by the British Government on 10th October, 1963, at which time the latter Government were responsible for the international relations of Malta.”

¹⁹ The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of Mauritius notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated April 30, 1969, that “The Government of Mauritius declares that it considers itself bound . . . [by the Treaty] as from the 12th March, 1968, the date on which Mauritius acceded to Independence.”

²⁰ It is stated in the Netherlands instrument of ratification of the Treaty that the Treaty is approved “pour le Royaume en Europe, le Surinam et les Antilles Néerlandaises”.

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 Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water].

“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.

“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.”

²¹ Date of receipt of instrument of succession to the Treaty by Papua New Guinea.

²² The instrument of ratification of the Treaty by the Philippines was accompanied by the following statement: “In depositing the said Instrument, the Philippine Government would like to state that ratification of the Treaty should not be construed as including or implying recognition by the Philippines of any State or Government party to the Treaty which has not heretofore been recognized by the Philippines.”

²³ The Treaty was signed and ratified by the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. By a note dated January 13, 1992, the Russian Federation informed the United States Government that it “continues to perform the rights and fulfil the obligations following from the international agreements signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.”

²⁴ The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated July 12, 1968, that “the Government of Singapore confirm that they regard themselves as continuing to be bound by the Treaty . . . , which was ratified by the Government of the Federation of Malaysia on 16th July 1964.”

²⁵ Effective date of succession to the Treaty by the Slovak Republic is January 1, 1993; the former Czechoslovakia signed and ratified the Treaty on August 8 and October 17, 1963, respectively.

²⁶ Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Treaty by Slovenia. The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Treaty on August 8, 1963 and deposited an instrument of ratification on April 3, 1964.

²⁷ 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 to be 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 Tonga as a party to this instrument.”

²⁸ The former Republic of Vietnam signed the Treaty on October 1, 1963. By letters of August 1, 1979, and May 6, 1980, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam informed the Secretary of State that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam does not consider itself bound by the treaties and agreements signed by the former Saigon administration.

²⁹ The former Yemen Arab Republic signed the Treaty on September 6, 1963. The former People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen deposited an instrument of accession to the Treaty at Moscow on June 1, 1979. The Yemen Arab Republic and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen merged on May 22, 1990 to form the Republic of Yemen.

³⁰ The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia notified the Secretary of State, by a note dated January 11, 1965, that “the Government of the Republic of Zambia regards itself as continuing to be bound by the Treaty . . . which was signed at Moscow on the 5th August, 1963. The Treaty was ratified on 10th October, 1963, by the Government of the United Kingdom which had at that date responsibility for the international relations of the country now known as the Republic of Zambia.”