

**Date of most recent action: October 17, 2024**

### **Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency**

Done: New York October 26, 1956

Opened for signature: Formulated at the Conference on the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency at United Nations Headquarters and opened for signature on October 26, 1956, by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies and remained open for signature for a period of ninety days (from October 26, 1956, to January 24, 1957).

Entry into force: July 29, 1957

Article XXI, paragraph E of the Statute provides that "[t]his Statute . . . Shall come into force when eighteen States have deposited instruments of ratification . . . Provided that such eighteen States shall include at least three of the following States: Canada, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics [Russian Federation], the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. Instruments of ratification and instruments of acceptance deposited thereafter shall take effect on the date of their receipt."

**Legend:** (no mark) = ratification; **a** = accession; **d** = succession; **c** = acceptance; **p** = approval; **h** = adherence

<b>Participant</b>	<b>Signature</b>	<b>Consent to be bound</b>		<b>EIF date</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Afghanistan	January 23, 1957	May 31, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Albania	October 26, 1956	August 23, 1957		August 23, 1957	
Algeria		December 24, 1963	<b>c</b>	December 24, 1963	
Angola		November 9, 1999	<b>c</b>	November 9, 1999	
Antigua and Barbuda		October 14, 2015	<b>c</b>	October 14, 2015	
Argentina	October 26, 1956	October 3, 1957		October 3, 1957	<sup>1</sup>
Armenia		September 27, 1993	<b>c</b>	September 27, 1993	
Australia	December 14, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Austria	October 26, 1956	May 10, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Azerbaijan		May 30, 2001	<b>c</b>	May 30, 2001	
Bahamas		January 7, 2014	<b>c</b>	January 7, 2014	
Bahrain		June 23, 2009	<b>c</b>	June 23, 2009	
Bangladesh		September 27, 1972	<b>c</b>	September 27, 1972	
Barbados		November 20, 2015	<b>c</b>	November 20, 2015	

Belarus	October 26, 1956	April 8, 1957		July 29, 1957	2
Belgium	October 26, 1956	April 29, 1958		April 29, 1958	
Belize		March 31, 2006	c	March 31, 2006	
Benin		May 26, 1999	c	May 26, 1999	
Bolivia	October 26, 1956	March 15, 1963		March 15, 1963	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		October 18, 1995	c	October 18, 1995	3
Botswana		March 20, 2002	c	March 20, 2002	
Brazil	October 26, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Brunei		February 18, 2014	c	February 18, 2014	
Bulgaria	October 26, 1956	August 17, 1957		August 17, 1957	
Burkina Faso		September 14, 1998	c	September 14, 1998	
Burma	January 9, 1957	October 18, 1957		October 18, 1957	
Burundi		June 24, 2009	c	June 24, 2009	
Cabo Verde		April 4, 2023	c	April 4, 2023	
Cambodia		November 23, 2009	c	November 23, 2009	4
Cameroon		July 13, 1964	c	July 13, 1964	
Canada	October 26, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Central African Republic		January 5, 2001	c	January 5, 2001	
Chad		November 2, 2005	c	November 2, 2005	
Chile	October 26, 1956	September 19, 1960		September 19, 1960	
China, People's Republic of		January 1, 1984	c	January 1, 1984	5
Colombia	October 26, 1956	September 30, 1960		September 30, 1960	
Comoros		September 17, 2020	c	September 17, 2020	
Congo, Democratic Republic of		October 10, 1961	c	October 10, 1961	
Congo, Republic of		July 15, 2009	c	July 15, 2009	
Cook Islands		October 17, 2024	c	October 17, 2024	
Costa Rica	October 26, 1956	March 25, 1965		March 25, 1965	
Côte d'Ivoire		November 19, 1963	c	November 19, 1963	
Croatia		February 12, 1993	c	February 12, 1993	6
Cuba	October 26, 1956	October 1, 1957		October 1, 1957	
Cyprus		June 7, 1965	c	June 7, 1965	
Czech Republic		September 27, 1993	c	September 27, 1993	7
Denmark	October 26, 1956	July 16, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Djibouti		March 6, 2015	c	March 6, 2015	
Dominica		February 17, 2012	c	February 17, 2012	

Dominican Republic	October 26, 1956	July 11, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Ecuador	October 26, 1956	March 3, 1958		March 3, 1958	
Egypt	October 26, 1956	September 4, 1957		September 4, 1957	
El Salvador	October 26, 1956	November 22, 1957		November 22, 1957	
Eritrea		December 20, 2002	c	December 20, 2002	
Estonia		January 31, 1992	c	January 31, 1992	
Eswatini		February 15, 2013	c	February 15, 2013	
Ethiopia	October 26, 1956	September 30, 1957		September 30, 1957	
Fiji		November 2, 2012	c	November 2, 2012	
Finland		January 7, 1958	c	January 7, 1958	
France	October 26, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Gabon		January 21, 1964	c	January 21, 1964	
Gambia, The		January 3, 2023	c	January 3, 2023	
Georgia		February 23, 1996	c	February 23, 1996	
Germany	October 26, 1956	October 1, 1957		October 1, 1957	8
Ghana		September 28, 1960	c	September 28, 1960	
Greece	October 26, 1956	September 30, 1957		September 30, 1957	
Grenada		April 30, 2018	c	April 30, 2018	
Guatemala	October 26, 1956	March 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Guinea		September 19, 2023	c	September 19, 2023	
Guyana		January 27, 2015	c	January 27, 2015	
Haiti	October 26, 1956	October 7, 1957		October 7, 1957	
Holy See	October 26, 1956	August 20, 1957		August 20, 1957	
Honduras	October 26, 1956	February 24, 2003		February 24, 2003	9
Hungary	October 26, 1956	August 8, 1957		August 8, 1957	
Iceland	October 26, 1956	August 6, 1957		August 6, 1957	
India	October 26, 1956	July 16, 1957		July 29, 1957	10
Indonesia	October 26, 1956	August 7, 1957		August 7, 1957	
Iran	October 26, 1956	September 16, 1958		September 16, 1958	
Iraq	January 15, 1957	March 4, 1959		March 4, 1959	
Ireland		January 6, 1970	c	January 6, 1970	
Israel	October 26, 1956	July 12, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Italy	November 15, 1956	September 30, 1957		September 30, 1957	
Jamaica		December 29, 1965	c	December 29, 1965	
Japan	October 26, 1956	July 16, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Jordan		April 18, 1966	c	April 18, 1966	
Kazakhstan		February 14, 1994	c	February 14, 1994	
Kenya		July 12, 1965	c	July 12, 1965	
Korea, Rep. of	October 26, 1956	August 8, 1957		August 8, 1957	
Kuwait		December 1, 1964	c	December 1, 1964	
Kyrgyzstan		September 10, 2003	c	September 10, 2003	
Laos	January 17, 1957	November 4, 2011	c	November 4, 2011	
Latvia		April 10, 1997	c	April 10, 1997	

Lebanon	October 26, 1956	June 29, 1961		June 29, 1961	
Lesotho		July 13, 2009	c	July 13, 2009	
Liberia	October 26, 1956	October 5, 1962		October 5, 1962	
Libya	October 26, 1956	September 9, 1963		September 9, 1963	
Liechtenstein		December 13, 1968	c	December 13, 1968	
Lithuania		November 18, 1993	c	November 18, 1993	
Luxembourg	January 18, 1957	January 29, 1958		January 29, 1958	
Madagascar		March 22, 1965	c	March 22, 1965	
Malawi		October 2, 2006	c	October 2, 2006	
Malaysia		January 15, 1969	c	January 15, 1969	
Mali		August 10, 1961	c	August 10, 1961	
Malta		September 29, 1997	c	September 29, 1997	
Marshall Islands		January 26, 1994	c	January 26, 1994	
Mauritania		November 23, 2004	c	November 23, 2004	
Mauritius		December 31, 1974	c	December 31, 1974	
Mexico	December 7, 1956	April 7, 1958		April 7, 1958	
Moldova		September 24, 1997	c	September 24, 1997	
Monaco	October 26, 1956	September 19, 1957		September 19, 1957	
Mongolia		September 20, 1973	c	September 20, 1973	
Montenegro		October 30, 2006	c	October 30, 2006	11
Morocco	January 9, 1957	September 17, 1957		September 17, 1957	
Mozambique		September 18, 2006	c	September 18, 2006	
Namibia		February 17, 1983	c	February 17, 1983	
Nepal		July 8, 2008	c	July 8, 2008	
Netherlands	October 26, 1956	July 30, 1957		July 30, 1957	12
New Zealand	October 26, 1956	September 13, 1957		September 13, 1957	
Nicaragua		March 25, 1977	c	March 25, 1977	13
Niger		March 27, 1969	c	March 27, 1969	
Nigeria		March 25, 1964	c	March 25, 1964	
North Macedonia		February 24, 1994	c	February 24, 1994	14
Norway	October 26, 1956	June 10, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Oman		February 5, 2009	c	February 5, 2009	
Pakistan	October 26, 1956	May 2, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Palau		March 2, 2007	c	March 2, 2007	
Panama	October 26, 1956	March 2, 1966		March 2, 1966	
Papua New Guinea		April 4, 2012	c	April 4, 2012	
Paraguay	October 26, 1956	September 30, 1957		September 30, 1957	
Peru	October 26, 1956	September 30, 1957		September 30, 1957	
Philippines	December 5, 1956	September 2, 1958		September 2, 1958	
Poland	October 26, 1956	July 31, 1957		July 31, 1957	
Portugal	October 26, 1956	July 12, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Qatar		February 27, 1976	c	February 27, 1976	

Romania	October 26, 1956	April 12, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Russia	October 26, 1956	April 8, 1957		July 29, 1957	15
Rwanda		September 4, 2012	c	September 4, 2012	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		February 9, 2022	c	February 9, 2022	
Saint Lucia		February 5, 2019	c	February 5, 2019	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		December 4, 2017	c	December 4, 2017	
Samoa		April 7, 2021	c	April 7, 2021	
San Marino		November 25, 2013	c	November 25, 2013	
Saudi Arabia		December 13, 1962	c	December 13, 1962	
Senegal		November 1, 1960	c	November 1, 1960	
Serbia		October 31, 2001	c	October 31, 2001	16
Seychelles		April 22, 2003	c	April 22, 2003	
Sierra Leone		June 4, 1967	c	June 4, 1967	
Singapore		January 5, 1967	c	January 5, 1967	
Slovak Republic		September 27, 1993	c	September 27, 1993	17
Slovenia		September 21, 1992	c	September 21, 1992	18
South Africa	October 26, 1956	June 6, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Spain	October 26, 1956	August 26, 1957		August 26, 1957	
Sri Lanka	October 26, 1956	August 22, 1957		August 22, 1957	
Sudan	October 26, 1956	July 17, 1958		July 17, 1958	
Sweden	October 26, 1956	June 19, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Switzerland	October 26, 1956	April 5, 1957		July 29, 1957	19
Syria	October 26, 1956	June 6, 1963		June 6, 1963	
Tajikistan		September 10, 2001	c	September 10, 2001	
Tanzania		January 6, 1976	c	January 6, 1976	
Thailand	October 26, 1956	October 15, 1957		October 15, 1957	
Togo		November 1, 2012	c	November 1, 2012	
Tonga		March 2, 2022	c	March 2, 2022	
Trinidad and Tobago		November 9, 2012	c	November 9, 2012	
Tunisia	January 8, 1957	October 14, 1957		October 14, 1957	
Türkiye	October 26, 1956	July 19, 1957		July 29, 1957	
Turkmenistan		February 16, 2016	c	February 16, 2016	
Uganda		August 30, 1967	c	August 30, 1967	
Ukraine	October 26, 1956	July 31, 1957		July 31, 1957	20
United Arab Emirates		January 15, 1976	c	January 15, 1976	
United Kingdom	October 26, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	21
United States	October 26, 1956	July 29, 1957		July 29, 1957	22
Uruguay	October 26, 1956	January 22, 1963		January 22, 1963	

Uzbekistan		January 26, 1994	c	January 26, 1994	
Vanuatu		September 9, 2015	c	September 9, 2015	
Venezuela	October 26, 1956	August 19, 1957		August 19, 1957	<sup>23</sup>
Vietnam	October 26, 1956	September 24, 1957		September 24, 1957	<sup>24</sup>
Yemen		October 14, 1994	c	October 14, 1994	
Zambia		January 8, 1969	c	January 8, 1969	
Zimbabwe		August 1, 1986	c	August 1, 1986	

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<sup>1</sup> The Argentine instrument of ratification contains the following reservation. "Con respecto al artículo XVII, el Gobierno argentino se reserva el derecho de no someter al procedimiento indicado en este artículo cualquier controversia concerniente a la soberanía de sus territorios."

The Ambassador of the Argentine Republic presented a statement concerning the reservation, an unofficial English translation of which by the Embassy of the Argentine Republic reads as follows:

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to refer to this Embassy's Note No. 276 of June 26, 1957 concerning the instrument of ratification of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to clarify, by the following statement, the meaning of the reservation contained in the aforementioned document.

"The Argentine Republic has adopted the general rule of adhering with a reservation analogous to the one set forth in this instance to all international agreements whose scope could, eventually, impair the irrefutable aspects of her territorial sovereignty.

"Therefore, in compliance with instructions received from my Government and with reference to the reservation set forth with regard to Article 17 of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, I wish to make it perfectly clear that the reservation does not in any way imply opposition to the clause itself, but rather that it has been submitted for the sole purpose of clearly establishing the interpretation which, in the opinion of the Argentine Government, should be applied to said article.

"In view of the foregoing, I wish to point out that the Argentine Government understands that the reservation does not restrict the Statute nor any of its clauses and therefore would only be invoked in the rare instance that the Statute might be used to the detriment of its own objectives to impair the irrefutable rights of Argentine territorial sovereignty."

<sup>2</sup> Signed by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic.

<sup>3</sup> Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

<sup>4</sup> Cambodia previously had signed and ratified the Statute on October 26, 1956, and February 6, 1958, respectively, and withdrew from the Agency on March 26, 2003.

<sup>5</sup> On October 26, 1956, and September 10, 1957, respectively, the Republic of China signed and deposited an instrument of ratification of the Statute. The Republic of China ceased to participate in the Agency in December 1971, following the resolution of December 9, 1971, by the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

<sup>6</sup> Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the

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Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

<sup>7</sup> Czechoslovakia signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited an instrument of ratification of the Statute on July 5, 1957. 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>8</sup> Applicable to Berlin (West), by virtue of a note dated June 10, 1958, to the Secretary of State in which the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany declared on behalf of his Government that "the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency also applies to Berlin (West)."

According to a note dated August 11, 1958, from the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Department of State, the statement by the Federal Republic of Germany "cannot be accepted" by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. [translation]

According to a note dated November 25, 1958, from the Embassy of the Polish People's Republic to the Department of State, "the Polish authorities cannot acknowledge" the aforementioned declaration by the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to a note dated January 6, 1959, from the Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Department of State, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic "is not in a position to take notice" of the aforesaid statement by the Federal Republic of Germany.

A note dated January 21, 1959, in the name of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic informed the Department of State that the aforesaid statement by the Federal Republic of Germany "cannot be taken into consideration." [translation]

A note dated January 27, 1959, in the name of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic informed the Department of State that the "Byelorussian SSR cannot take into consideration the communication of the Federal Republic of Germany". [translation]

According to a note dated April 16, 1969, from the Legation of the Rumanian People's Republic to the Department of State, "the Government of the Rumanian People's Republic can not take into consideration the Statement made by the Federal Republic of Germany in this respect."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Albania stated in a note dated July 21, 1959, that "it considers the said Declaration of the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany as unacceptable". [translation]

According to a note dated August 14, 1959, from the Ambassador of the Czechoslovak Republic to the Acting Secretary of State, the "Czechoslovak Republic . . . "cannot agree" with the aforesaid statement by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic informed the Department of State by a note dated December 17, 1973, that "the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971 that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it.

By letter dated October 3, 1990, the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that ". . . Through the accession of the German Democratic Republic to the Federal Republic of Germany with effect from October 3, 1990, the two German States have united to form one sovereign State, which as a single Member of the United Nations remains bound by the provisions of the Charter in accordance with the solemn declaration of 12 June 1973 . . ."

<sup>9</sup> Honduras previously deposited an instrument of ratification of the Statute on July 9, 1957, and withdrew from membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency on June 19, 1967. Honduras rejoined the Agency by again depositing an instrument of ratification of the Statute on February 24, 2003.

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<sup>10</sup> "The Embassy of India presents its compliments to the Department of State and, on the occasion of the Ratification by India of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has the honor to convey the following observations regarding the operation of the Statute, which reiterate the views expressed by the Indian Delegation at the International Conference on the Statute of the Agency held at the United Nations Headquarters in New York:

"1. If safeguards are applied by the Agency only to those States which cannot further their atomic development without the receipt of aid from the Agency or other Member States, the operations of the Agency will have the effect of dividing Member States into two categories, the smaller and less powerful States being subject to safeguards, while the Great Powers are above them. This will increase rather than decrease international tension.

"2. As long as uranium and other materials needed for the development of atomic energy are sold by Member States to certain Member States under bilateral agreements without the application of any safeguards, the sale of such materials to other States with the application of Agency safeguards will result in discrimination.

"The Government of India would be grateful to the Government of the United States of America if their views, as stated above, are communicated to all signatory States to the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"The Embassy of India takes this opportunity of renewing to the United States Department of State the assurances of its highest consideration.

"The 16th July, 1957."

<sup>11</sup> Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991. On February 4, 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. Following the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on June 3, 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, is continued by the Republic of Serbia. The United Nations confirmed the membership on June 6, 2006.

<sup>12</sup> Ratification is on behalf of "le Royaume en Europe, le Surinam, les Antilles Néerlandaises et la Nouvelle-Guinée Néerlandaise".

Netherlands New Guinea ceased being an overseas territory of the Netherlands on October 1, 1962.

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 Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency].

"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

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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 [Statute] 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.”

<sup>13</sup> Nicaragua signed the Statute on January 23, 1957 and deposited an instrument of ratification on September 17, 1957, and withdrew from membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency on December 14, 1970. Nicaragua rejoined the Agency by depositing an instrument of acceptance of the Statute on March 25, 1977.

<sup>14</sup> Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

<sup>15</sup> The Statute was signed and ratified by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

<sup>16</sup> Instrument of acceptance of the Statute deposited by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People’s Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

On February 4, 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro. Following the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on June 3, 2006, the President of the Republic of Serbia notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the United Nations, including all organs and organizations of the United Nations system, is continued by the Republic of Serbia. The United Nations confirmed the membership on June 6, 2006.

<sup>17</sup> Czechoslovakia signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited an instrument of ratification of the

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Statute on July 5, 1957. 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>18</sup> Previously, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (formerly the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia) had signed the Statute on October 26, 1956, and deposited its instrument of ratification of the Statute on September 17, 1957. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia dissolved in 1991.

<sup>19</sup> The Swiss instrument of ratification contains the following reservation: "A l'occasion du dépôt de son instrument de ratification concernant le statut de l'agence internationale de l'énergie atomique, la Suisse fait la réserve de portée générale que sa collaboration à l'agence internationale de l'énergie atomique, notamment en ce qui concerne les relations de cette organisation avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies, ne peut dépasser le cadre que lui assigne sa position d'Etat perpétuellement neutre. C'est dans le sens de cette réserve générale qu'elle formule une réserve particulière tant à l'égard du texte de l'article III, lettre b, chiffre 4, du statut qu'à l'égard de toute clause analogue qui pourrait remplacer ou compléter ces dispositions dans ce statut ou dans un autre arrangement."

<sup>20</sup> The Statute was signed and ratified by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

<sup>21</sup> "British Embassy, Washington, D.C. July 29, 1957

"Sir,

"I have the honor to transmit herewith, for deposit with the Government of the United States, the Instrument of Ratification by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency which was opened for signature in New York on the 26th of October, 1956.

"On the occasion of depositing this Instrument I have the honour to refer to a statement made on October 11, 1956, during the Conference on the Statute, that the Government of the United Kingdom recognise the Central People's Government as the Government of China. I must therefore, under instructions from Her Majesty's Government, reserve the position of my Government regarding the validity of the signature of this Statute which purported to have been made on behalf of China.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration."

<sup>22</sup> The United States instrument of ratification quotes the statement of interpretation and understanding, subject to which the Senate of the United States of America, on June 18, 1957, gave its advice and consent to ratification of the Statute, namely, that: "(1) any amendment to the Statute shall be submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent, as in the case of the Statute itself, and (2) the United States will not remain a member of the Agency in the event of an amendment to the Statute being adopted to which the Senate by a formal vote shall refuse its advice and consent."

<sup>23</sup> The Venezuelan signatures to the Statute were accompanied by the following statement: "Ad referendum y bajo las condiciones expuestas en la comunicacion dirigida el día 25 de los corrientes al Presidente de la Conferencia."

The communication referred to in the above statement contains the following declaration: "La Delegacion de Venezuela firma ad referendum el presente Estatuto en la inteligencia de que: 1) En cuanto al articulo XVII del mismo, la firma o ratificacion del presente Instrumento por parte de Venezuela no implica por esta aceptacion de la jurisdiccion de la Corte Internacional de Justicia sin su consentimiento expreso en cada caso. 2) Que ninguna modificacion del presente Instrumento, a que se refiere el parrafo C del articulo XVIII, podra ser considerada en vigor por Venezuela, sin el previo cumplimiento de sus disposiciones Constitucionales acerca de ratificacion y deposito de tratados publicos."

The above declaration was not contained in the Venezuelan instrument of ratification deposited on August 19, 1957.

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<sup>24</sup> By a note dated December 6, 1978, the Assistant Director General for External Relations of the International Atomic Energy Agency informed the United States Permanent Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam informed the Agency by note of June 10, 1978, of its decision to participate in the activities of the Agency and assume its obligations and rights as a Member State.