

Date of most recent action: January 31, 2025

Amendment of Article VI of the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Done: Adopted by the IAEA General Conference October 1, 1999

Entry Into Force: Not yet in force

In accordance with article XVIII.C of the Statute, “[a]mendments shall come into force for all members when (i) approved by the General Conference by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting after consideration of observations submitted by the Board of Governors on each proposed amendment, and (ii) accepted by two-thirds of all members in accordance with their respective constitutional processes. Acceptance by a member shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of acceptance with the depositary Government referred to in paragraph C of article XXI [USA].”

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

Participant	Consent to be Bound		Entry into Force	Note
Afghanistan	October 20, 2004	c		
Albania	September 26, 2008	c		
Algeria	June 13, 2001	c		
Argentina	May 29, 2002	c		
Austria	November 3, 2006	c		
Belarus	March 16, 2001	c		
Belgium	January 28, 2022	c		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	September 16, 2013	c		
Brazil	November 29, 2007	c		
Bulgaria	July 17, 2003	c		
Burkina Faso	September 13, 2024	c		
Burma	May 7, 2001	c		
Canada	September 15, 2000	c		
Colombia	August 7, 2014	c		
Croatia	November 3, 2000	c		
Cyprus	February 9, 2012	c		
Czech Republic	April 9, 2002	c		
Denmark	August 17, 2010	c		
El Salvador	March 10, 2005	c		
Estonia	November 17, 2009	c		
Ethiopia	November 2, 2004	c		
Finland	April 22, 2002	c		
France	May 2, 2001	c		
Germany	September 20, 2001	c		
Greece	June 15, 2001	c		
Holy See	February 2, 2001	c		
Honduras	January 31, 2025	c		
Hungary	October 18, 2004	c		
Iceland	April 4, 2007	c		
Ireland	November 29, 2000	c		

Participant	Consent to be Bound		Entry into Force	Note
Israel	April 10, 2014	c		
Italy	December 3, 2002	c		
Japan	May 31, 2000	c		
Kazakhstan	February 25, 2019	c		
Korea, South	February 11, 2000	c		
Latvia	December 8, 2004	c		
Libya	May 7, 2007	c		
Liechtenstein	October 30, 2000	c		
Lithuania	December 6, 2001	c		
Luxembourg	September 14, 2001	c		
Malta	December 30, 1999	c		
Mexico	April 15, 2003	c		
Moldova	January 3, 2014	c		
Monaco	April 11, 2001	c		
Morocco	March 7, 2000	c		
Namibia	November 29, 2023	c		
Netherlands	March 12, 2002	c		i
Norway	January 9, 2007	c		
Pakistan	June 20, 2000	c		
Panama	August 25, 2004	c		
Peru	October 14, 2004	c		
Poland	December 20, 2001	c		
Portugal	October 10, 2013	c		
Romania	June 26, 2001	c		
San Marino	June 25, 2018	c		
Slovak Republic	October 29, 2002	c		
Slovenia	April 3, 2000	c		
South Africa	September 15, 2011	c		
Spain	October 14, 2004	c		
Sweden	July 13, 2001	c		
Switzerland	August 24, 2000	c		
Tunisia	May 3, 2010	c		
Türkiye	January 11, 2006	c		
Turkmenistan	October 21, 2024	c		
Ukraine	February 12, 2003	c		
United Kingdom	January 2, 2001	c		
Uruguay	September 12, 2012	c		
Uzbekistan	July 26, 2023	c		

ⁱ The instrument of acceptance states that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the amendment for the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

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.”