

## UK Depository Status List

### Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; London, Moscow and Washington, 1 July 1968

This agreement entered into force on 5 March 1970.  
This Agreement was published in the UK Treaty Series as No. 88 (1970).

#### States which have signed, ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Treaty in London

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Notes
Afghanistan	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Australia	27 February 1970	23 January 1973	1
Austria	1 July 1968	27 June 1969	
Belgium	20 August 1968	2 May 1975	
Botswana		28 April 1969	4
Bulgaria	1 July 1968	3 November 1969	
Canada	23 July 1968	8 January 1969	
Chad		23 March 1971	5
Cyprus	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Czechoslovakia	1 July 1968	22 July 1969	3
Democratic Republic of Congo (signed as Zaire)	17 September 1968		
Denmark	1 July 1968	3 January 1969	
Egypt	1 July 1968	26 February 1981	1
Ethiopia	5 September 1968	5 March 1970	
Federal Republic of Germany	28 November 1969	2 May 1975	1
Finland	1 July 1968	5 February 1970	
Ghana	24 July 1968	4 May 1970	
Hungary	1 July 1968	27 May 1969	
Iceland	1 July 1968	18 July 1969	
Indonesia	2 March 1970	12 July 1979	1
Iran	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Ireland	4 July 1968	4 July 1968	
Italy	28 January 1969	2 May 1975	1
Jamaica	14 April 1969	5 March 1970	
Japan	3 February 1970	8 June 1976	1
Kuwait	22 August 1968		
Laos	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Lebanon	1 July 1968	15 July 1970	
Libya	18 July 1968	26 May 1975	
Luxembourg	14 August 1968	2 May 1975	
Malaysia	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Mauritius		14 April 1969	4
Mexico	26 July 1968	21 January 1969	1
Morocco	1 July 1968	30 Morocco 1970	
Nepal	1 July 1968	3 February 1970	
Netherlands	20 August 1968	2 May 1975	
New Zealand	1 July 1968	10 September 1969	
Nicaragua	1 July 1968		

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State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification	Notes
Nigeria	1 July 1968	27 September 1968	
Norway	1 July 1968	5 February 1969	
Paraguay		5 March 1970	4
Philippines		16 October 1972	4, 5
Poland	1 July 1968	12 June 1969	
Romania	1 July 1968	4 February 1970	
Russian Federation (signed as Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
San Marino	29 July 1968	10 August 1970	
Senegal	26 July 1968	15 January 1971	
Singapore	5 February 1970	10 March 1976	
Somalia	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	
Sri Lanka (signed as Ceylon)	1 July 1968	5 March 1979	
Sudan		10 December 1973	5
Swaziland	24 June 1969	11 December 1969	
Sweden	19 August 1968	9 January 1970	
Switzerland	27 November 1969	9 March 1977	1
The Gambia	4 September 1968		
Trinidad & Tobago	22 August 1968	30 October 1986	
Tunisia	1 July 1968	26 February 1970	
Turkey	28 January 1969	17 April 1980	1
United Kingdom	1 July 1968	27 November 1968	2, 8
United States of America	1 July 1968	5 March 1970	1
Venezuela		25 September 1975	4
Yemen Arab Republic		14 May 1986	5
Yugoslavia	10 July 1968	5 March 1970	10

### Accessions

State	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Notes
Albania	12 September 1990	
Algeria	12 January 1995	
Andorra	7 June 1986	
Argentina	17 February 1995	
Bangladesh	31 August 1979	
Belarus	23 July 1993	
Brazil	18 September 1998	9
China	9 March 1992	8
Colombia	30 April 1986	
Estonia	7 January 1992	
France	3 August 1992	

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State	Date of deposit of instrument of accession	Notes
Holy See	25 February 1971	1
Kazakhstan	21 March 1994	
Latvia	31 January 1992	
Liechtenstein	20 April 1978	1
Lithuania	23 September 1991	
Malawi	18 February 1986	
Mozambique	20 September 1990	
Namibia	2 October 1992	
Nauru	7 June 1982	
Palestine	12 February 2015	12
Papua New Guinea	13 January 1982	
Portugal	15 December 1977	
Qatar	3 April 1989	
Rwanda	20 May 1975	
Samoa (acceded as Western Samoa)	26 March 1975	
Seychelles	12 March 1985	
Sierra Leone	26 February 1975	
Spain	5 November 1987	
Tanzania	31 May 1991	
Thailand	7 December 1972	
Ukraine	5 December 1994	
Vanuatu	24 August 1995	
Zambia	22 May 1991	7
Zimbabwe	26 September 1991	

#### Successions

State	Date of deposit of instrument	Notes
Antigua & Barbuda	17 June 1985	1
Bahamas	11 August 1976	
Belize	9 August 1985	
Czech Republic	5 April 1993	1
Dominica	10 August 1984	
Fiji	14 August 1972	1
Grenada	2 September 1975	1
Kiribati	18 April 1975	
Montenegro	12 December 2006	10, 11
Republic of Serbia (formerly Serbia and Montenegro; succeeded as Federal Republic of Yugoslavia)	29 August 2001	10, 11
Saint Lucia	28 December 1979	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6 November 1984	

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#### Successions

<b>State</b>	<b>Date of deposit of instrument</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Grenadines		
Slovakia	17 April 1993	1
Slovenia	7 April 1992	
Solomon Islands	17 June 1981	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	30 March 1995	
Tonga	7 July 1971	1
Tuvalu	19 January 1979	

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#### Notes

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- 1 See table of statements, declarations and reservations below.
- 2 The United Kingdom ratification was in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Christopher-Nevis, Anguilla, St. 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.
- 3 See now separate entries for the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
- 4 Signed in Washington.
- 5 Signed in Moscow.
- 6 Includes Berlin West.
- 7 Also deposited in Washington on 14 May 1991.
- 8 Ceased to apply to Hong Kong wef 1 July 1997.  
  
Applies to Hong Kong (SAR) wef 1 July 1997.
- 9 Also deposited in Moscow and Washington on 18 September 1998
- 10 In a Note dated 29 August 2001, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declared its succession to the Treaty with effect from 27 April 1992. As of 4 February 2003 the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became known as Serbia and Montenegro.  
  
As of 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia became the continuation State of Serbia and Montenegro.  
  
In a Note dated 12 December 2006, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro confirmed that this Agreement continues in force for the Republic of Montenegro with effect from 3 June, 2006.
- 11 In a Note dated 8 June 2006, the Embassy of the Republic of Serbia stated as follows:  
  
“. . . the President of the Republic of Serbia, H.E Mr Boris Tadic, notified on 3 June 2006 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 organisations of the United Nations system, is continued by the Republic of Serbia on the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on June 3, 2006.  
  
Consequently, the Republic of Serbia is continuing the membership of the state union of Serbia and Montenegro in the...Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of 1 July 1968. Therefore, please note that the name “Republic of Serbia” is to be henceforth used instead of the name “Serbia and Montenegro” in connection with the...Treaty.”

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12 Also deposited in Moscow on 10 February 2015

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#### Declarations and Reservations

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Australia

"The Government of Australia:

Supports effective international measures to counter the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction. In April when the Treaty to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons was introduced in the United Nations General Assembly, Australia supported the resolution commending the Treaty for the consideration of Governments.

Is conscious of the fact that in the long run the security of the world as a whole will depend upon effective measures to control the nuclear arms race and to bring about general and complete disarmament. The Government therefore welcomes the call in Article VI of the Treaty for negotiations to achieve these ends.

Hopes that the Treaty will be effective in its operation and will lead to improved relationships and enhanced co-operation between the nations of the world, and in particular between the nations of the Asian and Pacific region.

Believes that a condition of an effective Treaty is that it should attract a necessary degree of support. Some progress in this direction has been made but the Government will nevertheless want to be assured that there is a sufficient degree of support for the Treaty.

Regards it as essential that the Treaty should not affect continuing security commitments under existing treaties of mutual security.

Attaches weight to the statements by the Governments of the United States, United Kingdom and the Soviet Union declaring their intention to seek immediate Security Council action to provide help to any non-nuclear weapons state party to the Treaty that is subject to aggression or the threat of aggression with nuclear weapons. At the same time the Government reaffirms its adherence to the principle, contained in Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations, of the right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Notes that Article 10 of the Treaty provides that any party has the right to withdraw in circumstances that jeopardised its supreme interests.

Notes that the Treaty will in no way inhibit and is in fact to assist non-nuclear weapon states in their research, development and use of nuclear energy and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes either individually or collectively; nor must it discriminate against any state or states in their peaceful pursuits in nuclear activities.

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Considers that the safeguards agreement to be concluded by Australia with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with Treaty Article III must in no way subject Australia to treatment less favourable than is accorded to other states which, individually or collectively, conclude safeguards agreements with that agency.

Considers it essential that the inspection and safeguards arrangements should not burden research, development, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; that they should not constitute an obstacle to a nation's economic development, commercial interests and trade; and that they should be effective in ensuring that any breaches of the Treaty would be detected.

Attaches importance to a review of the IAEA safeguards system and procedures to clarify those issues of importance to Australia.

Welcomes the fact that the Treaty in Articles 4 and 5 provides for international co-operation for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions; notes the assurances that under the Treaty the supply of knowledge, materials and equipment would not be denied to any party; and considers it important that no nuclear development should be prohibited except when such activities would have no other purpose than the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Will co-operate closely with other governments in seeking clarifications and understandings in relation to those matters which must be resolved before Australia could proceed to ratification, being convinced that a Treaty which was truly effective in preventing the further proliferation of nuclear weapons would be a major contribution to the security of the world as a whole."

By a Note of 29 August 1985 the Government of Australia stated that the above Declaration no longer accurately reflected Australia's position: the said Declaration was not intended to have any further application after Australia's ratification of the Treaty on 23 January 1973.

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Bahamas	In a Note dated 16 July 1976, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 11 August 1976, the Government of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas declared that it considers itself bound by the Treaty.
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Czech Republic	In a Note dated 24 March 1993, received on 5 April 1993 the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Czech Republic notified the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the following: "Upon the instruction of the Government of the Czech Republic and referring to the Declaration of the Czech National Council to All Parliaments and Nations of the World of 17 December 1992, I have the honour to communicate to Your Excellency the following:
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In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak

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Federal Republic, considers itself bound, as of 1 January 1993, i.e. the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic was a party on that date, including reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

From among the treaties deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland this applies also to the following:

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, done at London, Washington and Moscow on 1 July 1968."

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Egypt

On ratification (Translation):

Convinced that the proliferation of nuclear weapons which threatens the security of mankind must be curbed, Egypt signed and then ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Egypt was among the first countries which called for the rapid conclusion of this Treaty, and played a constructive role in the negotiations preceding its conclusion as a complement to earlier efforts which had successfully culminated in the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.

Egypt's commitment by virtue of the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty to refrain, in any way, from acquiring or manufacturing nuclear weapons shall not impair its inalienable right to develop and use nuclear energy for

peaceful purposes, in conformity with the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty, which affirms the inalienable right of all the parties of the Treaty to develop research, production and the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination. The stipulation of that right in the Treaty itself is, in fact, a codification of a basic human right, which can neither be waived nor impaired.

From this premise, Egypt also views with special attention the provisions of Article IV of the Treaty calling on the Parties of the Treaty who are in a position to do so to co-operate in contributing to the further development of the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Embarking on a number of construction projects of nuclear power reactors to generate electricity in order to meet its increasing energy needs so as to promote the prosperity and welfare of its people, Egypt expects from industrialized nations with a developed nuclear industry a wholehearted assistance and support. This would be in consonance with the letter and spirit of Article IV of the Treaty, in particular since Egypt has committed itself to the application of the safeguards system of the International Atomic Energy Agency as regard the peaceful nuclear activities carried out within its territory, in

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accordance with the provisions of Article III of the Treaty.

Within the framework of the rights provided for in the Treaty for all Parties thereto in as far as the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is concerned, Egypt wishes to refer to the provisions of Article V of the Treaty, which state that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to this Treaty. Though such applications pose presently certain difficulties, particularly in view of their detrimental environmental effect, Egypt nevertheless deems that this should not relieve the nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty from their responsibility to promote research and development of these applications, in order to overcome all the difficulties presently involved therein.

Egypt wishes to express its strong dissatisfaction at the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the two super-Powers, because of their failure to take effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race and to nuclear disarmament. Although it welcomes the 1972 and 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties, known as SALT I and SALT II, Egypt cannot but admit that the Treaties have failed to bring about an effective cessation of the nuclear arms race, quantitatively and qualitatively, and have even permitted the development of a new generation of weapons of mass destruction.

Moreover, in spite of the fact that more than 17 years have elapsed since the conclusion of the 1963 Treaty Banning Nuclear Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, the nuclear-weapon States are alleging that various difficulties still stand in the way of a permanent ban on all nuclear weapons tests, when there is only need for a political will to achieve that end.

Consequently, Egypt avails itself of this opportunity, namely the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to appeal to the nuclear-weapon States Parties to the Treaty to fulfil their obligation whereby the nuclear arms race will be stopped and nuclear disarmament achieved. Egypt also calls upon all nuclear-weapon States to exert all possible efforts so as to achieve a permanent ban of all nuclear weapon tests at an early date. This will bring to an end the development and manufacture of new types of weapons of mass destruction, in as much as the cut off of fissionable material for military purposes will curb the quantitative increase of nuclear weapons.

As regards the security of non-nuclear-weapon States, Egypt deems that Security Council resolution 255 of 19 June 1968 does not provide non-nuclear-weapon States with a genuine guarantee against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by nuclear-weapon States. Egypt, therefore, appeals to the nuclear-weapon States to exert their effort with a view to concluding an agreement prohibiting once and for all the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against any State.

The undertaking of these steps is consistent with the letter and spirit of the

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basic guiding principles formulated by the General Assembly of the United Nations for the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty, in particular the principle of balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear Powers, and stipulating that the Treaty should be a step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament and, more particularly, nuclear disarmament.

Convinced that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in different parts of the world shall be instrumental in enabling the Non-Proliferation Treaty to achieve its objectives and aims, Egypt has exerted great efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East as well as in Africa.

In this report, Egypt expresses its great satisfaction with the United Nations General Assembly resolution adopted by consensus at its 35th session inviting the countries of the Middle East, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the area, to declare solemnly their support for the achievement of this objective, that they will refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or possessing nuclear weapons, and to deposit their declarations of the United Nations Security Council.

In conclusion, Egypt wishes to point out that it has ratified the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons out of strong belief that this step complies with its supreme national interests, provided the Treaty succeeds in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons throughout the world, particularly in the Middle East, which should remain completely free of nuclear weapons if it is to contribute constructively to peace, security and prosperity for its people and the world at large.

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German  
Democratic  
Republic

By a Note of 12 November 1975 (with reference to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany on ratification on the application of the Treaty to Berlin (West)):

"Concerning the application of the above-mentioned treaty to Berlin (West) the German Democratic Republic states in accordance with the Quadripartite Agreement concluded on 3 September 1971 between the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the French Republic that Berlin (West) is no constituent part of the Federal Republic of Germany and shall not be governed by it.

The statement of the Federal Republic of Germany, according to which this treaty should also be applied to Berlin (West), contradicts the Quadripartite Agreement which stipulates that treaties concerning the affairs of security and status of Berlin (West) shall not be extended to Berlin (West) by the Federal Republic of Germany.

Accordingly, the declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany cannot have any legal effect."

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Federal Republic of Germany (Translation)

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the occasion of and in formal conjunction with its signature today of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, has the honour to expound to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following understandings on which it signs the Treaty.

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 German Democratic Republic under international law;

therefore, no relations under international law with the German Democratic Republic 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 to 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 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.

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##### 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 thermo-nuclear 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 thermo-nuclear 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 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

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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 uncontrolled 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.

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.

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 post-pone the ratification procedure of the Non-Proliferation Treaty until negotiations between the Commission and the IAEA have led to agreement.

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#### IV.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany reaffirms the attached Statement made by it on signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty.  
STATEMENT

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 the 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;

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(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 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 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 XX 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 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;

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(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 Depository 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 Depository 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 interpretations 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.

Declarations on ratification (translation): 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 demilitarisation.

Further declaration on ratification (translation): 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;

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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;
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 competence;
4. understands that research, development and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as well as international and multinational cooperation 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.

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Fiji	In a Note dated 14 July 1972, and received by the Government of the United Kingdom on 14 August, 1972, the Government of Fiji declared that it considers itself bound by the Treaty.
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Grenada	In a Note dated 2 September, 1975, the Government of Grenada informed the Government of the United Kingdom that it confirmed its succession to the Treaty.
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Holy See	<p>On accession:</p> <p>"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</p>
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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";

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

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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 the 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."

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Hungary

By a Note of 2 July 1975 (with reference to the declaration made by the Federal Republic of Germany on ratification on the application of the Treaty to Berlin (West)):

"Pursuant to paragraph 1 of Part A of Annex IV of the Quadripartite Agreement dated 3 September 1971, the French Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as well as the United States of America have engaged themselves to maintain their rights and responsibilities concerning matters of security and status of the Western Sectors of Berlin. Therefore, the Federal Republic of Germany cannot represent the interests of the Western Sectors of Berlin in questions of security and status and, thus, neither can it extend the validity of international conventions dealing with such questions over the Western Sectors of Berlin.

Owing to the fact that the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons affects directly the questions of security and status, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic considers the Declaration of the Federal Republic of Germany aimed at the application of the Treaty on Berlin (West) contrary to the provisions of the Quadripartite Agreement of 1971 and, therefore,

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unacceptable."

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Indonesia

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 as to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the parties, or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities. It is therefore the common task of all parties to this Treaty to make the relevant safeguards agreement acceptable to all.

The Government of Indonesia, further, attached great importance to the declarations of the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, affirming their intention to seek Security Council action in order to provide or support immediate assistance 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.

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.

Declaration on ratification:

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

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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 the 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.

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Italy

Translation

The Italian Government, in signing the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, wish to confirm the statements made on the Treaty in various international forums and approved by the Italian Parliament in the debate that took place during the second half of July and at the end of August, 1968.

On the basis of the above mentioned statements the Italian Government:

1 - reaffirm their firm belief that the Treaty - for which the Italian Government have made for years all possible efforts with a view to its early conclusion - is a milestone on the road to disarmament, international detente and peace, and represents a fundamental contribution for the establishment of a new international society based on security of peoples and on the progress of humanity;

2 - stress their persuasion that the principles set forth in the clauses of the Preamble to the Treaty on the engagement of signatories, in accordance with the UN Charter, to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or the political independence of any

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State, are an intransgressible presupposition of the Treaty itself, and that a scrupulous and general respect for such principles constitutes a supreme interest for all;

3 - consider the Treaty not as a point of arrival, but only as a point of departure towards negotiations on disarmament, on peaceful use of nuclear energy and on benefits deriving from the peaceful use of nuclear energy which the Treaty itself takes into consideration for its natural completion and for its effective execution;

4 - sign the Treaty in the firm belief that nothing in it is an obstacle to the unification of the Countries of Western Europe and to the justified expectations that the peoples of this area have in the developments and progress towards unity with a view to the creation of a European entity;

5 - are convinced that the purposes of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons are consistent with the provisions of the Treaty of Rome on EURATOM;

6 - note the full compatibility of the Treaty with the existing security agreements;

7 - note that the needs of freedom of scientific and technological research - that cannot be derogated from - are in no way hindered by the Treaty;

8 - note that the prohibitions in Articles I and II of the Treaty - also in the general spirit of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation - refer only to nuclear explosive devices that cannot be differentiated from nuclear weapons; and consequently that when technological progress will allow the development of peaceful explosive devices differentiated from nuclear weapons, the prohibition relating to their manufacture and use shall no longer apply;

9 - with reference to the provisions of Article III, paragraph 4, of the Treaty, express the hope that the agreements in the matter of controls foreseen in it will be reached between the IAEA and EURATOM on the basis of the concept of verification. Pending the conclusion of the Agreement between IAEA and EURATOM, the understandings reached on the matter of supplies between EURATOM and the Governments which have signed the Treaty will remain in force;

10 - note that in the letter and in the spirit of the Treaty the controls provided for in Article III of the Treaty are applicable only to source and special fissionable material. Consider that the words "source" and "special fissionable material" used in the Treaty should be understood – unless modifications are expressly accepted by Italy - in the meaning defined in the present text of Article XX of the Statute of IAEA;

11 - interpret the provisions of Article IX, paragraph 3, of the Treaty relating to

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the definition of a nuclear weapon State, in the sense that it refers only to the five Countries that have manufactured or exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device before 1st January, 1967. Any claim to belong to this category, and for any title, shall not be recognized by the Italian Government to other States, whether or not they have signed the Treaty;

12 - state here and now that the signature and ratification of the Treaty by the Government of a Union of States covers the signature and ratification that might be carried out by the Governments of States members of the said Union: the Italian Government therefore would not recognize legal effects to the latter signature and ratification.

To integrate the above mentioned statements the Italian Government attach to the present Note the texts of the ordini del giorni on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, approved by the Italian Senate and the Italian Chamber of Deputies on the 19th and 26th July, 1968.

Agenda approved by the Senate of the [Italian] Republic on 19 July, 1968

"The Senate, having heard the Government's statements on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

conscious of the threat which nuclear weapons constitute to mankind;

convinced that without universal nuclear disarmament there is no certainty that mankind will be spared the horrors of a nuclear war;

trusts that all the nuclear-weapon Powers will agree to the general and effective discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests and of the production of new nuclear weapons and the progressive destruction of existing stockpiles at an early date; considers that the implementation of disarmament by means of the destruction of existing stockpiles should be followed by the limitation of conventional weapons under strict control so as to make it impossible to resort to war as a means of settling disputes between States; lends its own support to the Government's decision to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty and directs it to act in such a manner that the obligations assumed by the nuclear-weapon Powers in respect of nuclear disarmament may be implemented as soon as possible as the first step towards general and complete disarmament;

likewise directs the Government to ensure that the implementation of the Treaty secures the balance between responsibilities and obligations for the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon Powers envisaged in the UN resolution, so that the non-nuclear-weapon Powers are assured of the right to fair supplies of source and special fissionable materials, of the right to unrestricted scientific and technical information and in general of effective equality between States in the sphere of the application of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

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Having considered Italy's obligations under the Treaty of Rome and the value of the policy of European unification, calls upon the Government to act in agreement with the other members of the European Communities in such a way that the existence and development of the European Communities may be safeguarded during the implementation of the Non-Proliferation Treaty."

Agenda approved by the Chamber of Deputies on 26 July, 1968

"The Chamber, having heard the Government's statements on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;

convinced that any approach to general disarmament and nuclear disarmament in particular can be of use for the maintenance of peace in the world;

considering that adherence to the Treaty by a large number of non-nuclear-weapon States may lead to appropriate negotiations for the cessation of the nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament;

authorizes the Government to sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Directs the Government itself to ensure that:

1) the obligations assumed by the nuclear-weapon Powers in respect of nuclear disarmament are swiftly implemented;

2) the non-nuclear-weapon Powers are assured of supplies, on non-discriminatory conditions, of source and special fissionable materials for peace purposes, within the meaning laid down by the Statute of the IAEA, and also the right to unrestricted scientific and technical information;

3) it avails itself of the right of initiative provided for in Article VIII of the Treaty in order that all the States acceding thereto may achieve effective equality in participation in the control and peaceful development of nuclear energy;

4) all such initiatives are taken as are most suitable for the attainment of these objectives on the occasion, too, of the conference of non-nuclear-weapon States which will open under the auspices of the United Nations at Geneva in August 1968. Such assurances may well be obtained by means of additional agreements and explanatory declarations signed by as many countries as possible; and calls upon the Government to act in agreement with the other Member-States of the European Communities to ensure that, when the Treaty is implemented, the existence and development of the European Communities is safeguarded, the possibility of collective control over nuclear weapons is guaranteed and an agreement concerning safeguards is concluded between EURATOM and the IAEA."

The above statement was confirmed on ratification on 2 May, 1975.

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Japan

Translation

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.

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

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control". The Government of Japan believe 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 emphasise 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 will 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 jeopardised the supreme interest 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 agreements 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

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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.

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 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.

Statement on ratification:

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.

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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 the 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 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

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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 favour 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.

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Liechtenstein

Statement on accession

Translation:

Recalling that the aim of the Treaty is to prevent those States which do not possess nuclear weapons from manufacturing or acquiring such arms and other nuclear explosive devices, Liechtenstein accedes to the Treaty in the belief that its provisions are directed solely towards the attainment of that aim and will not have the effect of limiting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes.

Availing itself of the opportunity afforded by the deposit of its instruments of accession, Liechtenstein makes the following declaration:

1. Liechtenstein recalls that, according to Article IV, research, production and use for peaceful purposes in the nuclear sector do not come within the scope of the prohibitions in Articles I and II. Such activities include in particular the whole field of energy production and allied 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 expression "source and special fissionable material", used in Article III, in accordance with the present Article XX of the Statute of the IAEA. Any modification of this interpretation requires Liechtenstein's formal approval.

It will, furthermore, accept only those interpretations and definitions of the concepts "equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material", mentioned in Article III, paragraph 2, which it has expressly approved.

3. Liechtenstein understands that the application of the Treaty and in particular

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the control measures will not lead to any discrimination against Liechtenstein industry in international competition.

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Mexico

Translation:

The Government of Mexico understands:

1. that, in accordance with what is laid down in Article VII of the Treaty, none of the provisions of the said Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting in any way whatsoever the rights and obligations of Mexico as a State Party to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco), opened for signature on 14 February, 1967, and concerning which the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 2286 (XXII) of 5 December, 1967;
2. that at the present time any nuclear explosive (device) is capable of being used as a nuclear weapon and that there is no indication that in the near future it will be possible to manufacture nuclear explosives (devices) which are not potentially nuclear weapons. However, if technological advances succeeded in modifying this situation, it would be necessary to amend the relevant provisions of the Treaty in accordance with the procedure established therein.

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Slovakia

In a Note dated 15 April 1993, received on 17 April 1993 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic notified the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs of the following:

In accordance with relevant principles and norms of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Slovak Republic as a successor state of the former Czech and Slovak Federative Republic considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e. the date of division of the CSFR, by the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and act in conformity with its articles calling on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons.

In order to ensure the continuous implementation of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in relation between the Slovak Republic and other parties to the Treaty, the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the Slovak Republic requests the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in its capacity as depository state to communicate this information as soon as possible to the parties to the NPT.

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Switzerland

Translation:

On the occasion of the signature today of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Swiss Government expressly declare that they will not submit the Treaty to Parliament for its approval until such time as they consider that a sufficient measure of universal support has been obtained by the Treaty.

The Swiss Government also reserve the right to make such declarations as they shall deem necessary at the time of the deposit of their instrument of ratification.

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Declaration on ratification (translation):

Recalling that the aim of the Treaty is to prevent those States which do not possess nuclear weapons from manufacturing or acquiring such arms and other nuclear explosive devices, Switzerland ratifies the Treaty in the belief that its provisions are directed solely towards the attainment of that aim and will not have the effect of limiting the use of nuclear energy for other purposes.

Availing itself of the opportunity afforded by the deposit of its instruments of ratification, Switzerland makes the following declaration:

1. Switzerland recalls that, according to Article IV, research, production and use for peaceful purposes in the nuclear sector do not come within the scope of the prohibitions in Articles I and II. Such activities include in particular the whole field of energy production and allied 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 expression "source and special fissionable material", used in Article III, in accordance with the present Article XX of the Statute of the IAEA. Any modification of this interpretation requires Switzerland's formal approval.

It will, furthermore, accept only those interpretations and definitions of the concepts "Equipment or material specially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material", mentioned in Article III, paragraph 2, which it has expressly approved.

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

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Tonga	In a Note addressed to the Government of the United Kingdom dated 22 June, 1971, the Government of Tonga declared that it considers itself bound by the Treaty.
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Turkey	"In voting in favour of the Treaty on 12 June 1968 at the 22 <sup>nd</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly and in signing the Treaty on 28 January 1969, the Turkish Government indicated its intention for eventual ratification.
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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 contributes 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,

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evident that cessation of the continuing arms race and preventing war technology from reaching dangerous dimensions for the whole of 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 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 consequences that could 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."

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United Kingdom Statement communicated by Her Majesty's Government on 3 July 1968, to all States recognised by the United Kingdom:

"The Government of the United Kingdom wish to recall their view that if a regime is not recognised as the Government of a State, neither signature nor the deposit of any instrument by it, nor notification of any of those acts will bring about recognition of that regime by any other State."

Statement communicated by Her Majesty's Government on ratification of the Treaty by the United Kingdom on 27 November 1968, to all States recognised by the United Kingdom:

"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."

In a note to the German Democratic Republic dated 6 January 1976, the United Kingdom Government, following consultations with the Governments of the French Republic and the United States of America, stated on behalf of all three Governments:

"The German Democratic Republic is not a Party to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and is not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

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The views of the three Governments on the substance of this matter are already set out in a Note dated 30 July 1975 circulated by the State Department of the United States to States which have, in Washington, signed or acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. A copy of that Note is enclosed herewith for information."

Copy of State Department Note: "Following consultations between the Government of the United States of America and the Governments of France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Acting Secretary of State wishes to state the following on behalf of all three Governments:

In a communication to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which is an integral part (Annex IV A) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, the three powers confirmed that, provided matters of security and status are not affected and provided the extension is specified in each case, international agreements and arrangements entered into by the Federal Republic of Germany may be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin in accordance with established procedures. For its part, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in a communication to the Governments of the three powers, which is similarly an integral part (Annex IV B) of the Quadripartite Agreement of September 3, 1971, affirmed that it would raise no objection to such extension.

The established procedures referred to above, which were endorsed in the Quadripartite Agreement, are designed, inter alia, to afford the authorities of the three powers the opportunity to ensure that the treaties concluded by the Federal Republic of Germany which are to be extended to the Western Sectors of Berlin are extended in such a way that matters of security and status are not affected. When authorizing the extension of the Treaty on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to the Western Sectors of Berlin, the authorities of the three powers, acting in the exercise of their supreme authority, took the necessary steps to ensure in accordance with established procedures that this treaty is applied in the Western Sectors of Berlin only in such a way as not to affect matters of security and status. Thus the extension of this treaty to the Western Sectors of Berlin is entirely consistent with the Quadripartite Agreement."

In a Note to the Hungarian People's Republic, following consultations with the Governments of the French Republic and the United States of America, the United Kingdom stated on behalf of the three Governments:

"The Hungarian People's Republic is not a Party to the Quadripartite Agreement of 3 September 1971, concluded in Berlin by the Governments of the French Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, and is not therefore competent to comment authoritatively on its provisions.

The views of the three Governments on the substance of this matter are already

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set out in a Note dated 30 July 1975 circulated by the State Department of the United States to states which have, in Washington, signed or acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons."

Statement by a Note dated 30 June 1976 concerning the statement made by the Italian Government on ratification:

"The Government of the United Kingdom, as a state party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, take the view that the obligations in Articles I and II of the Treaty apply without any distinction to all nuclear explosive devices. They are accordingly unable to agree with the interpretation of the Treaty, and of those Articles in particular, contained in paragraph 87 of the Note of the Italian Embassy."

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United States of  
America

In a Note dated 21 April 2015, the Government of the United States of America communicated the following:

"The Government of the United States of America does not believe the 'State of Palestine' qualifies as a sovereign State and does not recognize it as such. Accession to the Treaty is limited to sovereign States. Therefore, the Government of the United States of America believes that the "State of Palestine" is not qualified to accede to the Treaty and affirms that it will not consider itself to be in a treaty relationship with the 'State of Palestine' under the Treaty."

Foreign and Commonwealth Office  
London

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