

M – Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

[Signed at Vienna and New York on 3 March 1980, entered into force on 8 February 1987]

The states parties to this convention,

Recognizing the right of all States to develop and apply nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and their legitimate interests in the potential benefits to be derived from the peaceful application of nuclear energy,

Convinced of the need for facilitating international co-operation in the peaceful application of nuclear energy,

Desiring to avert the potential dangers posed by the unlawful taking and use of nuclear material,

Convinced that offences relating to nuclear material are a matter of grave concern and that there is an urgent need to adopt appropriate and effective measures to ensure the prevention, detection and punishment of such offences,

Aware of the need for international co-operation to establish, in conformity with the national law of each State Party and with this Convention, effective measures for the physical protection of nuclear material,

Convinced that this Convention should facilitate the safe transfer of nuclear material,

Stressing also the importance of the physical protection of nuclear material in domestic use, storage and transport,

Recognizing the importance of effective physical protection of nuclear material used for military purposes, and understanding that such material is and will continue to be accorded stringent physical protection,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention:

(a) 'nuclear material' means plutonium except that with isotopic concentration exceeding 80% in plutonium-238; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233; uranium containing the mixture of isotopes as occurring in nature other than in the form of ore or ore-residue; any material containing one or more of the foregoing;

(b) 'uranium enriched in the isotope 235 or 233' means uranium containing the isotope 235 or 233 or both in an amount such that the abundance ratio of the sum of these isotopes to the isotope 238 is greater than the ratio of the isotope 235 to the isotope 238 occurring in nature;

(c) 'international nuclear transport' means the carriage of a consignment of nuclear material by any means of transportation intended to go beyond the territory of the State where the shipment originates beginning with the departure from a facility of the shipper in that State and ending with the arrival at a facility of the receiver within the State of ultimate destination.

Article 2

1. This Convention shall apply to nuclear material used for peaceful purposes while in international nuclear transport.

2. With the exception of articles 3 and 4 and paragraph 3 of article 5, this Convention shall also apply to nuclear material used for peaceful purposes while in domestic use, storage and transport.

3. Apart from the commitments expressly undertaken by States Parties in the articles covered by paragraph 2 with respect to nuclear material used for peaceful purposes while in domestic use, storage and transport, nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as affecting the sovereign rights of a State regarding the domestic use, storage and transport of such nuclear material.

Article 3

Each State Party shall take appropriate steps within the framework of its national law and consistent with international law to ensure as far as practicable that, during international nuclear transport, nuclear material within its territory, or on board a ship or aircraft under its jurisdiction insofar as such ship or aircraft is engaged in the transport to or from the State, is protected at the levels described in Annex I.

Article 4

1. Each State Party shall not export or authorize the export of nuclear material unless the State Party has received assurances that such material will be protected during the international nuclear transport at the levels described in Annex I.

2. Each State Party shall not import or authorize the import of nuclear material from a State not party to this Convention unless the State Party has received assurances that such material will during the international nuclear transport be protected at the levels described in Annex I.

3. A State Party shall not allow the transit through its territory by land or internal waterways or through its airports or seaports of nuclear material between States that are not parties to this Convention unless the State Party has received assurances as far as practicable that this nuclear material will be protected during international nuclear transport at the levels described in Annex I.

4. Each State Party shall apply within the framework of its national law the levels of physical protection described in Annex I to nuclear material being transported from a part of that State to another part of the same State through international waters or airspace.

5. The State Party responsible for receiving assurances that the nuclear material will be protected at the levels described in Annex I according to paragraphs 1 to 3 shall identify and inform in advance States which the nuclear material is expected to transit by land or international waterways, or whose airports or seaports it is expected to enter.

6. The responsibility for obtaining assurances referred to in paragraph 1 may be transferred, by mutual agreement, to the State Party involved in the transport as the importing State.

7. Nothing in this article shall be interpreted as in any way affecting the territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction of a State, including that over its airspace and territorial sea.

Article 5

1. States Parties shall identify and make known to each other directly or through the International Atomic Energy Agency their central authority and point of contact having responsibility for physical protection of nuclear material and for co-ordinating recovery and response operations in the event of any unauthorized removal, use or alteration of nuclear material or in the event of credible threat thereof.

2. In the case of theft, robbery or any other unlawful taking of nuclear material or of credible threat thereof, States Parties shall, in accordance with their national law, provide co-operation and assistance to the maximum feasible extent in the recovery and protection of such material to any State that so requests. In particular:

(a) a State Party shall take appropriate steps to inform as soon as possible other States, which appear to it to be concerned, of any theft, robbery or other unlawful taking of nuclear material or credible threat thereof and to inform, where appropriate, international organizations;

(b) as appropriate, the States Parties concerned shall exchange information with each other or international organizations with a view to protecting threatened nuclear material, verifying the integrity of the shipping container, or recovering unlawfully taken nuclear material and shall:

- (i) co-ordinate their efforts through diplomatic and other agreed channels;
- (ii) render assistance, if requested;
- (iii) ensure the return of nuclear material stolen or missing as a consequence of the above-mentioned events.

The means of implementation of this co-operation shall be determined by the States Parties concerned.

3. States Parties shall co-operate and consult as appropriate, with each other directly or through international organizations, with a view to obtaining guidance on the design, maintenance and improvement of systems of physical protection of nuclear material in international transport.

Article 6

1. States Parties shall take appropriate measures consistent with their national law to protect the confidentiality of any information which they receive in confidence by virtue of the provisions of this Convention from another State Party or through participation in an activity carried out for the implementation of this Convention. If States Parties provide information to international organizations in confidence, steps shall be taken to ensure that the confidentiality of such information is protected.

2. States Parties shall not be required by this Convention to provide any information which they are not permitted to communicate pursuant to national law or which would jeopardize the security of the State concerned or the physical protection of nuclear material.

Article 7

1. The intentional commission of:
- (a) an act without lawful authority which constitutes the receipt, possession, use, transfer, alteration, disposal or dispersal of nuclear material and which causes or is likely to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial damage to property;
 - (b) a theft or robbery of nuclear material;
 - (c) an embezzlement or fraudulent obtaining of nuclear material;
 - (d) an act constituting a demand for nuclear material by threat or use of force or by any other form of intimidation;
 - (e) a threat:
 - (i) to use nuclear material to cause death or serious injury to any person or substantial property damage, or
 - (ii) to commit an offence described in sub-paragraph (b) in order to compel a natural or legal person, international organization or State to do or to refrain from doing any act;
 - (f) an attempt to commit any offence described in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c); and
 - (g) an act which constitutes participation in any offence described in paragraphs (a) to (f) shall be made a punishable offence by each State Party under its national law.

2. Each State Party shall make the offences described in this article punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature.

Article 8

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 7 in the following cases:

- (a) when the offence is committed in the territory of that State or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;
 - (b) when the alleged offender is a national of that State.
2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over these offences in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to article 11 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

4. In addition to the States Parties mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2, each State Party may, consistent with

international law, establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 7 when it is involved in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing state.

Article 9

Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, the State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall take appropriate measures, including detention, under its national law to ensure his presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition. Measures taken according to this article shall be notified without delay to the States required to establish jurisdiction pursuant to article 8, and where appropriate, all other States concerned.

Article 10

The State Party in whose territory the alleged offender is present shall, if it does not extradite him, submit, without exception whatsoever and without undue delay, the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State.

Article 11

1. The offences in article 7 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between State Parties. States Parties undertake to include those offences as extraditable offences in every future extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize those offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. Each of the offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States Parties required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 8.

Article 12

Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences set forth in article 7 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings.

Article 13

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 7, including the supply of evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings. The law of the State requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not affect obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Article 14

1. Each State Party shall inform the depositary of its laws and regulations which give effect to this Convention. The depositary shall communicate such information periodically to all States Parties.

2. The State Party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall, wherever practicable, first communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the States directly concerned. The State Party shall also communicate the final outcome to the depositary who shall inform all States.

3. Where an offence involves nuclear material used for peaceful purposes in domestic use, storage or transport, and both the alleged offender and the nuclear material remain in

the territory of the State Party in which the offence was committed, nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as requiring that State Party to provide information concerning criminal proceedings arising out of such an offence.

Article 15

The Annexes constitute an integral part of this Convention.

Article 16

1. A conference of States Parties shall be convened by the depositary five years after the entry into force of this Convention to review the implementation of the Convention and its adequacy as concerns the preamble, the whole of the operative part and the annexes in the light of the then prevailing situation.

2. At intervals of not less than five years thereafter, the majority of States Parties may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the depositary, the convening of further conferences with the same objective.

Article 17

1. In the event of a dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, such States Parties shall consult with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, or by any other peaceful means of settling disputes acceptable to all parties to the dispute.

2. Any dispute of this character which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed in paragraph 1 shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision. Where a dispute is submitted to arbitration, if, within six months from the date of the request, the parties to the dispute are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, a party may request the President of the International Court of Justice or the Secretary-General of the United Nations to appoint one or more arbitrators. In case of conflicting requests by the parties to the dispute, the request to the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall have priority.

3. Each State Party may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by either or both of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2. The other States Parties shall not be bound by a dispute settlement procedure provided for in paragraph 2, with respect to a State Party which has made a reservation to that procedure.

4. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 3 may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the depositary.

Article 18

1. This Convention shall be open for signature by all States at the Headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and at the Headquarters of the United Nations in New York from 3 March 1980 until its entry into force.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by the signatory States.

3. After its entry into force, this Convention will be open for accession by all States.

4. (a) This Convention shall be open for signature or accession by international organizations and regional organizations of an integrated or other nature, provided that any such organization is constituted by sovereign States and has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention.

(b) In matters within their competence, such organizations shall, on their own behalf, exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities which this Convention attributes to States Parties.

(c) When becoming party to this Convention such an organization shall communicate to the depositary a declaration indicating which States are members thereof and which articles of this Convention do not apply to it.

(d) Such an organization shall not hold any vote additional to those of its Member States.

5. Instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the depositary.

Article 19

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-first instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with the depositary.

2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the date of deposit of the twenty-first instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Article 20

1. Without prejudice to article 16 a State Party may propose amendments to this Convention. The proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary who shall circulate it immediately to all States Parties. If a majority of States Parties request the depositary to convene a conference to consider the proposed amendments, the depositary shall invite all States Parties to attend such a conference to begin not sooner than thirty days after the invitations are issued. Any amendment adopted at the conference by a two-thirds majority of all States Parties shall be promptly circulated by the depositary to all States Parties.

2. The amendment shall enter into force for each State Party that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment on the thirtieth day after the date on which two thirds of the States Parties have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval with the depositary. Thereafter, the amendment shall enter into force for any other State Party on the day on which that State Party deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval of the amendment.

Article 21

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the depositary.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one hundred and eighty days following the date on which notification is received by the depositary.

Article 22

The depositary shall promptly notify all States of:

- (a) each signature of this Convention;
- (b) each deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
- (c) any reservation or withdrawal in accordance with article 17;
- (d) any communication made by an organization in accordance with paragraph 4 (c) of article 18;
- (e) the entry into force of this Convention;
- (f) the entry into force of any amendment to this Convention; and
- (g) any denunciation made under article 21.

Article 23

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

ANNEX 1

Levels of physical protection to be applied to international transport of nuclear material as categorized in Annex II.

(a) For category III materials, storage within an area to which access is controlled;

(b) For Category II materials, storage within an area under constant surveillance by guards or electronic devices, surrounded by a physical barrier with a limited number of points of entry under appropriate control or any area with an equivalent level of physical protection;

(c) For Category I material, storage within a protected area as defined for Category II above, to which, in addition, access is restricted to persons whose trustworthiness has been determined, and which is under surveillance by guards who are in close communication with appropriate response forces. Specific measures taken in this context should have as their object the detection and prevention of any assault, unauthorized access or unauthorized removal of material.

2. Levels of physical protection for nuclear material during international transport include:

(a) For Category I I and I II materials, transportation shall take place under special precautions including prior arrangements among sender, receiver, and carrier, and prior agreement between natural or legal persons subject to the jurisdiction and regulation of exporting and importing States, specifying time, place and procedures for transferring transport responsibility;

(b) For Category I materials, transportation shall take place under special precautions identified above for transportation of Category II and III materials, and in addition, under constant surveillance by escorts and under conditions which assure close communication with appropriate response forces.

(c) For natural uranium other than in the form of ore or ore-residue, transportation protection for quantities exceeding 500 kilograms uranium shall include advance notification of shipment specifying mode of transport, expected time of arrival and confirmation of receipt of shipment

IAEA Press Release on the Review Conference of the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

[1 October 1992, reproduced from PR 92/36]

A Review Conference in Vienna on the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material has unanimously affirmed that the Convention — which entered into force in 1987 — provides a sound basis for physical protection during international transport and is acceptable in its current form.

Specifically, the existing Parties to the Convention:

- agreed that it provides an appropriate framework for co-operation between States not only in protection, but also in the recovery and return of any stolen nuclear material;
- reaffirmed its central role for the physical protection of nuclear material, and their belief that the convention provides an appropriate framework for international co-operation in the application of criminal sanctions against any person who may commit criminal acts involving nuclear material;
- recognized that bilateral consultations recommended in the Convention provided an important basis for co-ordinating parties' responsibilities under the Convention; and
- reaffirmed their full support for the Convention, while urging all States which have not already done so to accede.

The Review Conference of parties to the Convention was held in Vienna on 29 September 1992. The Conference was, as required by the Convention, convened by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the depositary of the Convention, and was attended by representatives of 35 of the 42 States to the Convention.

Status of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

[Reproduced from IAEA table dated 16 December 2004, Registration No. 1533]

Notes: The Convention entered into force on 8 February 1987, i.e. on the thirtieth day following the deposit of the twenty-first instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval with the Director General pursuant to Article 19, paragraph 1.

Last change of status: 10 December 2004

Parties: 109

Signatories: 45

Country/Organization	Signature	Instrument	Date of deposit	Declaration etc/ Withdrawal	Entry into Force
Afghanistan		accession	12 Sep 2003		12 Oct 2003
Albania		accession	05 Mar 2002		04 Apr 2002
Algeria		accession	30 Apr 2003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	30 May 2003
Antigua and Barbuda		accession	04 Aug 1993		03 Sep 1993
Argentina	28 Feb 1986	accession	06 Apr 1989	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 May 1989
Armenia		accession	24 Aug 1993		23 Sep 1993
Australia	22 Feb 1984	ratification	22 Sep 1987		22 Oct 1987
a Austria	03 Mar 1980	ratification	22 Dec 1988	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 Jun 1989
Azerbaijan		accession	19 Jan 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	18 Feb 2004
Belarus		succession	09 Sep 1993	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	14 Jun 1993
*,a Belgium	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Bolivia		accession	24 Jan 2002		23 Feb 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina		succession	30 Jun 1998		01 Mar 1992
Botswana		accession	19 Sep 2000		19 Oct 2000
Brazil	15 May 1981	ratification	17 Oct 1985		08 Feb 1987
Bulgaria	23 Jun 1981	ratification	10 Apr 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Burkina Faso		accession	13 Jan 2004		12 Feb 2004
Cameroon		accession	29 Jun 2004		29 Jul 2004
Canada	23 Sep 1980	ratification	21 Mar 1986		08 Feb 1987
Chile		accession	27 Apr 1994		27 May 1994
China		accession	10 Jan 1989	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	09 Feb 1989
Colombia		accession	28 Mar 2003		27 Apr 2003
Costa Rica		accession	02 May 2003		01 Jun 2003
Croatia		succession	29 Sep 1992		08 Oct 1991
Cuba		accession	26 Sep 1997	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	26 Oct 1997
Cyprus		accession	23 Jul 1998	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22 Aug 1998
Czech Republic		succession	24 Mar 1993		01 Jan 1993
Democratic Rep. of the Congo		accession	21 Sep 2004		21 Oct 2004
Denmark	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991		06 Oct 1991
Djibouti		accession	22 Jun 2004		22 Jul 2004
Dominica		accession	08 Nov 2004		08 Dec 2004
Dominican Republic	03 Mar 1980				
Ecuador	26 Jun 1986	ratification	17 Jan 1996		16 Feb 1996
Equatorial Guinea		accession	24 Nov 2003		24 Dec 2003
Estonia		accession	09 May 1994		08 Jun 1994
a Finland	25 Jun 1981	acceptance	22 Sep 1989	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	22 Oct 1989
*,a France	13 Jun 1980	approval	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
*,a Germany	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Ghana		accession	16 Oct 2002		15 Nov 2002
*,a Greece	03 Mar 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Grenada		accession	09 Jan 2002		08 Feb 2002
Guatemala	12 Mar 1980	ratification	23 Apr 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Haiti	09 Apr 1980				
Honduras		accession	28 Jan 2004		27 Feb 2004
Hungary	17 Jun 1980	ratification	04 May 1984	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Iceland		accession	18 Jun 2002		18 Jul 2002
India	03 Jul 1986	accession	12 Mar 2002	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 Apr 2002
Indonesia		ratification	05 Nov 1986	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
*,a Ireland	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Israel	17 Jun 1983	ratification	22 Jan 2002	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	21 Feb 2002
*,a Italy	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Japan		accession	28 Oct 1988		27 Nov 1988
Kenya		accession	11 Feb 2002		13 Mar 2002
Korea, Republic of	29 Dec 1981	ratification	07 Apr 1982	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Kuwait		accession	23 Apr 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 May 2004
Latvia		accession	06 Nov 2002		06 Dec 2002
Lebanon		accession	16 Dec 1997		15 Jan 1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		accession	18 Oct 2000		17 Nov 2000
Liechtenstein	13 Jan 1986	ratification	25 Nov 1986		08 Feb 1987
Lithuania		accession	07 Dec 1993		06 Jan 1994

* _a Luxembourg	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Madagascar		accession	28 Oct 2003		27 Nov 2003
Mali		accession	07 May 2002		06 Jun 2002
Malta		accession	16 Oct 2003		15 Nov 2003
Marshall Islands		accession	07 Feb 2003		09 Mar 2003
Mexico		accession	04 Apr 1988		04 May 1988
Monaco		accession	09 Aug 1996		08 Sep 1996
Mongolia	23 Jan 1986	ratification	28 May 1986	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 08 Feb 1987
Morocco	25 Jul 1980	ratification	23 Aug 2002		22 Sep 2002
Mozambique		accession	03 Mar 2003		02 Apr 2003
Namibia		accession	02 Oct 2002		01 Nov 2002
* _a Netherlands	13 Jun 1980	acceptance	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
New Zealand		accession	19 Dec 2003		18 Jan 2004
Nicaragua		accession	10 Dec 2004		09 Jan 2005
Niger	07 Jan 1985				
_a Norway	26 Jan 1983	ratification	15 Aug 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Oman		accession	11 Jun 2003	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	11 Jul 2003
Pakistan		accession	12 Sep 2000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12 Oct 2000
Panama	18 Mar 1980	ratification	01 Apr 1999		01 May 1999
Paraguay	21 May 1980	ratification	06 Feb 1985		08 Feb 1987
Peru		accession	11 Jan 1995	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	10 Feb 1995
Philippines	19 May 1980	ratification	22 Sep 1981		08 Feb 1987
Poland	06 Aug 1980	ratification	05 Oct 1983	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 08 Feb 1987
* _a Portugal	19 Sep 1984	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Qatar		accession	09 Mar 2004	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Apr 2004
Republic of Moldova	15 Jan 1981	accession	07 May 1998		06 Jun 1998
Romania		ratification	23 Nov 1993	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	23 Dec 1993
Russian Federation	22 May 1980	ratification	25 May 1983	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Senegal		accession	03 Nov 2003		03 Dec 2003
Serbia and Montenegro	15 Jul 1980	succession	05 Feb 2002		27 Apr 1992
Seychelles		accession	13 Aug 2003		12 Sep 2003
Slovakia		succession	10 Feb 1993		01 Jan 1993
Slovenia		succession	07 Jul 1992		25 Jun 1991
South Africa	18 May 1981			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
* _a Spain	07 Apr 1986	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
Sudan		accession	18 May 2000		17 Jun 2000
Swaziland		accession	17 Apr 2003		17 May 2003
_a Sweden	02 Jul 1980	ratification	01 Aug 1980	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
_a Switzerland	09 Jan 1987	ratification	09 Jan 1987	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Tajikistan		accession	11 Jul 1996		10 Aug 1996
The Frm. Yug. Rep. of Macedonia		succession	20 Sep 1996		17 Nov 1991
Tonga		accession	24 Jan 2003		23 Feb 2003
Trinidad and Tobago		accession	25 Apr 2001		25 May 2001
Tunisia		accession	08 Apr 1993		08 May 1993
Turkey	23 Aug 1983	ratification	27 Feb 1985	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	08 Feb 1987
Uganda		accession	10 Dec 2003		10 Jan 2004
Ukraine		accession	06 Jul 1993		05 Aug 1993
United Arab Emirates		accession	16 Oct 2003		15 Nov 2003
* _a United Kingdom	13 Jun 1980	ratification	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991
United States of America	03 Mar 1980	ratification	13 Dec 1982		08 Feb 1987
Uruguay		accession	24 Oct 2003		23 Nov 2003
Uzbekistan		accession	09 Feb 1998		11 Mar 1998
_a EURATOM	13 Jun 1980	confirmation	06 Sep 1991	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	06 Oct 1991

* signed/ratified as a EURATOM Member State

_a Deposited an objection to the declaration of Pakistan.