

## Declarations/reservations and objections thereto

**Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of****acceded 30 Apr 2003**

Upon accession:

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2, of this Convention. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that any dispute can only be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice with the prior consent of all parties concerned."

(Original: French)

**Argentina (Argentine Republic)****ratified 06 Apr 1989**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Argentina does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention."

(Original : Spanish)

**Austria, Republic of****ratified 22 Dec 1988**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 12 October 2001:

"Austria has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

Austria objects to the aforesaid declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

Although the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan refers to the area "beyond the scope of the said Convention" the purpose of that declaration could be interpreted as if it also related to obligations within the framework of that Convention, such as obligations to make the offences described in article 7 of the Convention punishable under its national law or to cooperate with other States Parties in the field of criminal prosecution. Such interpretation would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Austria and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Azerbaijan, Republic of****acceded 19 Jan 2004**

Upon accession:

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 17."

**Bahamas, Commonwealth of the****acceded 21 May 2008**

Upon accession:

"In accordance with Article 17 paragraph 3, the Commonwealth of The Bahamas does not consider itself bound by any of the arbitration procedures laid down in Article 17 paragraph 2 of the Convention."

**Bahrain, Kingdom of****acceded 10 May 2010**

Upon accession:

"The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17.2 of this Convention."

(Original: Arabic)

**Belarus, Republic of****succeeded 09 Sep 1993**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and upheld upon succession:

"[ ... ] does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."

(Original: Russian)

**Belgium, Kingdom of****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 16 October 2001:

"...the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has examined the reservation expressed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

(Original: French)

**Bulgaria, Republic of****ratified 10 Apr 1984**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 11 May 1994:

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by Article 17(2) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, according to which any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of any Party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice."

**Canada****ratified 21 Mar 1986**

Communication regarding accession by the State of Palestine received on 13 August 2018:

"[ ... ] the Permanent Mission of Canada wishes to underscore that Canada does not recognize "Palestine" as a State, as it does not meet the necessary criteria of a State under international law. Given that consent to be bound is limited to sovereign States, Canada would like to confirm that it cannot enter into treaty relations with "Palestine".

The Permanent Mission of Canada wishes to state that all present and future purported accessions to multilateral treaties, to which Canada is a Party, and for which you are the depositary, will not have any legal effect on Canada's treaty relations with respect to the "State of Palestine", as "Palestine" is not able to accede to those multilateral treaties."

**China, People's Republic of****acceded 10 Jan 1989**

Upon accession:

"China will not be bound by the two dispute settlement procedures as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 17 of the said Convention."

(Original: Chinese)

**Cuba, Republic of****acceded 26 Sep 1997**

Upon accession:

"The Republic of Cuba declares with respect to the content of Article 17 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material that any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be settled by diplomatic means among the parties to the dispute. By the same token, it does not consider itself bound by the procedure involving the International Court of Justice".

(Original: Spanish)

**Cyprus, Republic of****acceded 23 Jul 1998**

Upon accession:

"The Republic of Cyprus declares that in accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention Cyprus does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention".

**El Salvador, Republic of****acceded 15 Dec 2006**

Upon accession:

"With regard to the provisions of Article 11 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador does not consider the Convention as the legal basis for cooperation in respect of extradition. Furthermore, with regard to the provisions of Article 17 of the Convention, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador does not consider itself bound and does not recognize the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

(original: Spanish)

**Eritrea, State of****acceded 13 Mar 2020**

Upon accession:

"The Government of the State of Eritrea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Articles 7 and 11 and does not consider this convention as a basis for extradition or mutual legal assistance. Requests for extradition or mutual legal assistance will be assessed on individual case basis or on the basis of existing bilateral agreements, if any.

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 17, the Government of the State of Eritrea does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 17."

Communication received on 2 March 2021:

"The State of Eritrea intends to be bound by the obligations contained in article 7 and all crimes enumerated in the article are punishable pursuant to the Transitional Penal Code of Eritrea. It considers the reservations as mainly a reservation to article 11 and intends to use the option permitted under article 11(2) of the Convention not to recognize the Convention in respect to offences referred to in article 7 as a legal basis of extradition or mutual legal assistance."

**EURATOM****confirmed 06 Sep 1991**

Upon signature:

"At present the following States are members of the European Atomic Energy Community; Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom."

Upon confirmation:

" Pursuant to Article 18(4) of the Convention, {EURATOM} would like to declare (a) that the Member States of the Community are at present Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

Upon signature, confirmed upon confirmation:

"Pursuant to Article 18(4) of the Convention, [EURATOM] would like to declare ... (b) that Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to the Community.

Further, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Convention, [EURATOM] declare[s] that, since only States may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice, the Community considers itself exclusively bound by the arbitration procedures provided for in Article 17 (2)."

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 19 October 2001:

"The European Atomic Energy Community has carefully examined the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, with regard to article 2, paragraph 2.

The European Atomic Energy Community objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Communication by the European Union received on 31 Januar 2020:

"1. On 29 March 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "United Kingdom") notified the European Council of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the European Union ("Union") and the European Atomic Energy Community ("Euratom") in accordance with Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. On 22 March 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 12 April 2019. On 10 April 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 31 October 2019. On 29 October 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 31 January 2020. The United Kingdom will therefore cease to be a Member State of the European Union and of Euratom on 1 February 2020.

2. On 24 January 2020, the Union and Euratom, and the United Kingdom, in accordance with Article 50, paragraph 2, of the Treaty on European Union, signed an Agreement setting out the arrangements for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union and Euratom ("Withdrawal Agreement")-1. The Withdrawal Agreement will enter into force on 1 February 2020, subject to its prior ratification by the United Kingdom and conclusion by the Union and Euratom.

3. In order to address the specific situation of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union and Euratom, the Withdrawal Agreement provides for a time-limited transition period during which, save certain very limited exceptions, Union law shall be applicable to and in the United Kingdom and that any reference to Member States in Union law, including as implemented and applied by Member States, shall be understood as including the United Kingdom.

4. The Union and Euratom, and the United Kingdom have agreed that Union law within the meaning of the Withdrawal Agreement encompasses international agreements concluded by the Union (or Euratom), or by Member States acting on behalf of the Union (or Euratom), or by the Union (or Euratom) and its Member States jointly.

5. Subject to timely ratification and conclusion of the Withdrawal Agreement, the Union and Euratom notify parties to the international agreements referred to in point 4 above that, during the transition period, the United Kingdom is treated as a Member State of the Union and of Euratom for the purposes of these international agreements."

1-The text of the Withdrawal Agreement can be consulted in the Official Journal of the European Union of 12 November 2019, C 384 I, p. 1.

**Finland, Republic of****accepted 22 Sep 1989**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 18 October 2001:

"The Government of the Finland has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of Finland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of Finland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**France (French Republic)****approved 06 Sep 1991**

Upon signature, confirmed upon approval:

" The French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation.

In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."

(Original: French)

Upon approval:

In approving the Convention, the French Government expresses the following reservation: the offences described in sub-paragraphs 1(e) and 1(f) of Article 7 of the Convention shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of French penal legislation.

(Original: French)

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 12 October 2001:

"The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservation expressed by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the French Republic objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purposes of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between France and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

(Original: French)

**Germany, Federal Republic of****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 20 September 2001:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding paragraph 2 of Article 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the aforesaid declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest that treaties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

**Greece (Hellenic Republic)****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 26 November 2001:

"The Government of Greece has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of Greece objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of Greece and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Guatemala, Republic of****ratified 23 Apr 1985**

Upon ratification:

"The Republic of Guatemala does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, which provide for the submission of disputes to arbitration or their referral to the International Court of Justice for decision."

(Original: Spanish)

**Hungary****ratified 04 May 1984**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 30 November 1989:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of para. 2 of Article 17 that any dispute which cannot be settled in the matter described in para. 1 of Article 17 shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision."

**India, Republic of****acceded 12 Mar 2002**

upon accession:

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes provided for under Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention".

**Indonesia, Republic of****ratified 05 Nov 1986**

Upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Convention and take the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."

(Original: English and Indonesian)

**Ireland****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 28 September 2001:

"The Government of Ireland has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding paragraph 2 of Article 2.

The Government of Ireland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention. It is in the common interest that treaties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the convention between Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Israel, State of****ratified 22 Jan 2002**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"In accordance with Article 17 paragraph 3, the Government of the State of Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

Communication regarding accession by the State of Palestine received on 13 August 2018:

"'Palestine' does not satisfy the criteria for statehood under international law and lacks the legal capacity to join the aforesaid Convention and Amendment, both under general international law and the terms of bilateral Israeli-Palestinian agreements.

The Government of Israel does not recognize "Palestine" as a State, and wishes to place on record, for the sake of clarity, its position that it does not consider "Palestine" a party to the Convention and the Amendment, and regards the Palestinian request as being without legal validity and without effect upon Israel's treaty relations under the Convention and the Amendment."

**Italy (Italian Republic)****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"1) In connection with Art. 4.2

Italy considers that if assurances as to the levels of physical protection described in annex I have not been received in good time the importing state party may take appropriate bilateral steps as far as practicable to assure itself that the transport will take place in compliance with the aforesaid levels.

2) In connection with Art. 10

The last words 'through proceedings in accordance with the laws of the state' are to be considered as referring to the whole Article 10.

Italy considers that international co-operation and assistance for physical protection and recovery of nuclear materials as well as criminal rules and extradition will apply also to the domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes. Italy also considers that no provision contained in this convention shall be interpreted as precluding the possibility to widen the scope of the convention at the review conference foreseen in Art. 16."

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 15 October 2001:

"The Government of the Republic of Italy has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Convention. The Government of the Republic of Italy objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and the purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Italy and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Jordan, Hashemite Kingdom of****acceded 07 Sep 2009**

Upon accession:

"[...] reservation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to Article 17.2 of the Convention on the settlement of disputes concerning the Convention (both the arbitration proceedings and referral to the International Court of Justice)."

Original: Arabic)

**Korea, Republic of****ratified 07 Apr 1982**

Upon signature, confirmed upon reservation:

"the Government of the Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 17."

**Kuwait, State of****acceded 23 Apr 2004**

Upon accession:

" [ ...] reservation on paragraph 2 of Article 17 declaring non-obligation to be bound by it [ ...]"

(Original: Arabic)

**Lao People's Democratic Republic****acceded 29 Sep 2010**

Upon accession:

" [...] In accordance with paragraph 3, Article 17 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2, Article 17 of the present Convention. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares further that to refer a dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention to International Arbitration or to refer it to the International Court of Justice for decision requires the consent of all parties thereto."

"[ ...:] In relation to Article 11(2) of the Convention ...:] The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that it makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty. Nevertheless, it does not consider the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth therein. It further declares that bilateral agreements will be the basis for extradition as between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and other States Parties in respect of any offences. [...]"

**Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 23 October 2001:

"The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has examined the reservation expressed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

(Original: French)

**Mongolia****ratified 28 May 1986**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 18 June 1990:

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, whereby disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the Convention could be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision at the request of any party to the dispute."

**Mozambique, Republic of****acceded 03 Mar 2003**

Upon accession:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to International Court of Justice."

**Myanmar, Republic of the Union of****acceded 06 Dec 2016**

Upon accession:

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, the Republic of the Union of Myanmar declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 17."

**Netherlands, Kingdom of the****accepted 06 Sep 1991**

Upon acceptance "for the Kingdom in Europe", but withdrawn on 14 October 2010:

"With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention [...] the Kingdom of the Netherlands makes the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected."

Upon acceptance for Aruba, on 2 December 2005:

"With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, the Kingdom of the Netherlands makes the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of Aruba are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of one of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected".

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 9 October 2001:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts as to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Norway, Kingdom of****ratified 15 Aug 1985**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 17 October 2001:

"The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

According to paragraph 1 of the reservation, Pakistan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of article 2 of the Convention. This paragraph extends the obligation of protection of nuclear material to such material while in domestic use, storage and transport. The provision aims at averting the potential dangers posed by the unlawful taking and use of nuclear material. Norway therefore objects to paragraph 1 of the reservation, as it is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and thus impermissible according to well established treaty law.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Pakistan without Pakistan benefiting from the said part of the reservation."

**Oman, Sultanate of****acceded 11 Jun 2003**

Upon accession:

"1. Reservation with respect to Article 8, paragraph 4, the text of which states that "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.

2. In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Sultanate does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17, paragraph 2."

(Original: Arabic)

Upon request by the Secretariat, the following clarification was received with respect to the aforementioned reservation:

"The reservation made by the Sultanate of Oman to Article 8, paragraph 4 of the Convention is due to the fact that it is inconsistent with the principle of the sovereignty of national jurisdiction, as well as with the principles of international law. This is because it establishes jurisdiction by exporting or importing States over offences committed outside their territories when they are involved in international nuclear transport."

(Original: Arabic)

**Pakistan, Islamic Republic of****acceded 12 Sep 2000**

Upon accession:

"1. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 2, as it regards the question of domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material beyond the scope of the said Convention.

2. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the said Convention."

**Peru, Republic of****acceded 11 Jan 1995**

Upon accession:

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Peru does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in the convention."

(Original: Spanish)

Upon request by the Secretariat, the following clarification was received with respect to the aforementioned reservation:

"The reservation made by Peru in the instrument of accession ... refers only to the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the same article."

(Original: Spanish)

**Poland, Republic of****ratified 05 Oct 1983**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 18 June 1997:

"The Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the procedure for settlement of disputes laid down in Article 17.2 of the Convention."

(Original: Polish, with an official French translation)

**Portugal (Portuguese Republic)****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 18 October 2001:

"The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of the Portuguese Republic objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts regarding the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Portuguese Republic and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Qatar, State of****acceded 09 Mar 2004**

Upon accession:

"The State of Qatar does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph (2) of Article (17)."

(Original: Arabic)

**Romania****ratified 23 Nov 1993**

Upon signature:

"The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which state that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or by any other peaceful means of settling disputes shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes can be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

In signing the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in its interpretation, the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 4 refer exclusively to organizations to which the Member States have transferred competence to negotiate, conclude and apply international agreements on their behalf and to exercise the rights and fulfil the responsibilities entailed by such agreements including the right to vote.

(Original: French)

**Russian Federation****ratified 25 May 1983**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 2 July 2007:

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."

(Original: Russian)

**Saint Lucia****acceded 14 Sep 2012**

Upon accession:

"[...] in accordance with Article 17 paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of Saint Lucia does not consider itself bound by the procedures established under Article 17 paragraph [2], of the Convention; [...] the explicit expressed consent of the Government of Saint Lucia would be necessary for any submission of any dispute to arbitration of the International Court of Justice."

**Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of****acceded 07 Jan 2009**

Upon accession:

"The Kingdom declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of that Convention."

(Original: Arabic)

**Singapore, Republic of****acceded 22 Sep 2014**

Upon accession:

"Reservation: Pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that it does not consider itself bound by both of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Declaration: The Republic of Singapore understands Article 10 of the Convention to include the right of competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws."

**South Africa, Republic of****ratified 17 Sep 2007**

Upon signature:

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Republic of South Africa declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

**Spain, Kingdom of****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"The Kingdom of Spain declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 17."

(Original: Spanish)

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 4 October 2001:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding Article 2, Paragraph 2.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This object does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Sweden, Kingdom of****ratified 01 Aug 1980**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 8 October 2001:

"The Government of Sweden has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of Sweden objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the convention between the Government of Sweden and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**Switzerland (Swiss Confederation)****ratified 09 Jan 1987**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 19 October 2001:

"The Government of Switzerland has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2 of this Convention.

The name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Switzerland considers the declaration of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its substance as a reservation.

According to international law a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty is not permitted. The Government of Switzerland is of the view that the aforesaid reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Switzerland therefore objects to this reservation.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Switzerland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Islamic Republic of Pakistan benefiting from its reservation."

**Syrian Arab Republic****acceded 05 Dec 2019**

Upon accession:

"The Syrian Arab Republic's accession to this agreement does not signify in any way whatsoever recognition of Israel or involvement with it in any matter related to the provisions of this Convention.

The Syrian Arab Republic has reservations regarding implementation of the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 17 of the Convention concerning the settlement of disputes."

(Original: Arabic)

**Thailand, Kingdom of****acceded 19 Jun 2018**

Upon accession:

"[...] and further declares, in accordance with Article 17 (3) of the Convention, that the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17(2) of the Convention."

**Türkiye, Republic of****ratified 27 Feb 1985**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"Turkey, in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 3, of the Convention does not consider itself bound by Article 17, Paragraph 2 of the Convention."

**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland****ratified 06 Sep 1991**

Objection to the declaration of Pakistan received on 16 October 2001:

"The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna ... has the honour to refer to the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

**United States of America****ratified 13 Dec 1982**

Communication regarding accession by the State of Palestine received on 13 August 2018:

"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 Convention 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 Convention and its 2005 Amendment, and affirms that it will not consider itself to be in a treaty relationship with the "State of Palestine" under the Convention and its 2005 Amendment."

**Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of****acceded 04 Oct 2012**

Upon accession:

"[...] the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 17 of this Convention, makes the following reservation: the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 17 of this Convention and any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall only be referred to arbitration or the International Court of Justice on the basis of consent of all parties to the dispute.

[...] the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, pursuant to Article 11 of this Convention, declares that it shall not take this Convention as the direct legal basis for extradition. The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam shall carry out extradition in accordance with the provisions of the Vietnamese law, on the basis of treaties on extradition and the principle of reciprocity."