

Declarations/reservations made upon expressing consent to be bound and objections thereto

Argentina (Argentine Republic)**acceded 17 Jan 1990**

[17 January 1990]

"In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3, the Argentine Republic does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Belarus, Republic of**ratified 26 Jan 1987**

[26 January 1987]

"The Byelorussian SSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party and states that, for submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Bolivia, Republic of**acceded 22 Aug 2003**

"Article 11, paragraph 3: Settlement of disputes - Bolivia declares that it does not consider itself bound by either of the two dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of this article."

China, People's Republic of**ratified 10 Sep 1987**

[10 September 1987]

"China shall not be bound by the two dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2, Article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident."

(Original in Chinese and English; supplied by the Government).

Cuba, Republic of**ratified 08 Jan 1991**

[8 January 1991]

"The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, that it does not consider itself bound by the procedure stipulated in paragraph 2 for the settlement of disputes."

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Egypt, Arab Republic of**ratified 06 Jul 1988**

[6 July 1988]

"1. The Arab Republic of Egypt views Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention dealing with the scope of application thereof in the light of the official declarations made by the representatives of China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as to the readiness of their Governments on a voluntary basis to notify the International Atomic Energy Agency and any other States affected by any accident which is not specified in Article 1 of the Convention and which may have transboundary radiological consequences.

"2. The Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the procedures for settlement of disputes referred to in Article 11, paragraph 2."

(Original in Arabic; translation by the Secretariat)

El Salvador, Republic of**acceded 26 Jan 2005**

With reference to the provisions of Article 11 of this Convention, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, as it does not recognize the mandatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

EURATOM**acceded 14 Nov 2006**

[14 November 2006]

Declaration by the European Atomic Energy Community according to the provisions of Article 12(5)(c) of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident

"The Community possesses competences, shared with its Member States, in the field of notification of radiological emergencies, to the extent provided by Article 2(b) and the relevant provisions of Title II, Chapter 3 'Health and Safety' of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community."
(Original in English)

FAO**acceded 19 Oct 1990**

[19 October 1990]

"Pursuant to Article 12, paragraph 5(c), the Director-General of FAO declares that, within its constitutional mandate to monitor and evaluate the world food security situation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations is competent to assess the qualitative and quantitative effects of all contaminants including radionuclides on food supplies, and to advise governments on acceptable levels of radionuclides appearing in agricultural, fisheries and forestry products entering national and international trade."

(Original in English)

France (French Republic)**approved 06 Mar 1989**

[6 March 1989]

"The Government of the French Republic declares, in accordance with Article 11.3, that France does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article."

(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Germany, Federal Republic of**ratified 14 Sep 1989**

[14 September 1989]

"...the said Convention shall also apply to Land Berlin with effect from the date on which it has entered into force for the Federal Republic of Germany."

(Original in English)

India, Republic of**ratified 28 Jan 1988**

[28 January 1988]

"1. The Government of India considers that the Convention suffers from serious and inherent defects in as much as it differentiates between nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear weapon states. The Convention is defective as it does not contain a legal provision to make it mandatory on the nuclear weapon States to notify accidents involving nuclear weapons or weapon tests. The Government of India feels that the Convention should have provided for notification of nuclear accidents in any nuclear facility, vessel, aircraft, spacecraft, etc. used for peaceful or military purposes as well as nuclear weapons.

"2. The Government of India is disappointed at the outcome of the Convention because it does not cover all accidents. It should have been a comprehensive Convention covering accidents from whatever source - civil or military, including accidents emanating from nuclear weapons or nuclear weapon tests, since the transboundary effects of radiological safety significance from any source whatsoever, would be equally damaging. Nevertheless, the Government of India has ratified the Convention, in view of the solemn assurances that has been given by the five nuclear weapon States to the effect that they undertake to notify all accidents. This is in keeping with our policy of according to public declarations of state policy equal validity with other international commitments.

"3. The Government of India hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in para. 2 of Article 11."

(Original in English)

Indonesia, Republic of**ratified 12 Nov 1993**

[12 November 1993]

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 11 of this Convention and takes 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 parties of the dispute."

(Original in English)

Iran, Islamic Republic of**ratified 09 Oct 2000**

"... pursuant to Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of Article 11."

Iraq, Republic of**ratified 21 Jul 1988**

[21 July 1988]

1. Iraq does not consider itself bound by* "The provision contained in Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention concerning the obligation to accept arbitrators appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice or the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"2. This ratification does not in any way imply recognition of Israel or entering into any relationship with it."

(Original in Arabic; *preceding words added by translator)

Israel, State of**ratified 25 May 1989**

[4 January 1989]

Objection to reservations made by the Republic of Iraq upon ratification of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instruments of Ratification of the Republic of Iraq of the above mentioned Conventions contain a declaration in respect of Israel. In the view of the government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of these Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Republic of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

(Original in English)

[25 May 1989]

"The Government of the State of Israel declares, in accordance with Article 11.3, that Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article."

(Original in English)

[19 January 1990]

Objection to a reservation made by Saudi Arabia upon accession to the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Saudi Arabia to the above mentioned Conventions contains a reservation in respect of Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such reservation, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of these Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia under general international law or under particular Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity."

(Original in English)

Italy (Italian Republic)**ratified 08 Feb 1990**

[8 February 1990]

"The Italian Government declares that the clauses of article 1 are not satisfactory, in so far as they impose on a contracting party the obligation to notify only accidents from which derive the release of radioactive materials which might transcend or has transcended an international boundary, or could have other consequences outside its jurisdiction or control.

"The Italian Government considers that every accident should be notified, also those which have consequences limited to the territory of the State concerned."

(Original in English)

Malaysia**signed 01 Sep 1987**

[1 September 1987]

"The Government of Malaysia declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11, that Malaysia does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that Article".

(Original in English)

Mauritius, Republic of**acceded 17 Aug 1992**

[17 August 1992]

"(a) The Government of the Republic of Mauritius regrets that the scope of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident does not also cover nuclear emergencies resulting from military activities which involve nuclear weapons since the potential transboundary radiological effect would be equally injurious;

"(b) In accordance with article (11) paragraph (3) of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Republic of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (2) article (11) thereof."

(Original in English)

Monaco, Principality of**approved 19 Jul 1989**

[19 July 1989]

"The Principality of Monaco declares, in conformity with paragraph 3 of Article 11, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of that Article."

(Original in French)

Myanmar, Union of**acceded 18 Dec 1997**

"In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 3 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Government of the Union of Myanmar declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 11, paragraph 2."

Nicaragua, Republic of**acceded 11 Nov 1993**

[11 November 1993]

"... in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Convention, [Nicaragua] does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Convention."

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Pakistan, Islamic Republic of**acceded 11 Sep 1989**

[11 September 1989]

"The Islamic Republic of Pakistan does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2, which provides the possibility for submission of disputes to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute and declares that for the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties concerned in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in English)

Peru, Republic of**acceded 17 Jul 1995**

[17 July 1995]

"The Government of the Republic of Peru, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11, declares that it does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that article."

Romania**acceded 12 Jun 1990**

[12 June 1990]

"Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency and declares that the submission of any international dispute on the interpretation or the application of those Conventions to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice requires the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."
(Original in Romanian and French; translation by the Secretariat)

Russian Federation**ratified 23 Dec 1986**

[23 December 1986]

"... will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party, and states that for the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."
(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of**acceded 03 Nov 1989**

[3 November 1989]

(1) The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares that the provisions of Article 1 are unsatisfactory in that they impose on the States Parties the obligation to notify only those accidents resulting in a release of radioactive material which has crossed or may cross an international boundary or those which may have consequences outside their jurisdiction and control. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers that all accidents should be notified, including those with consequences limited to the territory of the State concerned, regardless of the source of the accident, whether civil or military, including accidents resulting from nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons tests, since transboundary effects from any source which have safety significance may cause harm to all without distinction.

"(2) In accordance with Paragraph 3 of Article 11 the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia declares that it does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that Article."

"Accession to these two Conventions does not in any way imply recognition of Israel and shall not lead to any involvement with Israel on matters governed by these Conventions."

(Original in Arabic; translation by the Secretariat)

South Africa, Republic of**ratified 10 Aug 1987**

[10 August 1987]

"(a) the Government of the Republic of South Africa does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlements provided for in Article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention,

"(b) the signature of this Convention by the Republic of South Africa in no way implies recognition by South Africa of the United Nations Council for Namibia or its competence to act on behalf of South West Africa/Namibia."

(Original in English)

Spain, Kingdom of**ratified 13 Sep 1989**

[11 September 1989]

"The Kingdom of Spain does not consider itself bound by the procedures for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Sri Lanka, Democratic Socialist Republic of**acceded 11 Jan 1991**

[11 January 1991]

"The Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka views Article 1 of the Convention dealing with its scope of application, in the light of the official declarations made by the representatives of China, France, Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and the United States of America as to the readiness of their Governments, on a voluntary basis, to notify the International Atomic Energy Agency and any other States affected by any accident which is not specified in Article 1 of the Convention and which may have transboundary radiological consequences."

(Original in Sinhalese and English)

Thailand, Kingdom of**ratified 21 Mar 1989**

[21 March 1989]

"Thailand does not consider itself bound by both of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 11."

(Original in English)

Turkey, Republic of**ratified 03 Jan 1991**

[3 January 1991]

"Turkey hereby declares that in accordance with paragraph 3 of the article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 11, thereof."

(Original in Turkish; translation provided by the Government)

Ukraine**ratified 26 Jan 1987**

[26 January 1987]

"The Ukrainian SSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and Article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party, and states that for submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

United Arab Emirates**acceded 02 Oct 1987**

[2 October 1987]

"The Government of the United Arab Emirates, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of Article 11, does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Paragraph 2 of that article."

(Original in English)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**ratified 09 Feb 1990**

[9 February 1990]

"The United Kingdom Government affirms that, having regard to Article 3 of the Convention, and as stated by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Energy in his address to the Special Session of the General Conference on 24 September 1986, the United Kingdom would in practice notify the IAEA and affected states in the event of an accident to military facilities or equipment which, although not of the type specified in Article 1 of the Convention, had or might have the consequences specified in that Article."

(Original in English)

United States of America**ratified 19 Sep 1988**

[19 September 1988]

"As provided for in paragraph 3 of article 11, the United States declares that it does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that article."

(Original in English)

Vietnam, Socialist Republic of**acceded 29 Sep 1987**

[29 September 1987]

"The Socialist Republic of Viet Nam shall not consider itself to be bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident or of paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which provide for the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or of referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party; the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam declares that the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice requires the agreement of all the parties in each particular case."

(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

WHO**acceded 10 Aug 1988**

[10 August 1988]

"In conformity with paragraph 5(c) of Article 12, the Director-General of WHO declares that the World Health Organization is competent to act as the directing and coordinating authority in international health work in matters covered by the Convention, and to provide related assistance upon the request or acceptance of governments, without prejudice to the national competence of each of its Member States."

(Original in English)

WMO**acceded 17 Apr 1990**

[17 April 1990]

"I, the undersigned, Prof. G.O.P. Obasi, Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization, declare in accordance with paragraph five (c) of Article twelve of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident adopted at Vienna on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-six that the World Meteorological Organization has competence in respect of the negotiation, conclusion and application of international agreements in matters covered by this Convention to the extent of fulfilling the purposes of the Organization as laid down in Article two of the Convention of the World Meteorological Organization."

(Original in English)

Declarations/reservations made upon signature**Afghanistan, Islamic Republic of****26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"... the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan reserves its right to make whatever declaration it deems appropriate at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification."

(Original in English)

Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of**24 Sep 1987**

[24 September 1987]

"Article 11. Settlement of disputes

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the submission of any dispute to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice requires the agreement of all parties to the dispute.

"Article 12. Entry into force

Algeria's signature will be accompanied by the words 'subject to ratification'.

"Article 13. Provisional application

The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that it will apply the Convention provisionally in accordance with Article 13."

(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Australia**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"Australia will make any declarations as provided for by the Conventions only upon ratification.

"Attention is also drawn to the statement by the Leader of the Australian delegation to the first Special Session of the General Conference, in particular the sections of the statement which refer to the relationship between the conventions and customary international law."

(Original in English)

Belarus, Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"The Byelorussian SSR also declares that it accepts provisionally the obligations under the conventions in question from the time of their signature and until their ratification. The Byelorussian SSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party, and states that for submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Canada**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"... the Government of Canada reserves its right to make whatever declarations it deems appropriate at the time of deposit of its instrument of ratification."

(Original in English)

China, People's Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"1. China does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in article 11, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

"2. In view of the urgency of the question of nuclear safety, China accepts article 13, the provisionally applicable clause of the Convention before the Convention's entry into force for China."

(Original in Chinese and English; supplied by the Government)

Cuba, Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"With regard to the settlement of disputes as described in article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Government of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the procedure for referring disputes to the International Court of Justice nor by any decision which the International Court of Justice takes in application of this Convention and which affects Cuba."

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea**29 Sep 1986**

[29 September 1986]

"1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by either of dispute settlement procedures provided for in article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and in article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency.

"2. In view of the urgency of the question of nuclear safety the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will apply both conventions provisionally."

(Original in English)

France (French Republic)**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"Article 11. Settlement of disputes

The Government of the French Republic declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 11, that France does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of that article."

(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Germany, Federal Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"1. With reference to article 13 of the aforementioned Convention, the Federal Republic of Germany will as of today, in accordance with the law applicable in the Federal Republic of Germany, apply the Convention provisionally.

"2. The Federal Republic of Germany is of the view that in the case of a nuclear accident information about the effects of the accident should also be exchanged between neighboring States affected by the accident and expresses its wish that also other countries would act accordingly."

(Original in English and German; supplied by the Government)

Greece (Hellenic Republic)**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"According to their respective articles 13 and 15, the above two conventions will be provisionally applied in Greece within the framework of the existing internal legislation."

(Original in English)

India, Republic of**29 Sep 1986**

[29 September 1986]

"While signing the two conventions that were approved by the special session last week, I would like to express the disappointment of my Government that the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident does not cover all kinds of accidents. It should have been a full-scope convention covering accidents from whatever source - civil or military, including accidents emanating from nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons tests, since the transboundary effects of radiological safety significance from any source would be equally damaging.

Nevertheless, we have decided to sign both conventions, subject to ratification, in view of the solemn assurance that has been given by the five nuclear-weapon States to the effect that they undertake to notify all accidents. This is in keeping with our policy of according to public declarations of State policy equal validity with other international commitments.

"While ratifying these conventions, it is our intention to indicate our reservations with respect to certain articles of the two conventions, as already provided for in them."

(Original in English)

Indonesia, Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"The Permanent Mission has further the honor to inform the Secretariat that the Government of Indonesia wishes to make the following reservations:

(i) article 13 on Settlement of Disputes of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency; and

(ii) article 11 on Settlement of Disputes of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident."

(Original in English)

Iraq, Republic of**12 Aug 1987**

[12 August 1987]

"..... with a reservation on Article 11.2 with regard to the obligation to accept arbitrators to be appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice or the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

(Original in Arabic; translation by the Secretariat)

Italy (Italian Republic)**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"The Italian Government, upon signature of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, declares that the clauses of article 1 are not satisfactory, in so far as they impose on a contracting party the obligation to notify only accidents from which derives the release of radioactive materials which might transcend or has transcended an international boundary, or could have other consequences outside its jurisdiction or control.

"The Italian Government considers that every accident should be notified, also those which have consequences limited to the territory of the State concerned."

(Original in English)

Netherlands, Kingdom of the**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"... declares today on the occasion of the signing of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, and in accordance with article 13 of that Convention, that his Government, anticipating the entry into force of the Convention for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, will apply its provisions provisionally. This provisional application will come into effect thirty days from today, or, in case the Convention will not be in force for at least one other State at that time, on the date on which the Convention will have become applicable to one other State either by means of entry into force or by means of a declaration of provisional application.

(Original in English)

Russian Federation**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"From the time of signature and until the conventions come into force for the USSR, the latter will apply both conventions provisionally.

"The USSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party, and states that for the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Thailand, Kingdom of**25 Sep 1987**

[25 September 1987]

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, Thailand does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that Article."

(Original in English)

Turkey, Republic of**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"... declarations or reservations will be made, if any, on article 11 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and on articles 8, 9 and 13 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency during the course of the submission of the instrument of ratification to the depositary."

(Original in English)

Ukraine**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"The Ukrainian SSR also declares that it accepts provisionally the obligations under the Conventions in question from the time of their signature and until their ratification. The Ukrainian SSR will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, which envisage the possibility of submitting a dispute between States Parties to arbitration or referring it to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party, and states that for the submission of any international dispute to arbitration or referral to the International Court of Justice the agreement of all parties in each individual case is necessary."

(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"The United Kingdom will apply this Convention provisionally from today's date to the extent permitted by its existing laws, regulations and administrative arrangements.

"The United Kingdom Resident Representative affirms that, having regard to article 3 of the Convention, and as stated by the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Energy in his address to the Special Session of the General Conference on 24 September, the United Kingdom would in practice notify the IAEA and affected States in the event of an accident to military facilities or equipment which, although not of the type specified in article 1 of the Convention, had or might have the consequence specified in that article."

(Original in English)

United States of America**26 Sep 1986**

[26 September 1986]

"As provided for in paragraph 3 of article 11, the United States declares that it does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of that article."

(Original in English)