

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

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

"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."

Andorra, Principality of**acceded 27 Jun 2006**

"The Principality of Andorra designates the Ministry in charge of Transport and Energy as the central authority and point of contact for the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material."
(Original in Catalan)

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

[6 April 1989]

"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 in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

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."

(Original in English)

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

"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."

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

[9 September 1993]

"... 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 in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

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

[10 January 1989]

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

(Original in Chinese; translation by the Secretariat)

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

"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".

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

"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**

"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 in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

EURATOM**confirmed 06 Sep 1991**

[6 September 1991]

"Pursuant to Article 18 (4)(c) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] 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;
- b) that Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to the Community.

"Further, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] 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)."
(Original in English)

[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."
(Original in English)

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."
(Original in English)

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

[6 September 1991]

"(1) 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.

"(2) 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.

"(3) 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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

[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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

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".

(Original in English)

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."

(Original in English)

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

[23 April 1985]

"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 in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

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

"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**

[5 November 1986]

"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."

(Originals in English and Indonesian; supplied by the Government)

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."

(Original in English)

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

[22 January 2002]

"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."

(Original in English)

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

[6 September 1991]

Confirms the reservations and declaration made upon signature.

(Original in English)

[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."

(Original in English)

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

[7 April 1982]

Confirms the reservation made upon signature.

(Original in English)

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

"Having considered the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material signed on 3 March 1980, and having considered Law No. 12 of 2004, issued on (14 Dhu Al-Qa'da 1424 - year of the Hegira) 6 January 2004 pertaining to approval of it with a reservation on paragraph 2 of Article 17 declaring non-obligation to be bound by it, we hereby announce our accession to the said Convention and pledge to comply with it and ensure its observance."

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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

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

"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."

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

[6 September 1991]

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, declares in conformity with Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention, with Annexes, for the Kingdom in Europe, and that the provisions so accepted shall be observed, subject to the following reservation:

"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 the Netherlands 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."

(Original in English)

[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."

(Original in English)

[Received on 2 December 2005]

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, declares, in conformity with Article 18, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention, with Annexes, for Aruba, and that the provisions so accepted shall be observed, subject to the following reservation:

"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".

(Original in English)

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."
(Original in English)

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

"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 in Arabic, translation by the Secretariat)

Upon a request by the Secretariat, the following specification of the nature of the reservation made with respect to Article 8, paragraph 4, was received from the Sultanate of Oman:

"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 in Arabic, translation by the Secretariat)

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

[12 September 2000]

"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."
(Original in English)

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

[11 January 1995]

"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."

A Note explaining the reservation reads as follows:

"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 in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

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."

(Original in English)

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

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

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

[6 September 1991]

"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 in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

[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."

(Original in English)

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."

(Original in English)

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."

(Original in English)

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

[27 February 1985]

Confirms the reservation made upon signature.

(Original in English)

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

[11 December 1991]

"...the Convention was extended to cover the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey and the Isle of Man with effect from 6 October 1991. The United Kingdom's Instrument of Ratification should accordingly be construed to extend to them."

(Original in English)

[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."

(Original in English)

Declarations/reservations made upon signature

Argentina (Argentine Republic)**28 Feb 1986**

[28 February 1986]

"In accordance with the provision of Article 17.3, the Republic of Argentina does not consider itself bound by any of the arbitration procedures laid down in Article 17.2 of the Convention."

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

EURATOM**13 Jun 1980**

[13 June 1980]

"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.

"In signing the Convention, the Community declares that, when it has deposited the instrument of approval or acceptance pursuant to Article 18 and the Convention has entered into force for the Community pursuant to Article 19, Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention will not apply to it.

"Furthermore, the Community declares that, because under Article 34 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice only States may be parties in cases before the Court, it can only be bound by the arbitration procedure set out in Article 17(2)."
(Original in English)

France (French Republic)**13 Jun 1980**

[13 June 1980]

"Recalling its statement contained in document CPNM/90 of 25 October 1979, 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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Israel, State of**17 Jun 1983**

[17 June 1983]

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

Italy (Italian Republic)**13 Jun 1980**

[13 June 1980]

"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."
(Original in English)

Korea, Republic of**29 Dec 1981**

[29 December 1981]

"... 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."
(Original in English)

Romania**15 Jan 1981**

[15 January 1981]

"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 in French; translation by the Secretariat)

South Africa, Republic of**18 May 1981**

[18 May 1981]

"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."

(Original in English)

Spain, Kingdom of**07 Apr 1986**

[7 April 1986]

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

(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Turkey, Republic of**23 Aug 1983**

[23 August 1983]

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

(Original in English)