

# TRACTATENBLAD

VAN HET

KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

**JAARGANG 2016 Nr. 60**

A. TITEL

*Verdrag inzake de fysieke beveiliging van kernmateriaal;  
(met Bijlagen)  
Wenen / New York, 3 maart 1980*

B. TEKST

De Engelse en de Franse tekst van het Verdrag, met Bijlagen, zijn geplaatst in *Trb.* 1980, 166.

Voor de Engelse tekst van de wijziging van 8 juli 2005 van het Verdrag, met Bijlagen, zie *Trb.* 2006, 81.

C. VERTALING

Zie *Trb.* 1981, 7, *Trb.* 1991, 160 en *Trb.* 2006, 81.

D. PARLEMENT

Zie *Trb.* 1991, 160, *Trb.* 2006, 81 en *Trb.* 2012, 219.

E. PARTIJGEGEVENS

Zie *Trb.* 1980, 166 en rubriek F van *Trb.* 1991, 160.

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Afghanistan			12-09-2003	T	12-10-2003		
Albanië			05-03-2002	T	04-04-2002		
Algerije			30-04-2003	T	30-05-2003		
Andorra			27-06-2006	T	27-07-2006		
Antigua en Barbuda			04-08-1993	T	03-09-1993		
Argentinië	28-02-1986		06-04-1989	R	06-05-1989		
Armenië			24-08-1993	T	23-09-1993		
Australië	22-02-1984		22-09-1987	R	22-10-1987		
Azerbeidzjan			19-01-2004	T	18-02-2004		
Bahama's			21-05-2008	T	20-06-2008		
Bahrein			10-05-2010	T	09-06-2010		
Bangladesh			11-05-2005	T	10-06-2005		
Belarus			09-09-1993	VG	25-08-1991		
België	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Bolivia			24-01-2002	T	23-02-2002		
Bosnië en Herzegovina			30-06-1998	VG	06-03-1992		
Botswana			19-09-2000	T	19-10-2000		
Brazilië	15-05-1981		17-10-1985	R	08-02-1987		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Bulgarije	23-06-1981		10-04-1984	R	08-02-1987		
Burkina Faso			13-01-2004	T	12-02-2004		
Cambodja			04-08-2006	T	03-09-2006		
Canada	23-09-1980		21-03-1986	R	08-02-1987		
Centraal-Afrikaanse Republiek			20-02-2008	T	21-03-2008		
Chili			27-04-1994	T	27-05-1994		
China			10-01-1989	T	09-02-1989		
Colombia			28-03-2003	T	27-04-2003		
Comoren			18-05-2007	T	17-06-2007		
Congo, Democratische Republiek			21-09-2004	T	21-10-2004		
Costa Rica			02-05-2003	T	01-06-2003		
Cuba			26-09-1997	T	26-10-1997		
Cyprus			23-07-1998	T	22-08-1998		
Denemarken	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Djibouti			22-06-2004	T	22-07-2004		
Dominica			08-11-2004	T	08-12-2004		
Dominicaanse Republiek	03-03-1980		30-04-2009	R	30-05-2009		
Duitsland	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Ecuador	26-06-1986		17-01-1996	R	16-02-1996		
El Salvador			15-12-2006	T	14-01-2007		
Equatoriaal-Guinea			24-11-2003	T	24-12-2003		
Estland			09-05-1994	T	08-06-1994		
EURATOM (Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie)	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Fiji			23-05-2008	T	22-06-2008		
Filipijnen	19-05-1980		22-09-1981	R	08-02-1987		
Finland	25-06-1981		22-09-1989	R	22-10-1989		
Frankrijk	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Gabon			19-02-2008	T	20-03-2008		
Georgië			07-09-2006	T	07-10-2006		
Ghana			16-10-2002	T	15-11-2002		
Grenada			09-01-2002	T	08-02-2002		
Griekenland	03-03-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Guatemala	12-03-1980		23-04-1985	R	08-02-1987		
Guinee			29-11-2005	T	29-12-2005		
Guinee-Bissau			08-10-2008	T	07-11-2008		
Guyana			13-09-2007	T	13-10-2007		
Haïti	09-04-1980						
Honduras			28-01-2004	T	27-02-2004		
Hongarije	17-06-1980		04-05-1984	R	08-02-1987		
Ierland	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
IJsland			18-06-2002	T	18-07-2002		
India			12-03-2002	T	11-04-2002		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Indonesië	03-07-1986		05-11-1986	R	08-02-1987		
Irak			07-07-2014	T	06-08-2014		
Israël	17-06-1983		22-01-2002	R	21-02-2002		
Italië	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Ivoorkust			17-10-2012	T	16-11-2012		
Jamaica			16-08-2005	T	15-09-2005		
Japan			28-10-1988	T	27-11-1988		
Jemen			31-05-2007	T	30-06-2007		
Joegoslavië (< 25-06-1991)	15-07-1980		14-05-1986	R	08-02-1987		
Jordanië			07-09-2009	T	07-10-2009		
Kaapverdië			23-02-2007	T	25-03-2007		
Kameroen			29-06-2004	T	29-07-2004		
Kazachstan			02-09-2005	T	02-10-2005		
Kenia			11-02-2002	T	13-03-2002		
Kirgistan			15-09-2015	T	15-10-2015		
Koeweit			23-04-2004	T	23-05-2004		
Kroatië			29-09-1992	VG	08-10-1991		
Laos			29-09-2010	T	29-10-2010		
Lesotho			18-08-2010	T	17-09-2010		
Letland			06-11-2002	T	06-12-2002		
Libanon			16-12-1997	T	15-01-1998		
Libië			18-10-2000	T	17-11-2000		
Liechtenstein	13-01-1986		25-11-1986	R	08-02-1987		
Litouwen			07-12-1993	T	06-01-1994		
Luxemburg	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Macedonië, de voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek			20-09-1996	VG	17-11-1991		
Madagaskar			28-10-2003	T	27-11-2003		
Malawi			17-12-2013	T	16-01-2014		
Mali			07-05-2002	T	06-06-2002		
Malta			16-10-2003	T	15-11-2003		
Marokko	25-07-1980		23-08-2002	R	22-09-2002		
Marshalleilanden			07-02-2003	T	09-03-2003		
Mauritanië			29-01-2008	T	28-02-2008		
Mexico			04-04-1988	T	04-05-1988		
Moldavië			07-05-1998	T	06-06-1998		
Monaco			09-08-1996	T	08-09-1996		
Mongolië	23-01-1986		28-05-1986	R	08-02-1987		
Montenegro			21-03-2007	VG	03-06-2006		
Mozambique			03-03-2003	T	02-04-2003		
Namibië			02-10-2002	T	01-11-2002		
Nauru			12-08-2005	T	11-09-2005		
<b>Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der</b>	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Nicaragua			10-12-2004	T	09-01-2005		
Nieuw-Zeeland			19-12-2003	T	18-01-2004		
Niger	07-01-1985		19-08-2004	R	18-09-2004		
Nigeria			04-04-2007	T	04-05-2007		
Niue			19-06-2009	T	19-07-2009		
Noorwegen	26-01-1983		15-08-1985	R	08-02-1987		
Oekraïne			06-07-1993	T	05-08-1993		
Oezbekistan			09-02-1998	T	11-03-1998		
Oman			11-06-2003	T	11-07-2003		
Oostenrijk	03-03-1980		22-12-1988	R	21-01-1989		
Pakistan			12-09-2000	T	12-10-2000		
Palau			24-04-2007	T	24-05-2007		
Panama	18-03-1980		01-04-1999	R	01-05-1999		
Paraguay	21-05-1980		06-02-1985	R	08-02-1987		
Peru			11-01-1995	T	10-02-1995		
Polen	06-08-1980		05-10-1983	R	08-02-1987		
Portugal	19-09-1984		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Qatar			09-03-2004	T	08-04-2004		
Roemenië	15-01-1981		23-11-1993	R	23-12-1993		
Russische Federatie	22-05-1980		25-05-1983	R	08-02-1987		
Rwanda			28-06-2002	T	28-07-2002		
Saint Kitts en Nevis			29-08-2008	T	28-09-2008		
Saint Lucia			14-09-2012	T	14-10-2012		
San Marino			19-01-2015	T	18-02-2015		
Saudi-Arabië			07-01-2009	T	06-02-2009		
Senegal			03-11-2003	T	03-12-2003		
Servië			05-02-2002	VG	27-04-1992		
Seychellen			13-08-2003	T	12-09-2003		
Singapore			22-09-2014	T	22-10-2014		
Slovenië			07-07-1992	VG	25-06-1991		
Slowakije			10-02-1993	VG	01-01-1993		
Spanje	07-04-1986		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Sudan			18-05-2000	T	17-06-2000		
Swaziland			17-04-2003	T	17-05-2003		
Tadzjikistan			11-07-1996	T	10-08-1996		
Tanzania			24-05-2006	T	23-06-2006		
Togo			07-06-2006	T	07-07-2006		
Tonga			24-01-2003	T	23-02-2003		
Trinidad en Tobago			25-04-2001	T	25-05-2001		
Tsjechië			24-03-1993	VG	01-01-1993		
Tsjechoslowakije (<01-01-1993)	14-09-1981		23-04-1982	R	08-02-1987		
Tunesië			08-04-1993	T	08-05-1993		
Turkije	23-08-1983		27-02-1985	R	08-02-1987		
Turkmenistan			07-01-2005	T	06-02-2005		

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Uganda			10-12-2003	T	10-01-2004		
Uruguay			24-10-2003	T	23-11-2003		
Verenigd Koninkrijk	13-06-1980		06-09-1991	R	06-10-1991		
Verenigde Arabische Emiraten			16-10-2003	T	15-11-2003		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika	03-03-1980		13-12-1982	R	08-02-1987		
Vietnam			04-10-2012	T	03-11-2012		
Zuid-Afrika	18-05-1981		17-09-2007	R	17-10-2007		
Zuid-Korea	29-12-1981		07-04-1982	R	08-02-1987		
Zweden	02-07-1980		01-08-1980	R	08-02-1987		
Zwitserland	09-01-1987		09-01-1987	R	08-02-1987		

\* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

## Uitbreidingen

### Verenigd Koninkrijk

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Guernsey	06-10-1991	
Jersey	06-10-1991	
Man	06-10-1991	

## Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

### Algerije, 30 april 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, 27 juni 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.

### Argentinië, 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.

### Azerbeidzjan, 19 januari 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.

### Bahama's, 21 mei 2008

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.

### Bahrein, 10 mei 2010

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

### Belarus, 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.

### China, 10 januari 1989

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

Cuba, 26 september 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, 23 juli 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, 15 december 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.

EURATOM (Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie), 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).

Frankrijk, 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.

Guatemala, 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.

India, 12 maart 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.

Indonesië, 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.

Israël, 22 januari 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.

Italië, 6 september 1991

- 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.

Jordanië, 7 september 2009

[...] register the 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).

Koeweit, 23 april 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.

Laos, 29 september 2010

Reservation in relation to Article 17(2): [...] 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. [...]

Declaration in relation to Article 11(2): [...] 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. [...]

Mozambique, 3 maart 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.

**Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der,** 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.

Oman, 11 juni 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.

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.

Pakistan, 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.

Bezwaar door België, 16 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Duitsland, 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.

Bezwaar door EURATOM (Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie), 19 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Finland, 18 oktober 2001

The Government of 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.

Bezwaar door Frankrijk, 12 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Griekenland, 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.

Bezwaar door Ierland, 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.

Bezwaar door Italië, 15 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Luxemburg, 23 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door **Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der**, 9 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Noorwegen, 17 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Oostenrijk, 12 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Portugal, 18 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Spanje, 4 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Verenigd Koninkrijk, 16 oktober 2001

[...] 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.

Bezwaar door Zweden, 8 oktober 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.

Bezwaar door Zwitserland, 19 oktober 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.

Peru, 11 januari 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.

Qatar, 9 maart 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).

Saint Lucia, 14 september 2012

[...]

2. That 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;
3. That 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-Arabië, 7 januari 2009

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.

Singapore, 22 september 2014

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.

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.

Spanje, 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.

Turkije, 27 februari 1985

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

Vietnam, 4 oktober 2012

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.

Zuid-Korea, 7 april 1982

[...] 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.

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## Wijziging van 8 juli 2005

Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding of goedkeuring van de wijziging is voorzien in artikel 20, tweede lid, van het Verdrag.

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Albanië			26-04-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Algerije			25-04-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Antigua en Barbuda			17-12-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Argentinië			15-11-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Armenië			22-05-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Australië			17-07-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Azerbeidzjan			31-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Bahrein			09-06-2010	R	08-05-2016		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
België			22-01-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Bosnië en Herzegovina			21-06-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Botswana			15-09-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Bulgarije			17-03-2006	R	08-05-2016		
Burkina Faso			07-08-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Canada			03-12-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Chili			12-03-2009	R	08-05-2016		
China			14-09-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Colombia			18-02-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Cuba			16-09-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Cyprus			27-02-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Denemarken			19-05-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Djibouti			22-04-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Dominicaanse Republiek			22-09-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Duitsland			21-10-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Estland			24-02-2009	R	08-05-2016		
EURATOM (Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie)			16-12-2015	T	08-05-2016		
Fiji			22-06-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Finland			17-06-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Frankrijk			01-02-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Gabon			20-03-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Georgië			05-04-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Ghana			12-12-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Griekenland			13-12-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Hongarije			04-12-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Ierland			22-09-2014	R	08-05-2016		
IJsland			27-10-2015	R	08-05-2016		
India			19-09-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Indonesië			27-05-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Israël			16-03-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Italië			08-07-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Ivoorkust			10-02-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Jamaica			10-01-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Japan			27-06-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Jordanië			07-10-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Kameroen			01-04-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Kazachstan			26-04-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Kenia			01-08-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Koeweit			01-04-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Kroatië			11-09-2006	R	08-05-2016		
Lesotho			18-09-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Letland			23-11-2010	R	08-05-2016		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Libië			19-07-2006	R	08-05-2016		
Liechtenstein			13-10-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Litouwen			19-05-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Luxemburg			24-02-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Macedonië, de voormalige Joegoslavische Republiek			25-11-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Mali			27-01-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Malta			16-09-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Marokko			10-12-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Marshalleilanden			30-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Mauritanië			28-02-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Mexico			01-08-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Moldavië			22-12-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Montenegro			01-04-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Nauru			14-06-2010	R	08-05-2016		
<b>Nederlanden, het Koninkrijk der</b>			17-04-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Nicaragua			08-04-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Nieuw-Zeeland			18-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Niger			28-05-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Nigeria			04-05-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Noorwegen			20-08-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Oekraïne			24-12-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Oezbekistan			07-02-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Oostenrijk			18-09-2006	R	08-05-2016		
Pakistan			24-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Paraguay			11-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Peru			27-03-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Polen			01-06-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Portugal			26-11-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Qatar			11-11-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Roemenië			06-02-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Russische Federatie			19-09-2008	R	08-05-2016		
Saint Lucia			08-11-2012	R	08-05-2016		
San Marino			18-02-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Saudi-Arabië			21-01-2011	R	08-05-2016		
Servië			30-03-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Seychellen			09-01-2006	R	08-05-2016		
Singapore			22-10-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Slovenië			01-09-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Slowakije			07-03-2013	R	08-05-2016		
Spanje			09-11-2007	R	08-05-2016		
Tadzjikistan			10-07-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Tsjechië			30-12-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Tunesië			07-06-2010	R	08-05-2016		

Partij	Ondertekening	Voorlopige toepassing	Ratificatie	Type*	In werking	Opzegging	Buiten werking
Turkije			08-07-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Turkmenistan			22-09-2005	R	08-05-2016		
Uruguay			08-04-2016	R	08-05-2016		
Verenigd Koninkrijk			08-04-2010	R	08-05-2016		
Verenigde Arabische Emiraten			31-07-2009	R	08-05-2016		
Verenigde Staten van Amerika			31-07-2015	R	08-05-2016		
Vietnam			03-11-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Zuid-Korea			29-05-2014	R	08-05-2016		
Zweden			23-03-2012	R	08-05-2016		
Zwitserland			15-10-2008	R	08-05-2016		

\* O=Ondertekening zonder voorbehoud of vereiste van ratificatie, R=Bekrachtiging, aanvaarding, goedkeuring of kennisgeving, T=Toetreding, VG=Voortgezette gebondenheid, NB=Niet bekend

## Uitbreidingen

### Verenigd Koninkrijk

Uitgebreid tot	In werking	Buiten werking
Man	08-05-2016	

## Verklaringen, voorbehouden en bezwaren

### Azerbeidzjan, 31 maart 2016

1. The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that the provisions of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material shall not be applied by the Republic of Azerbaijan in respect of the Republic of Armenia.
2. The Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it is unable to guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material in its territories occupied by the Republic of Armenia (the Nagorno-Karabakh region of the Republic of Azerbaijan and its seven districts surrounding that region), until the liberation of those territories from the occupation and complete elimination of the consequences of that occupation (the schematic map of the occupied territories of the Republic of Azerbaijan is enclosed).
3. The Republic of Azerbaijan reserves the right to amend or revoke at any time the provisions of Paragraph 1 and Paragraph 2 of the present Declaration, and other Parties shall be notified in writing of any such amendments or revocation.

### België, 22 januari 2013

Referring to Article 2A of the protocol to amend the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Belgian Government declares that it interprets the fundamental principles of physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities contained in paragraph 3 of Article 2A as guidelines which the State Party must apply in implementing the obligations of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 2A. Consequently, the Belgian Government considers that the fundamental principles of physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities do not, in themselves, constitute legal obligations.

### Canada, 3 december 2013

The Government of Canada considers the application of Article 7(1)(k) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended by the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, to be limited to acts committed in furthering a conspiracy of two or more persons to commit a specific criminal offence contemplated in paragraphs 1 (a) to (g) of Article 7 of the amended Convention.

### Denemarken, 19 mei 2010

Until further notice the Amendment to the Convention shall not apply to Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

### EURATOM (Europese Gemeenschap voor Atoomenergie), 16 december 2015

Declaration by the European Atomic Energy Community according to the provisions of Articles 18(4) and 17(3) of the Convention:

The following States are presently members of the European Atomic Energy Community: the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Republic of Estonia, Ireland, the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the French Republic, the Republic of Croatia, the Italian Republic, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Malta, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, Romania, the Republic of Slovenia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Finland, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Community declares that Articles 8 to 13 and Article 14(2) and (3) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities do not apply to it.

Furthermore, pursuant to Article 17(3) of the Convention, the Community also declares that since only States may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice, the Community is only bound by the arbitration procedure referred to in Article 17(2).

Israël, 16 maart 2012

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

Nieuw-Zeeland, 18 maart 2016

The Government of New Zealand advises that, consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this acceptance shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory.

Pakistan, 24 maart 2016

Reservation:

Pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, as amended, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan reiterates that it does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention.

Declarations:

- (1) The Convention does not provide a basis for any action by a State or international organization, which i) is not specifically provided for in the provisions of the Convention, and ii) which impinges upon the sovereign rights and interests of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- (2) Nothing in paragraph 4 of Article 2 of the Convention shall be construed as encouraging or condoning the threat or use of force in international relations which shall, in all circumstances, be strictly governed by the principles of international law and the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;
- (3) Nothing in the Convention, and particularly the cooperation or the sharing of information pursuant to Article 5, shall be construed to further or achieve any political purpose;
- (4) The term "international humanitarian law" refers to those legal instruments to which the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is already a party to, and nothing in the Convention shall be interpreted as giving a different status to the armed entities and groups other than the armed forces of a State as currently understood and applied in international law and thereby creating new obligations for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;
- (5) The term "armed conflict", as employed in the Convention, does not include law enforcement or counter-terrorism operations; internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence through any means; and other acts of a similar nature;
- (6) It does not consider Article 11 of the Convention to be the legal basis for extradition, with respect of the offences set forth therein, and it shall conduct all extraditions under the Convention in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the basis of treaties on extradition the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has entered into, and upon the principle of reciprocity.

Singapore, 22 oktober 2014

- (1) Pursuant to Article 17, paragraph 3, of the amended 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 amended Convention.
- (2) The Republic of Singapore understands Article 10 of the amended 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.
- (3) The Republic of Singapore understands that the term "armed conflict" in Article 2, paragraph 4, subparagraph (b), of the amended Convention does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature.
- (4) The Republic of Singapore understands that under Article 2, paragraph 4, subparagraph (b), the amended Convention does not apply to:
  - (a) the military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties;
  - (b) civilians who direct or organise the official activities of military forces of a state; or

- (c) civilians acting in support of the official activities of the military forces of a state, if the civilians are under the formal command, control, and responsibility of those forces.

Turkije, 8 juli 2015

It is the understanding of the Republic of Turkey that the term international humanitarian law in paragraphs (a) and (b) of article 2(4) of Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, refers to the legal instruments to which Turkey is already party. The article should not be interpreted as giving a different status to the armed forces and groups other than the armed forces of a state as currently understood and applied in international law and thereby creating new obligations for Turkey.

Verenigde Staten van Amerika, 31 juli 2015

Consistent with Article 17(3) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the United States of America declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 17(2) of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Amendment.

Understandings:

- (1) The United States of America understands that the term "armed conflict" in Paragraph 5 of the Amendment (Article 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended) does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature.
- (2) The United States of America understands that the term "international humanitarian law" in Paragraph 5 of the Amendment (Article 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended) has the same substantive meaning as the law of war.
- (3) The United States of America understands that, pursuant to Paragraph 5 of the Amendment (Article 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended), the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, as amended, will not apply to: a) the military forces of a State, which are the armed forces of a State organized, trained, and equipped under its internal law for the primary purpose of national defense or security, in the exercise of their official duties; b) civilians who direct or organize the official activities of military forces of a State; or c) civilians acting in support of the official activities of the military forces of a State, if the civilians are under the formal command, control, and responsibility of those forces.

## G. INWERKINGTREDING

Zie *Trb.* 1991, 160 en *Trb.* 2006, 81.

### Verdrag

#### Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Land	Voorlopige toepassing	In werking	Terugwerkende kracht	Buiten werking
Nederland (in Europa)		06-10-1991		
Nederland (Bonaire)				
Nederland (Sint Eustatius)				
Nederland (Saba)				
Aruba		02-12-2005		
Curaçao				
Sint Maarten				

De wijziging van 8 juli 2005 van het Verdrag, met Bijlagen, is ingevolge artikel 20, tweede lid, van het Verdrag op 8 mei 2016 voor het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in werking getreden.

Wat betreft het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden, geldt de wijziging van 8 juli 2005 van het Verdrag, met Bijlagen, voor Nederland (het Europese deel).



## Wijziging van 8 juli 2005

### Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Land	Voorlopige toepassing	In werking	Terugwerkende kracht	Buiten werking
Nederland (in Europa)		08-05-2016		
Nederland (Bonaire)				
Nederland (Sint Eustatius)				
Nederland (Saba)				
Aruba				
Curaçao				
Sint Maarten				

### J. VERWIJZINGEN

Zie *Trb.* 1980, 166, *Trb.* 1991, 160, *Trb.* 1997, 31, *Trb.* 2006, 81 en *Trb.* 2012, 219.

### Overige verwijzingen

Titel : Handvest van de Verenigde Naties;  
San Francisco, 26 juni 1945  
Laatste *Trb.* : *Trb.* 2015, 143

Uitgegeven de *achttiende* mei 2016.

*De Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken,*

A.G. KOENDERS