

A — The Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

[Opened for signature 1 July 1968,
entered into force 5 March 1970]

The States concluding this Treaty, hereinafter referred to as the 'Parties to the Treaty',

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological by-products which may be derived by nuclear-weapon States from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all Parties to the Treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or non-nuclear-weapon States,

Convinced that, in furtherance of this principle, all Parties to the Treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in co-operation with other States to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race and to undertake effective measures in the direction of nuclear disarmament,

Urging the co-operation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

Recalling the determination expressed by the Parties to the 1963 Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water in its Preamble to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Recalling that, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, States must refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any State or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations and that the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security are to be promoted with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources,

Have agreed as follows:

Article I

Each nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

Article II

Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Article III

1. Each non-nuclear-weapon State Party to the Treaty undertakes to accept safeguards, as set forth in an agreement to be negotiated and concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Agency's safeguards system, for the exclusive purpose of verification of the fulfilment of its obligations assumed under this Treaty with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Procedures for the safeguards required by this Article shall be followed with respect to source or special fissionable material whether it is being produced, processed or used in any principal nuclear facility or is outside any such facility. The safeguards required by this Article shall be applied on all source or special fissionable material in all peaceful nuclear activities within the territory of such State, under its jurisdiction, or carried out under its control anywhere.

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide:

- (a) source or special fissionable material, or
- (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article.

3. The safeguards required by this Article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international co-operation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of the Treaty.

4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this Article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instruments of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.

2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also co-operate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organisations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures

to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty on a non-discriminatory basis and that the charge to such Parties for the explosive devices used will be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall be able to obtain such benefits, pursuant to a special international agreement or agreements, through an appropriate international body with adequate representation of non-nuclear-weapon States. Negotiations on this subject shall commence as soon as possible after the Treaty enters into force. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty so desiring may also obtain such benefits pursuant to bilateral agreements.

Article VI

Each of the Parties to the Treaty undertakes to pursue negotiations in good faith on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race at an early date and to nuclear disarmament, and on a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control.

Article VII

Nothing in this Treaty affects the right of any group of States to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories.

Article VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depository Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depository Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the provisions of the Treaty are being realised. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depository Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

Article IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.

3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositories of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.

4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.

6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depository Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

1. Each Party shall in exercising its national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardised the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardised its supreme interests.

2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties to the Treaty.

Article XI

This Treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the Depository Governments. Duly certified copies of this Treaty shall be transmitted by the Depository Governments to the Governments of the signatory and acceding States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Treaty.

DONE in triplicate, at the cities of London, Moscow and Washington, the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Parties to the NPT

[as at 4 February 2010]

Taiwan – Province of China, signed the Treaty on 1 July 1968 and ratified on 27 January 1970

Country	Signature	Ratification/ Accession/ Succession
Afghanistan	1 July 1968	4 Feb. 1970
Albania	—	12 Sept 1990
Algeria	—	12 Jan. 1995
Andorra	—	7 June 1996
Angola	—	14 Oct. 1996
Antigua and Barbuda	—	17 June 1985
Argentina	—	17 Feb. 1995
Armenia	—	15 July 1993
Australia	27 Feb. 1970	23 Jan. 1973
Austria	1 July 1968	27 June 1969
Azerbaijan	—	22 Sept. 1992
Bahamas	—	11 Aug. 1976
Bahrain	—	3 Nov. 1988
Bangladesh	—	31 Aug. 1979
Barbados	1 July 1968	21 Feb. 1980
Belarus	—	22 July 1993
Belgium	20 Aug. 1968	2 May 1975
Belize	—	9 Aug. 1985
Benin	1 July 1968	31 Oct. 1972
Bhutan	—	23 May 1985
Bolivia	1 July 1968	26 May 1970
Bosnia and Herzegovina	—	15 Aug. 1994
Botswana	1 July 1968	28 Apr. 1969
Brazil	—	18 Sept. 1998
Brunei Darussalam	—	26 Mar. 1985
Bulgaria	1 July 1968	5 Sept. 1969
Burkina Faso	25 Nov. 1968	3 Mar. 1970

Burundi	—	19 Mar. 1971	Mali	14 July 1969	10 Feb. 1970
Cambodia	—	2 June 1972	Malta	17 Apr. 1969	6 Feb. 1970
Cameroon	17 July 1968	8 Jan. 1969	Marshall Islands	—	30 Jan. 1995
Canada	23 July 1968	8 Jan. 1969	Mauritania	—	26 Oct. 1993
Cape Verde	—	24 Oct. 1979	Mauritius	1 July 1968	8 Apr. 1969
Central African Rep.	—	25 Oct. 1970	Mexico	26 July 1968	21 Jan. 1969
Chad	1 July 1968	10 Mar. 1971	Micronesia (Fed. States of)	—	14 Apr. 1995
Chile	—	25 May 1995	Monaco	—	13 Mar. 1995
China†	—	9 Mar. 1992	Mongolia	1 July 1968	14 May 1969
Colombia	1 July 1968	8 Apr. 1986	Montenegro	—	3 June 2006
Comoros	—	4 Oct. 1995	Morocco	1 July 1968	27 Nov. 1970
Congo	—	23 Oct. 1978	Mozambique	—	4 Sept. 1990
Costa Rica	1 July 1968	3 Mar. 1970	Myanmar	—	2 Dec. 1992
Côte d'Ivoire	1 July 1968	6 Mar. 1973	Namibia	—	2 Oct. 1992
Croatia	—	29 June 1992	Nauru	—	7 June 1982
Cuba	—	4 Nov. 2002	Nepal	1 July 1968	5 Jan. 1970
Cyprus	1 July 1968	10 Feb. 1970	Netherlands	20 Aug. 1968	2 May 1975
Czech Republic	—	1 Jan. 1993	New Zealand	1 July 1968	10 Sept. 1969
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**	—	12 Dec. 1985	Nicaragua	1 July 1968	6 Mar. 1973
Democratic Republic of Congo	22 July 1968	4 Aug. 1970	Niger	—	9 Oct. 1992
Denmark	1 July 1968	3 Jan. 1969	Nigeria	1 July 1968	27 Sept. 1968
Djibouti	—	16 Oct. 1996	Norway	1 July 1968	5 Feb. 1969
Dominica	—	10 Aug. 1984	Oman	—	23 Jan. 1997
Dominican Republic	1 July 1968	24 July 1971	Palau	—	14 Apr. 1995
Ecuador	9 July 1968	7 Mar. 1969	Panama	1 July 1968	13 Jan. 1977
Egypt	1 July 1968	26 Feb. 1981	Papua New Guinea	—	13 Jan. 1982
El Salvador	1 July 1968	11 July 1972	Paraguay	1 July 1968	4 Feb. 1970
Equatorial Guinea	—	1 Nov. 1984	Peru	1 July 1968	3 Mar. 1970
Eritrea	—	16 Mar. 1995	Philippines	1 July 1968	5 Oct. 1972
Estonia	—	31 Jan. 1992	Poland	1 July 1968	12 June 1969
Ethiopia	5 Sept. 1968	5 Feb. 1970	Portugal	—	15 Dec. 1977
Fiji	—	14 July 1972	Qatar	—	3 Apr. 1989
Finland	1 July 1968	5 Feb. 1969	Republic of Korea	1 July 1968	23 Apr. 1975
France†	—	2 Aug. 1992	Republic of Moldova	—	11 Oct. 1994
Gabon	—	19 Feb. 1974	Romania	1 July 1968	4 Feb. 1970
Gambia	4 Sept. 1968	12 May 1975	Russian Federation*†	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1970
Georgia	—	7 Mar. 1994	Rwanda	—	20 May 1975
Germany	28 Nov. 1969	2 May 1975	Saint Kitts and Nevis	—	22 Mar. 1993
Ghana	1 July 1968	4 May 1970	Saint Lucia	—	28 Dec. 1979
Greece	1 July 1968	11 Mar. 1970	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	—	6 Nov. 1984
Grenada	—	2 Sept. 1975	Samoa	—	17 Mar. 1975
Guatemala	26 Jul 1968	22 Sep 1970	San Marino	1 Jul 1968	10 Aug 1970
Guinea	—	29 Apr. 1985	Sao Tome and Principe	—	20 July 1983
Guinea-Bissau	—	20 Aug. 1976	Saudi Arabia	—	3 Oct. 1988
Guyana	—	19 Oct. 1993	Senegal	1 July 1968	17 Dec. 1970
Haiti	1 July 1968	2 June 1970	Serbia	10 July 1968	5 March 1970
Holy See	—	25 Feb. 1971	Seychelles	—	12 Mar. 1985
Honduras	1 July 1968	16 May 1973	Sierra Leone	—	26 Feb. 1975
Hungary	1 July 1968	27 May 1969	Singapore	5 Feb. 1970	10 Mar. 1976
Iceland	1 July 1968	18 July 1969	Slovakia	—	1 Jan. 1993
Indonesia	2 Mar. 1970	12 July 1979	Slovenia	—	20 Aug. 1992
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 July 1968	2 Feb. 1970	Solomon Islands	—	17 June 1981
Iraq	1 July 1968	29 Oct. 1969	Somalia	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1970
Ireland	1 July 1968	1 July 1968	South Africa	—	10 July 1991
Italy	28 Jan. 1969	2 May 1975	Spain	—	5 Nov. 1987
Jamaica	14 Apr. 1969	5 Mar. 1970	Sri Lanka	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1979
Japan	3 Feb. 1970	8 June 1976	Sudan	24 Dec. 1968	31 Oct. 1973
Jordan	10 July 1968	11 Feb. 1970	Suriname	—	30 June 1976
Kazakhstan	—	14 Feb. 1994	Swaziland	24 June 1969	11 Dec. 1969
Kenya	1 July 1968	11 June 1970	Sweden	19 Aug. 1968	9 Jan. 1970
Kiribati	—	18 Apr. 1985	Switzerland	27 Nov. 1969	9 Mar. 1977
Kuwait	15 Aug. 1968	17 Nov. 1989	Syrian Arab Republic	1 July 1968	24 Sept. 1968
Kyrgyzstan	—	5 July 1994	Tajikistan	—	17 Jan. 1995
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 July 1968	20 Feb. 1970	Thailand	—	7 Dec. 1977
Latvia	—	31 Jan. 1992	The former Yugoslav. Republic of Macedonia	—	30 Mar. 1995
Lebanon	1 July 1968	15 July 1970	Timor Leste	—	5 May 2003
Lesotho	9 July 1968	20 May 1970	Togo	1 July 1968	26 Feb. 1970
Liberia	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1970	Tonga	—	7 July 1971
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	18 July 1968	26 May 1975	Trinidad and Tobago	20 Aug. 1968	30 Oct. 1986
Liechtenstein	—	20 Apr. 1978	Tunisia	1 July 1968	26 Feb. 1970
Lithuania	—	23 Sept. 1991	Turkey	28 Jan. 1969	17 Apr. 1980
Luxembourg	14 Aug. 1968	2 May 1975	Turkmenistan	—	29 Sept. 1994
Madagascar	22 Aug. 1968	8 Oct. 1970	Tuvalu	—	19 Jan. 1979
Malawi	—	18 Feb. 1986	Uganda	—	20 Oct. 1982
Malaysia	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1970	Ukraine	—	5 Dec. 1994
Maldives	11 Sept. 1968	7 Apr. 1970	United Arab Emirates	—	26 Sept. 1995
			United Kingdom*†	1 July 1968	27 Nov. 1968

United Republic of Tanzania	—	31 May 1991
United States of America*†	1 July 1968	5 Mar. 1970
Uruguay	1 July 1968	31 Aug. 1970
Uzbekistan	—	7 May 1992
Vanuatu	—	24 Aug. 1995
Venezuela	1 July 1968	25 Sept. 1975
Viet Nam	—	14 June 1982

Yemen	23 Sept. 1968	14 May 1986
Zambia	—	15 May 1991
Zimbabwe	—	26 Sept. 1991

* Depository State † Nuclear-Weapon State

** On 10 January 2003, the DPRK announced its withdrawal from the NPT. On 9 October 2006 and 25 May 2009, the DPRK conducted tests of nuclear explosive devices.