

Bilateral & Multilateral Agreements

For readers who are less familiar with certain terms that are frequently used in public international law, the following definitions may be helpful.

- **Accession** is the act whereby a state that has not signed a treaty expresses its consent to become a party to that treaty by depositing an instrument of accession. It has the same legal effect as ratification, acceptance or approval (*UN Treaty Handbook; Articles 2(1)(b), 15 Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Adoption** of the text of a treaty takes place by the consent of all the states participating in its drawing up. The adoption of a treaty at an international conference takes place by the vote of two thirds of the states present and voting, unless by the same majority they shall decide to apply a different rule (*Article 9 Vienna Convention of the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Contracting state** means a state which has consented to be bound by the treaty, whether or not the treaty has entered into force (*Article 2(1)(f) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Convention** is generally used for formal multilateral treaties with a broad number of parties; usually instruments negotiated under the auspices of international organisations are entitled conventions (*UN Treaty Handbook*).
- **Entry into force** is the moment when a treaty becomes legally binding on the parties to the treaty, determined by the provisions of the treaty, e.g. a date specified in the treaty or a date on which a specified number of ratifications, approvals, acceptances or accessions have been deposited (*UN Treaty Handbook, Article 24 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Party (commonly referred to as contracting party)** means a state which has consented to be bound by the treaty and for which the treaty is in force (*Article 2(1)(g) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*).

- **Protocol** has the same legal characteristics as a treaty; it generally amends, supplements or clarifies a treaty or convention and is open to participation by the parties to the parent agreement. While it is linked to the parent agreement, it can focus on a specific aspect of that agreement in greater detail (*UN Treaty Handbook*).
- **Ratification, acceptance or approval** at the international level indicates to the international community a state's commitment to undertake the obligations under a treaty. In the case of bilateral treaties, ratification is usually accomplished by exchanging the requisite instruments, while in the case of multilateral treaties the usual procedure is for the depositary to collect the ratification instruments of all states (*UN Treaty Handbook; Articles 2(1)(b), 14(1) and 16 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Signature** is a means of authentication and expresses the willingness of the signatory state to continue the treaty-making process. The signature qualifies the signatory state to proceed to ratification, acceptance or approval. It also creates an obligation to refrain, in good faith, from acts that would defeat the object and the purpose of the treaty (*Articles 10, 12, 18 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*).
- **Treaty** means an international agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law and signifying that the parties intend to create rights and obligations enforceable under international law.

A **bilateral treaty** is an international agreement concluded between two parties, each possessing treaty-making capacity.

A **multilateral treaty** is an international agreement concluded between three or more parties, each possessing treaty-making capacity.

(*UN Treaty Handbook, Article 2(1)(a) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969*)

Bilateral Agreements

Editor's note

Some 5 years ago, the NLB editorial team changed its policy with respect to reporting on bilateral agreements on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The change was due to the fact that the NEA only receives information on a small proportion of the many bilateral agreements that are concluded each year and our reporting on such developments could not be complete or balanced. It was decided that future reporting of bilateral agreements would be limited to those deemed to be of particular interest to NLB readers from a legal perspective, notwithstanding that other such instruments might contain policy statements that would attract the attention of a wider audience.

The United States – India nuclear co-operation agreement is probably the most significant bilateral agreement to have been concluded in the field of nuclear energy in recent years and it is addressed in detail in the Topical Section of this Bulletin.

The following is a selective list of bilateral agreements which have been concluded during the course of 2008, brought to our attention largely on the basis of the news media and which we believe to be of particular interest to our readers.¹

Co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy

- Algeria and Argentina: Agreement on co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Algeria and China: Accord on the development of peaceful nuclear power.
- Bahrain and the United States: Memorandum of Understanding on nuclear energy co-operation to ensure the stability and diversity of Bahrain's energy supplies.
- Croatia and the United States: Co-operative Arrangement.
- China and Jordan: Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, particularly covering mining, uranium enrichment, training and research, the construction of a research reactor and consultations on nuclear power plant construction.
- France and India: Agreement on civil nuclear co-operation.
- France and Libya: Agreement on, inter alia, the generation of electricity, water desalination, exploration of uranium, investment and training in nuclear energy.
- France and the Slovak Republic: Joint Political Declaration on strategic partnership and a co-operation agreement on civilian nuclear energy.
- Japan and Kazakhstan: Agreement for bilateral co-operation, including nuclear energy activities.
- Jordan and the United States: Memorandum of Understanding on the peaceful use of nuclear energy and to work together to develop requirements for appropriate power reactors, fuel service arrangements, civilian training, nuclear safety, energy technology and other related areas.
- Jordan and the United Kingdom: Memorandum of Understanding to facilitate co-operation in nuclear energy, including desalination of water.
- Russian Federation and the United States: Agreement on nuclear co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.²

1. World Nuclear News, NucNet News in Brief.

2. U.S. President cancelled submission of the agreement to the U.S. Congress on 8 September 2008.

- United States and Turkey: Agreement for co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- United Arab Emirates and the United States: Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom: Memorandum of Understanding on co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.
- Russian Federation and Venezuela: Agreement for co-operation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.
- Republic of Korea and Jordan: Agreement for co-operation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Co-operation in the field of uranium mining and production

- Japan and Kazakhstan: Agreement to increase co-operation in uranium mining and nuclear energy.
- Russian Federation and Armenia: Agreement setting up a joint venture to prospect for and mine uranium and other minerals in Armenia.
- Russian Federation and Mongolia: Agreement to co-operate in the production of Mongolian uranium.

Co-operation with respect to a nuclear facility or nuclear equipment

- China and the Russian Federation: Agreement on technical assistance for the construction of phase four of the gaseous uranium enrichment plant in China and supplies of Russian enriched uranium to China.
- Egypt and the Russian Federation: Agreement for co-operation allowing Russia to participate in a tender to build Egypt's first nuclear power plant.
- France and the United Kingdom: Agreement to establish a "joint project approach" for regulation of the European Pressurised Water Reactor (EPR).
- Jordan and China: An agreement for the purchase of a sub-critical assembly.
- Vietnam and Japan: Agreement to co-operate on preparatory work for the construction of Vietnam's first nuclear power plant.
- India and Russian Federation: Agreement on civil nuclear co-operation in the construction of additional units at Kudankulam as well as in the construction of Russian-designed nuclear plants at new sites in India.

Co-operation for training

Accords on training, research and human resources:

- Algeria and China,
- Algeria and France,
- Algeria and the Russian Federation, and
- Algeria and the United States.

Nuclear co-operation agreements for training of engineers and exchange of nuclear expertise:

- France and Libya,
- France and Morocco, and
- France and Tunisia.

Co-operation for research and development/exchange of scientific and technical information

International arrangements allowing for the exchange of unclassified technical and regulatory information relating to safety, safeguards, physical protection, transportation safety, radiation protection, waste management and environmental impact of nuclear facilities, materials and activities:

- United States and Australia,
- United States and France,
- United States and Greece, and
- United States and Indonesia.

Agreement to enhance research into nuclear fusion and to co-operate on training, publications, organisation of scientific conferences, plasma physics and modelling and fusion safety and security:

- International Atomic Energy Agency and ITER.

Multilateral Agreements

I. Status of conventions in the field of nuclear energy as of November 2008

Non-proliferation and nuclear security

Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

The treaty was adopted on 12 June 1968 and entered into force on 5 March 1970. There are **191 parties** to this convention:

Afghanistan	Dominica	Liberia	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Albania	Dominican Republic	Libya	Samoa
Algeria	Ecuador	Liechtenstein	San Marino
Andorra	Egypt	Lithuania	Sao Tome and Principe
Angola	El Salvador	Luxembourg	Saudi Arabia
Antigua and Barbuda	Equatorial Guinea	Macedonia	Senegal
Argentina	Eritrea	Madagascar	Serbia
Armenia	Estonia	Malawi	Seychelles
Australia	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Sierra Leone
Austria	Fiji	Maldives	Singapore
Azerbaijan	Finland	Mali	Slovak Republic
Bahamas	France	Malta	Slovenia
Bahrain	Gabon	Marshall Islands	Solomon Islands
Bangladesh	Gambia	Mauritania	Somalia
Barbados	Georgia	Mauritius	South Africa
Belarus	Germany	Mexico	Spain
Belgium	Ghana	Micronesia	Sri Lanka
Belize	Greece	Moldova	Sudan
Benin	Grenada	Monaco	Suriname
Bhutan	Guatemala	Mongolia	Swaziland
Bolivia	Guinea	Montenegro	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Guinea-Bissau	Morocco	Switzerland
Botswana	Guyana	Mozambique	Syria
Brazil	Haiti	Myanmar	Tajikistan
Brunei Darussalam	Holy See	Namibia	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Honduras	Nauru	Thailand
Burkina Faso	Hungary	Nepal	Timor-Leste
Burundi	Iceland	Netherlands	Togo
Cambodia	Indonesia	New Zealand	Tonga
Cameroon	Iran	Nicaragua	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Iraq	Niger	Tunisia
Cape Verde	Ireland	Nigeria	Turkey
Central African Republic	Italy	Norway	Turkmenistan
Chad	Jamaica	Oman	Tuvalu
Chile	Japan	Palau	Uganda
China	Jordan	Panama	Ukraine
Colombia	Kazakhstan	Papua New Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Comoros	Kenya	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Congo	Kiribati	Peru	United States of
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Democratic People's Republic of Korea*	Philippines	America
Costa Rica	Korea, Republic of	Poland	Uruguay
Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Portugal	Uzbekistan
Croatia	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	Vanuatu
Cuba	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Romania	Venezuela
Cyprus	Latvia	Russian Federation	Vietnam
Czech Republic	Lebanon	Rwanda	Yemen
Denmark	Lesotho	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Zambia
Djibouti		Saint Lucia	Zimbabwe

* According to www.disarmament2.un.org/TreatyStatus.nsf.

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 70, three countries have become parties to this treaty, namely: Cuba, Timor-Leste and Montenegro.

The text of the Convention is available at: www.un.org/events/npt2005/npttreaty.html.

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

The convention was adopted on 3 March 1980 and entered into force on 8 February 1987. There are **137 parties** to this convention:

Afghanistan	Denmark	Libya	Romania*
Albania	Djibouti	Liechtenstein	Russian Federation*
Algeria	Dominica	Lithuania*	Rwanda
Andorra	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Antigua and Barbuda	El Salvador	Macedonia	Senegal
Argentina*	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Serbia
Armenia*	Estonia	Mali	Seychelles
Australia	Fiji	Malta	Slovak Republic*
Austria	Finland*	Marshall Islands	Slovenia*
Azerbaijan	France*	Mauritania	South Africa*
Bahamas	Gabon	Mexico*	Spain*
Bangladesh	Georgia	Moldova	Sudan
Belarus	Germany*	Monaco	Swaziland
Belgium*	Ghana	Mongolia	Sweden*
Bolivia	Greece	Montenegro	Switzerland*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Grenada	Morocco	Tajikistan
Botswana	Guatemala	Mozambique	Tanzania
Brazil*	Guinea	Namibia	Togo
Bulgaria*	Guyana	Nauru	Tonga
Burkina Faso	Honduras	Netherlands*	Trinidad and Tobago
Cambodia	Hungary*	New Zealand	Tunisia
Cameroon	Iceland	Nicaragua	Turkey
Canada*	India*	Niger	Turkmenistan
Cape Verde	Indonesia	Nigeria	Uganda
Central African Republic	Ireland	Norway	Ukraine*
Chile	Israel	Oman	United Arab Emirates
China*	Italy	Pakistan*	United Kingdom*
Colombia	Jamaica	Palau	United States of America*
Comoros	Japan*	Panama	Uruguay
Costa Rica	Kazakhstan	Paraguay	Uzbekistan
Croatia	Kenya	Peru	Yemen
Cuba	Korea, Republic of*	Philippines	EURATOM.
Cyprus	Kuwait	Poland	
Czech Republic*	Latvia	Portugal	
Democratic Republic of Congo	Lebanon	Qatar	

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 76, eighteen states have become parties to this convention: Andorra, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Comoros, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Mauritania, Montenegro, Nigeria, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo and Yemen.

The text of the Convention is reproduced in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 23 and is also available at: www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Others/inf274r1.shtml.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

The amendment was adopted on 8 July 2005 and has not yet entered into force. There are **19 contracting states** to this convention:

Algeria Australia Austria Bulgaria* Croatia	Fiji Gabon India* Kenya Libya	Mauritania Nigeria Poland Romania* Russian Federation*	Seychelles Spain* Switzerland* Turkmenistan
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The text of this amendment is available at: <http://ola.iaea.org/OLA/treaties/FullText.pdf>.

International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

The convention was adopted on 13 April 2005 and entered into force on 7 July 2007. There are **47 parties** to this convention.

Austria Bangladesh Belarus Burundi Central African Republic Comoros Croatia Cyprus Czech Republic Denmark Dominican Republic El Salvador	Fiji Gabon Germany Guinea-Bissau Hungary India Japan Kazakhstan Kenya Kiribati Kyrgyzstan Latvia	Lebanon Lithuania Luxembourg Macedonia Mauritania Mexico Moldova Mongolia Niger Panama Romania Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia Serbia Slovak Republic South Africa Spain Sri Lanka Switzerland Turkmenistan Ukraine United Arab Emirates Uzbekistan
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The text of the convention is available at:
http://untreaty.un.org/English/Terrorism/English_18_15.pdf.

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

The treaty was adopted on 10 September 1996 as has not yet entered into force. There are **148 contracting states** to this convention.

Of the 44 “Annex 2” states whose ratification is necessary for the treaty to enter into force, the following have not yet ratified: *China, Egypt, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Pakistan and United States of America.*

Afghanistan	Czech Republic	Lesotho	Romania
Albania	Denmark	Libya	Russian Federation
Algeria	Djibouti	Liechtenstein	Rwanda
Andorra	Dominican Republic	Lithuania	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Antigua and Barbuda	Ecuador	Luxembourg	Saint Lucia
Argentina	El Salvador	Macedonia	Samoa
Armenia	Eritrea	Madagascar	San Marino
Australia	Estonia	Malawi	Senegal
Austria	Ethiopia	Malaysia	Serbia
Azerbaijan	Fiji	Maldives	Seychelles
Bahamas	Finland	Mali	Sierra Leone
Bahrain	France	Malta	Singapore
Bangladesh	Gabon	Mauritania	Slovak Republic
Barbados	Georgia	Mexico	Slovenia
Belarus	Germany	Micronesia	South Africa
Belgium	Greece	Moldova	Spain
Belize	Grenada	Monaco	Sudan
Benin	Guyana	Mongolia	Suriname
Bolivia	Haiti	Montenegro	Sweden
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Holy See	Morocco	Switzerland
Botswana	Honduras	Mozambique	Tajikistan
Brazil	Hungary	Namibia	Tanzania
Bulgaria	Iceland	Nauru	Togo
Burkina Faso	Ireland	Netherlands	Tunisia
Burundi	Italy	New Zealand	Turkey
Cambodia	Jamaica	Nicaragua	Turkmenistan
Cameroon	Japan	Niger	Uganda
Canada	Jordan	Nigeria	Ukraine
Cape Verde	Kazakhstan	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Kenya	Oman	United Kingdom
Colombia	Kiribati	Palau	Uruguay
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Korea, Republic of	Panama	Uzbekistan
Cook Islands	Kuwait	Paraguay	Vanuatu
Costa Rica	Kyrgyzstan	Peru	Venezuela
Côte d’Ivoire	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	Philippines	Vietnam
Croatia	Latvia	Poland	Zambia
Cyprus	Lebanon	Portugal	
		Qatar	

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 76, twenty-three countries have become parties to this convention: Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Haiti, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Moldova, Montenegro, Mozambique, Palau, Suriname, Vietnam and Zambia.

The text of the convention is reproduced in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 58 and is also available at: www.ctbto.org/fileadmin/content/treaty/treatytext.tt.html.

Nuclear safety and emergency response

Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

The convention was adopted on 26 September 1986 and entered into force on 26 February 1987. There are **101 parties** to this convention:

Albania	Finland*	Mali	Slovak Republic*
Algeria	France*	Mauritius	Slovenia*
Argentina*	Gabon	Mexico*	South Africa*
Armenia*	Germany*	Moldova	Spain*
Australia	Greece	Monaco	Sri Lanka
Austria	Guatemala	Mongolia	Sweden*
Bangladesh	Hungary*	Montenegro	Switzerland*
Belarus	Iceland	Morocco	Tanzania
Belgium*	India*	Netherlands*	Thailand
Bolivia	Indonesia	New Zealand	Tunisia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Iran	Nicaragua	Turkey
Brazil*	Iraq	Nigeria	Ukraine*
Bulgaria*	Ireland	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Cameroon	Israel	Pakistan*	United Kingdom*
Canada*	Italy	Panama	United States of America*
Chile	Japan*	Peru	Uruguay
China*	Jordan	Philippines	Vietnam
Colombia	Korea, Republic of*	Poland	EURATOM
Costa Rica	Kuwait	Portugal	Food and Agriculture
Croatia	Latvia	Qatar	Organization
Cuba	Lebanon	Romania*	World Health Organization
Cyprus	Libya	Russian Federation*	World Meteorological
Czech Republic*	Liechtenstein	Saint Vincent and the	Organization.
Denmark	Lithuania*	Grenadines	
Egypt	Luxembourg	Saudi Arabia	
El Salvador	Macedonia	Serbia	
Estonia	Malaysia	Singapore	

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 76, five countries and one international organisation have become parties to this convention, namely: Cameroon, Denmark, Gabon, Iceland, Montenegro, Qatar and EURATOM.

The text of the convention is reproduced in the Supplement to the *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 38 and is also available at:

www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Others/infcirc336.shtml.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident

The convention was adopted on 26 September 1986 and entered into force on 27 October 1986. There are **102 parties** to this convention:

Albania	El Salvador	Malaysia	Serbia
Algeria	Estonia	Mali	Singapore
Angola	Finland*	Mauritius	Slovak Republic*
Argentina*	France*	Mexico*	Slovenia*
Armenia*	Gabon	Moldova	South Africa*
Australia	Germany*	Monaco	Spain*
Austria	Greece	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Montenegro	Sweden*
Belarus	Hungary*	Morocco	Switzerland*
Belgium*	Iceland	Myanmar	Tanzania
Bolivia	India*	Netherlands*	Thailand
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indonesia	New Zealand	Tunisia
Brazil*	Iran	Nicaragua	Turkey
Bulgaria*	Iraq	Nigeria	Ukraine*
Cameroon	Ireland	Norway	United Arab Emirates
Canada*	Israel	Pakistan*	United Kingdom*
Chile	Italy	Panama	United States of America*
China*	Japan*	Peru	Uruguay
Colombia	Jordan	Philippines	Vietnam
Costa Rica	Korea, Republic of*	Poland	EURATOM
Croatia	Kuwait	Portugal	Food and Agriculture Organization
Cuba	Latvia	Qatar	World Health Organization
Cyprus	Lebanon	Romania*	World Meteorological Organization.
Czech Republic*	Liechtenstein	Russian Federation*	
Denmark	Lithuania*	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	
Egypt	Luxembourg	Saudi Arabia	
	Macedonia		

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 76, thirteen countries and an international organisation have become parties to this convention, namely: Albania, Algeria, Angola, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Gabon, Kuwait, Mali, Montenegro, United Republic of Tanzania and EURATOM.

The text of the convention is reproduced in the Supplement to *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 38 and is also available at: www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Others/infcirc335.shtml.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

Convention on Nuclear Safety

The convention was adopted on 17 June 1994 and entered into force on 24 October 1996. There are **62 parties** to this convention:

Argentina*	Estonia	Lithuania*	Singapore
Armenia*	Finland*	Luxembourg	Slovak Republic*
Australia	France*	Macedonia	Slovenia*
Austria	Germany*	Mali	South Africa*
Bangladesh	Greece	Malta	Spain*
Belarus	Hungary*	Mexico*	Sri Lanka
Belgium*	Iceland	Moldova	Sweden*
Brazil*	India*	Netherlands*	Switzerland*
Bulgaria*	Indonesia	Nigeria	Turkey
Canada*	Ireland	Norway	Ukraine*
Chile	Italy	Pakistan*	United Kingdom*
China*	Japan*	Peru	United States of America*
Croatia	Korea, Republic of*	Poland	Uruguay
Cyprus	Kuwait	Portugal	EURATOM.
Czech Republic*	Latvia	Romania*	
Denmark	Lebanon	Russian Federation*	

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 65, eight countries have become parties to this convention, namely: Estonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Iceland, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malta, Nigeria and Uruguay. The text of the convention is reproduced in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 53 and is available at:

www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infocircs/Others/inf449.shtml.

Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

The convention was adopted on 5 September 1997 and entered into force on 18 June 2001. There are **46 parties** to this convention:

Argentina*	Estonia	Latvia	South Africa*
Australia	Finland*	Lithuania*	Spain*
Austria	France*	Luxembourg	Sweden*
Belarus	Germany*	Morocco	Switzerland*
Belgium*	Greece	Netherlands*	Tajikistan
Brazil*	Hungary*	Nigeria	Ukraine*
Bulgaria*	Iceland	Norway	United Kingdom*
Canada*	Ireland	Poland	United States of America*
China*	Italy	Romania*	Uruguay
Croatia	Japan*	Russian Federation*	EURATOM.
Czech Republic*	Korea, Republic of *	Slovak Republic*	
Denmark	Kyrgyzstan	Slovenia*	

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 76, eleven countries have become parties to this convention, namely: Brazil, People’s Republic of China,* Estonia, Iceland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Russian Federation,* South Africa,* Tajikistan and Uruguay.

The text of the convention is available at:
www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infocircs/1997/infocirc546.pdf.

Liability and compensation for nuclear damage

Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability

The convention was adopted on 29 July 1960 and entered into force on 1 April 1968, along with its 1964 additional protocol. The 1982 Protocol entered into force on 7 October 1988. The 2004 Protocol has not yet entered into force.

There are **15 parties** to this convention and its 1964 and 1982 additional protocols:

Belgium*	Germany*	Norway	Sweden*
Denmark	Greece	Portugal	Turkey
Finland*	Italy	Slovenia*	United Kingdom*
France*	Netherlands*	Spain*	

The text of the convention is available at: www.nea.fr/html/law/nlparis_conv.html.

Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy

The convention was adopted on 31 January 1963 and entered into force on 4 December 1974, along with its 1964 additional protocol. The 1982 Protocol entered into force on 1 January 1988. The 2004 Protocol has not yet entered into force. There are **12 parties** to this convention:

Belgium*	France*	Netherlands*	Spain*
Denmark	Germany*	Norway	Sweden*
Finland*	Italy	Slovenia*	United Kingdom*

The text of the convention is available at: www.nea.fr/html/law/nlbrussels.html.

Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability

The protocol was adopted on 12 February 2004 as has not yet entered into force. There are **16 signatories** to this convention, namely: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom. No signatory has yet ratified the Protocol.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

The text of the protocol is reproduced in the Supplement to *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 75 and is also available at: http://home.nea.fr/html/law/paris_convention.pdf.

Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention

The protocol was adopted on 12 February 2004 and has not yet entered into force. There are **13 signatories** to this convention: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom. Only Spain has ratified the Protocol.

The text of the protocol was reproduced in the Supplement to *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 75 and is also available at: http://home.nea.fr/html/law/brussels_supplementary_convention.pdf.

Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

The convention was adopted on 21 May 1963 and entered into force on 12 November 1977. There are **35 parties** to this convention:

Argentina*	Croatia	Macedonia	Romania*
Armenia*	Cuba	Mexico*	Russian Federation*
Belarus	Czech Republic*	Moldova	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Bolivia	Egypt	Montenegro	Serbia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Estonia	Niger	Slovak Republic*
Brazil*	Hungary*	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Bulgaria*	Latvia	Peru	Ukraine*
Cameroon	Lebanon	Philippines	Uruguay
Chile	Lithuania*	Poland	

The text of the convention is available at: www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/1996/inf500.shtml.

Protocol to Amend the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

The convention was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force on 4 October 2003. There are **5 parties** to this convention, namely: Argentina,* Belarus, Latvia, Morocco and Romania.*

The text of the convention is available at: www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/1998/infcirc566.shtml.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention

The convention was adopted on 21 September 1988 and entered into force on 27 April 1992. There are **25 parties** to this convention (“PC” or “VC” indicates that the state is party to the Paris Convention or Vienna Convention):

Bulgaria* (VC)	Estonia (VC)	Lithuania* (VC)	Slovak Republic* (VC)
Cameroon (VC)	Finland* (PC)	Netherlands* (PC)	Slovenia* (PC)
Chile (VC)	Germany* (PC)	Norway (PC)	Sweden* (PC)
Croatia (VC)	Greece (PC)	Poland (VC)	Turkey (PC)
Czech Republic* (VC)	Hungary* (VC)	Romania* (VC)	Ukraine* (VC)
Denmark (PC)	Italy (PC)	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (VC)	
Egypt (VC)	Latvia (VC)		

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 65, Turkey has become party to this convention.

The text of the convention is reproduced in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 42 and is also available at: www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/Others/inf402.shtml.

Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage

The convention was adopted on 12 September 1997 as has not yet entered into force. Four countries have ratified this convention, namely: Argentina, Morocco, Romania and the United States of America.

Since the last status report in *Nuclear Law Bulletin* No. 67, the United States has become a contracting state to this convention.

The text of the Convention is available at:
www.iaea.org/Publications/Documents/Infcircs/1998/infcirc567.pdf.

* Country with at least one operating nuclear power plant.

II. Status of conventions in the field of environmental protection/assessment which affect nuclear energy use as of November 2008

Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention)

The convention was adopted on 25 June 1998 and entered into force on 30 October 2001. There are **42 parties** to this convention:

Albania	Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Romania
Armenia	Denmark	Latvia	Slovak Republic
Austria	Estonia	Lithuania	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	Finland	Luxembourg	Spain
Belarus	France	Macedonia	Sweden
Belgium	Georgia	Malta	Tajikistan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Moldova	Turkmenistan
Bulgaria	Greece	Netherlands	Ukraine
Croatia	Hungary	Norway	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Italy	Poland	European Community.
	Kazakhstan	Portugal	

The text of the convention is available at: www.unece.org/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf.

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention)

The convention was adopted on 25 February 1991 and entered into force on 10 September 1997. There are **42 parties** to this convention:

Albania	Denmark	Latvia	Serbia
Armenia	Estonia	Liechtenstein	Slovak Republic
Austria	Finland	Lithuania	Slovenia
Azerbaijan	France	Luxembourg	Spain
Belarus	Germany	Macedonia	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Moldova	Switzerland
Bulgaria	Hungary	Netherlands	Ukraine
Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Croatia	Italy	Poland	European Community
Cyprus	Kazakhstan	Portugal	
Czech Republic	Kyrgyzstan	Romania	

The text of the convention is available at:
www.unece.org/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/conventiontextenglish.pdf.

Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment (Kiev Protocol)

The protocol was adopted on 21 May 2003 and has not yet entered into force. **Ten countries** have ratified this convention, namely: Albania, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Luxembourg, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden and the European Community.

The text of the convention is available at:
www.unece.org/env/eia/documents/legaltexts/protocolenglish.pdf.

Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)

The convention was adopted on 22 September 1992 and entered into force on 25 March 1998. There are **16 parties** to this convention:

Belgium Denmark Finland France	Germany Iceland Ireland Luxembourg	Netherlands Norway Portugal Spain	Sweden Switzerland United Kingdom European Community
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The text of the convention is available at: www.ospar.org.

III. OECD member country's participation in the nuclear energy treaties/conventions and in the environmental protection/assessment conventions referred to above as of November 2008

The following illustrates the convention/treaty status of each OECD member country as of November 2008.

Australia

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

Austria

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Belgium

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

* Not yet in force.

- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

Canada

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Czech Republic

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment*

Denmark

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

* Not yet in force.

- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

Finland

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment*
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

France

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

* Not yet in force.

- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

Germany

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment*
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

Greece

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident

* Not yet in force.

- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Hungary

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Iceland

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

Ireland

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

* Not yet in force.

- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context
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Italy

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
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- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
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- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

Japan

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

Korea (Republic of)

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency

* Not yet in force.

- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management

Luxembourg

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
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Mexico

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

Netherlands

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Brussels Supplementary Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy

* Not yet in force.

- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
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New Zealand

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident

Norway

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
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- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
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Poland

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*

* Not yet in force.

- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage
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Portugal

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Slovak Republic

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- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment*

* Not yet in force.

Spain

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Sweden

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
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- Protocol on Strategic Environmental Assessment*
- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

* Not yet in force.

Switzerland

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material*
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Turkey

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability
- Protocol to Amend the Paris Convention on Nuclear Third Party Liability*
- Joint Protocol relating to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention

United Kingdom

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
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- Protocol to Amend the Brussels Convention Supplementary to the Paris Convention*
- Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context

* Not yet in force.

- Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic

United States of America

- Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
- Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency
- Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident
- Convention on Nuclear Safety
- Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management
- Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage*

* Not yet in force.