

Declarations/reservations and objections thereto

Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of**ratified 15 Jan 2004**

Upon signature:

"Article 12 [...] Algeria's signature will be accompanied by the words 'subject to ratification'.

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

(Original: French)

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

"Article 11 [...] The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that the submission of any dispute to arbitration or its referral to the International Court of Justice requires the agreement of all parties to the dispute.

(Original: French)

(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

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

Upon accession:

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

(Original: Spanish)

Australia**ratified 22 Sep 1987**

Upon signature:

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

Bahrain, Kingdom of**acceded 05 May 2011**

Upon accession:

"The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 11, Paragraph 2 of the Convention."

(Original: Arabic with official English translation)

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

Upon signature

"The Byelorussian SSR [...] declares that it accepts provisionally the obligations under the conventions in question from the time of their signature and until their ratification. [...]"

(Original: Russian)

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

(Original: Russian)

Bolivia, Plurinational State of**acceded 22 Aug 2003**

Upon accession:

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

(Original: Spanish)

Bulgaria, Republic of**ratified 24 Feb 1988**

Upon ratification, but withdrawn on 11 May 1994:

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

(Original: Russian, with official English translation)

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

Upon signature:

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

(Original: Chinese, with an official English translation)

Upon signature, as confirmed upon ratification:

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

(Original: Chinese, with official English translation).

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

Upon signature, as confirmed upon ratification:

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

(Original: Spanish)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Upon signature:

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

In view of the urgency of the question of nuclear safety the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will apply [the Convention] provisionally."

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

Upon ratification:

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

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

(Original: Arabic)

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

Upon accession:

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

(Original: Spanish)

Eritrea, State of**acceded 13 Mar 2020**

Upon accession:

"Pursuant to paragraph 3 of article 13, the Government of the State of Eritrea does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement mechanism provided in article 11 paragraph 2."

EURATOM**acceded 14 Nov 2006**

Upon accession:

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

Communication by the European Union received on 31 Januar 2020:

"1. On 29 March 2017, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the "United Kingdom") notified the European Council of the United Kingdom's intention to withdraw from the European Union ("Union") and the European Atomic Energy Community ("Euratom") in accordance with Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union. On 22 March 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 12 April 2019. On 10 April 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 31 October 2019. On 29 October 2019, the European Council decided in agreement with the United Kingdom to extend the period provided for in Article 50(3) of the Treaty on European Union until 31 January 2020. The United Kingdom will therefore cease to be a Member State of the European Union and of Euratom on 1 February 2020.

2. On 24 January 2020, the Union and Euratom, and the United Kingdom, in accordance with Article 50, paragraph 2, of the Treaty on European Union, signed an Agreement setting out the arrangements for the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union and Euratom ("Withdrawal Agreement")-1. The Withdrawal Agreement will enter into force on 1 February 2020, subject to its prior ratification by the United Kingdom and conclusion by the Union and Euratom.

3. In order to address the specific situation of the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the Union and Euratom, the Withdrawal Agreement provides for a time-limited transition period during which, save certain very limited exceptions, Union law shall be applicable to and in the United Kingdom and that any reference to Member States in Union law, including as implemented and applied by Member States, shall be understood as including the United Kingdom.

4. The Union and Euratom, and the United Kingdom have agreed that Union law within the meaning of the Withdrawal Agreement encompasses international agreements concluded by the Union (or Euratom), or by Member States acting on behalf of the Union (or Euratom), or by the Union (or Euratom) and its Member States jointly.

5. Subject to timely ratification and conclusion of the Withdrawal Agreement, the Union and Euratom notify parties to the international agreements referred to in point 4 above that, during the transition period, the United Kingdom is treated as a Member State of the Union and of Euratom for the purposes of these international agreements."

1-The text of the Withdrawal Agreement can be consulted in the Official Journal of the European Union of 12 November 2019, C 384 I, p. 1.

FAO**acceded 19 Oct 1990**

Upon accession:

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

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

Upon signature, as confirmed upon ratification:

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

(Original: French)

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

Upon signature:

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

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

(Original: German, with official English translation)

Greece (Hellenic Republic)**ratified 06 Jun 1991**

Upon signature:

"According to Article 13 thereof, the Convention] will be provisionally applied in Greece within the framework of the existing internal legislation."

Hungary**ratified 10 Mar 1987**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 30 November 1990:

"The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Convention, since, in its opinion, the jurisdiction of any arbitral tribunal or of the International Court of Justice can only be founded on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the Parties concerned."

(Original: Hungarian, with official English translation)

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

Upon signature:

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

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

Upon ratification:

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

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

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

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

Upon signature, as confirmed upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 11 of this Convention and takes the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all parties of the dispute."

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

Upon ratification:

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

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

Upon signature, as confirmed upon ratification:

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

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

(Original: Arabic)

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

Objection to the declaration made by the Republic of Iraq in respect of Israel, received on 4 January 1999: "[...] In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of [the Convention] and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Iraq under general international law or under particular Conventions.

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

Upon ratification:

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

Objection to the reservation made by Saudi Arabia in respect of Israel, received on 19 January 1990: "[...] In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such reservation, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of these Conventions and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia under general international law or under particular Conventions.

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

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

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

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

Malaysia

Upon signature:

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

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

Upon accession:

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

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

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

Upon approval:

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

(Original: French)

Mongolia**ratified 11 Jun 1987**

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, but withdrawn on 18 June 1990:

"The Mongolian People's Republic states that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 11, paragraph 2 of the Convention on early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, concerning the procedure of the settlement of disputes arising from the interpretation or application of the Convention. In its opinion, for submission of any dispute of such nature to arbitration or the International Court of Justice the consent of all the parties to the dispute is necessary."

(Original: Russian and English)

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

Upon accession:

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

Namibia, Republic of**acceded 27 Jul 2020**

Upon accession:

"Pursuant to Article II, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Namibia declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2."

Netherlands, Kingdom of the**accepted 23 Sep 1991**

Upon signature

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

Communication received on 12 October 2010;

"With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. [...] The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will [...] not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles: these agreements, including any reservations made, will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten. The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles - Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saaba - will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting 'the Caribbean part of the Netherlands'. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements".

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

Upon accession:

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

(Original: Spanish)

Oman, Sultanate of**acceded 09 Jul 2009**

Upon accession:

"Pursuant to the text of Article 11.3 of the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, the Sultanate of Oman does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures contained in paragraph 2 of this Article."

(Original: Arabic).

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

Upon accession:

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

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

Upon accession:

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

Poland, Republic of**ratified 24 Mar 1988**

Upon ratification, but withdrawn on 18 June 1997:

"[...] the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 11 of the Convention".

(Original: Polish, with English translation)

Romania**acceded 12 Jun 1990**

Upon accession:

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

(Original: Romanian, with French translation)

Russian Federation**ratified 23 Dec 1986**

Upon signature by the USSR:

From the time of signature and until the [Convention] enter[s] into force for the USSR, the latter will apply [the convention] provisionally."

(Original: Russian)

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification, by the USSR:

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

(Original: Russian)

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

Upon accession:

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

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

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

(Original: Arabic)

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

Upon ratification:

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

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

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

Upon ratification:

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

(Original: Spanish)

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

Upon accession:

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

(Original :Singhalese and English)

Syrian Arab Republic**ratified 17 Sep 2018**

Upon ratification:

"[...] The ratification of the Convention by the Syrian Arab Republic shall not imply in any way whatsoever recognition of Israel, entry into direct or indirect relations with it, or involvement with it in any activities governed by the provisions of the Convention.

[...] The Syrian Arab Republic has reservations regarding implementation of the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 11 of the Convention concerning the settlement of disputes."

(Original: Arabic)

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

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

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

Upon ratification:

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

(Original: Turkish, with official English translation)

Ukraine**ratified 26 Jan 1987**

Upon signature:

"The Ukrainian SSR [...] declares that it accepts provisionally the obligations under the Conventions in question from the time of their signature and until their ratification. [...]

(Original: Russian)

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

(Original: Russian)

United Arab Emirates**acceded 02 Oct 1987**

Upon accession:

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

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

Upon signature:

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

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

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

Upon signature, confirmed upon ratification:

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

Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of**acceded 22 Sep 2014**

Upon accession:

"The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, pursuant to the provision contained in paragraph 3 of Article 11 of the "Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident", declares that it does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 11 of the Convention."

(Original: Spanish)

Viet Nam, Socialist Republic of**acceded 29 Sep 1987**

Upon accession:

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

(Original: French)

WHO**acceded 10 Aug 1988**

Upon accession:

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

WMO**acceded 17 Apr 1990**

Upon accession:

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