



# NUCLEAR WEAPONS **BAN** **MONITOR** **2018**

**TPNW STATUS AND COMPLIANCE**

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# Abbreviations and Acronyms

<b>CSTO</b>	Collective Security Treaty Organization
<b>CTBT</b>	Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty
<b>DPR Korea</b>	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
<b>DR Congo</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>ICBM</b>	Intercontinental ballistic missile
<b>km</b>	Kilometres
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NPT</b>	Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
<b>NWFZ</b>	Nuclear-weapon-free zone
<b>NWES</b>	Nuclear-weapon-endorsing state
<b>SNOWCAT</b>	Support of nuclear operations with conventional air tactics
<b>SLBM</b>	Submarine-launched ballistic missile
<b>START</b>	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty
<b>TPNW</b>	Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>US</b>	United States



# Executive Summary

Adopted by 122 states on 7 July 2017 at a United Nations (UN) diplomatic conference, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) provides a reassertion of the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons. Prohibiting its parties from developing, testing, possessing, hosting, using, and threatening to use nuclear weapons, as well as assisting, encouraging, or inducing those prohibited acts, the Treaty codifies norms and actions that are needed to create and maintain a world without nuclear weapons. It also provides a yardstick against which progress towards the abolition of nuclear weapons may be measured.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor measures progress related to signature, adherence, entry into force, and universalisation of the TPNW. It also evaluates the extent to which the policies and practices of all states comply with the core obligations in the TPNW. The term “compliance” is used in a broad sense to refer to the compatibility of each state’s behaviour with the prohibitions of the TPNW, regardless of whether the state in question has adhered to the TPNW. A key purpose of the report is to highlight specific activities that will need to be discontinued if the UN is to achieve its goal of creating a world without nuclear weapons.

The nine nuclear-armed states had a combined total of approximately 14,500 nuclear warheads as of June 2018. The total number of nuclear weapons in existence has been reduced dramatically since the estimated peak of approximately 70,000 warheads in 1986. But the number of nuclear weapons in the world (or in a single state’s possession) is only one dimension of the “arms race”. Other important indicators include the yield of each warhead, the size of financial investments in nuclear-weapon systems and technology, and the precision and nature of the means of delivery. All nine nuclear-armed states are currently engaged in large nuclear-weapon modernisation projects, and the last few years have seen a spike in overt nuclear threat-making. The world has on several occasions been brought to the brink of nuclear war or accidents through miscommunication, misunderstandings, and technical malfunctions. The intellectual straightjacket of nuclear deterrence has prevented states from drawing lessons from these realities and thus from pursuing sustainable political solutions.

The TPNW will enter into force 90 days after its 50th ratification or accession. As of 20 October 2018, 13 months after the Treaty opened for signature, a total of 70 states had signed or adhered to the TPNW. 69 states had signed it, of which 18 had also ratified. In addition, one state, the Cook Islands, had acceded to the TPNW. 31 more states need to adhere to the Treaty to trigger entry into force. The rate of adherence to the TPNW is faster than for any other weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD) treaty. This indicates that the early entry into force of the TPNW is possible. On the other hand, the number of states that have signed the TPNW at 13 months after it opened for signature is low compared to the other WMD treaties.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor identifies 127 states, or more than three-fifths of the world’s states, as TPNW supporters. This figure includes both the 70 states that have already signed or adhered to the TPNW, and an additional 57 states that voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN in July 2017 but that have not yet signed it. Support for the TPNW is high in all regions apart from Europe. Among the non-supporters there is a mix of outspoken opponents of the Treaty and states that have not yet taken a stance.

Categorising the world’s states according to their policy on nuclear weapons, the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor finds that nuclear-weapon-free security strategies are the norm, not the exception. Today, 157 states – four-fifths of the world’s 197 states – have rejected any role for nuclear weapons in their security policies. This includes the 127 TPNW supporters and 30 other non-nuclear-armed states. A minority of 40 states – one-fifth of the world’s states – explicitly base their security on the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons: the nine nuclear-armed states of China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPR Korea), France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States; and 31 states which the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor refers to as “nuclear-weapon-endorsing states”.

The nuclear-weapon-endorsing states are Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Turkey. These states have opted not to develop nuclear weapons themselves, but to rely instead on the possession and potential use of such weapons on their behalf by a nuclear-armed ally (sometimes called a “nuclear umbrella”). Basing their security on their allies’ continued retention of nuclear weapons, they function as enablers of nuclear armament and bear responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks. They could therefore also be described as “hidden” nuclear-weapon states, since their role in preventing progress towards a world without nuclear weapons had not been given much attention prior to the adoption of the TPNW. In France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, increased spending on nuclear weapons is frequently justified as a means of “reassuring” allies or meeting “extended deterrence commitments”.

Looking at compliance with the TPNW, the picture is only slightly different. The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor finds that 155 states maintain policies and practices that are compliant with all the Article 1 prohibitions of the TPNW. These are states that have already signed or adhered to the TPNW, or could do so without complications regarding Article 1 compliance. Compliance by two of the 157 states that reject any role for nuclear weapons in their security policies – Kazakhstan and the Marshall Islands – is, in our view, uncertain, in terms of their obligations under their respective nuclear-weapon-free-zone agreements as well as under the TPNW. Both states host sites where missiles specifically designed to deliver nuclear warheads are periodically tested. The two states can sign and ratify the TPNW, but may have to make changes to their policies and practices to become compliant.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor finds that a minority of 40 states currently engage in behaviour that contravenes one or more of the Article 1 prohibitions. The non-compliant states are the 9 nuclear-armed states and the 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states. These states may also sign and ratify the TPNW, but would clearly have to change their policies and practices to become compliant. Europe is the region with the most states whose practices and policies contravene the TPNW, while Africa is the only region where all states have been found to be compliant.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor sets out clear interpretations of each of the seven subparagraphs of Article 1(1). Article 1(1)(e) – which prohibits states from assisting, encouraging, or inducing other states to engage in acts prohibited by the Treaty – is the most discussed and debated of all the provisions in the TPNW. It is also the prohibition contravened by the greatest number of states. The nuclear-armed states’ retention of nuclear weapons is enabled in various ways, and mostly by European states. The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor concludes that there is nothing in the TPNW that rules out membership in military alliances that include one or more nuclear-armed states, or joint military operations with nuclear-armed states – as long as this does not involve assistance or encouragement of prohibited activities. Combining alliance membership and adherence to the TPNW is entirely feasible. The TPNW does, however, prohibit states from encouraging or inducing their nuclear-armed allies to continue to possess, test, or use their nuclear weapons. In order to be compliant with the TPNW, non-nuclear alliance states must disavow any and all possession and use of nuclear weapons on their behalf.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor contains state profiles for each of the world’s 197 states. They are categorised according to each state’s basic policy on nuclear weapons, with separate subsections for the 127 TPNW supporters, the 30 other non-nuclear-armed states, the 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states, and the 9 nuclear-armed states. The state profiles contain summary data on treaty status and compliance for each state, as well as other key facts. Recommendations for action are made to each state.

# I Reasserting the Vision

Nuclear disarmament has been a central goal of the international community for more than seven decades. Through its first-ever resolution, adopted on 24 January 1946, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) established a commission that would make proposals for the “elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and of all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction.”<sup>1</sup> A number of treaties and instruments have since been adopted to reduce nuclear risks and to further the goal of the elimination of nuclear weapons. But disarmament has been stymied by a crippling lack of political will on the part of several states. As a result, nuclear weapons continue to pose catastrophic risks to human life and the environment. Even a “limited” nuclear war would have disastrous, global ramifications.<sup>2</sup> Worried that reliance on nuclear weapons was becoming “increasingly hazardous”, a group of former senior United States (US) officials argued in 2007 that it was time for a “[r]eassertion of the vision of a world free of nuclear weapons”.<sup>3</sup>

Adopted by 122 states on 7 July 2017 at a UN diplomatic conference, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) provides just that reassertion of the vision of nuclear disarmament. Prohibiting its parties from developing, testing, possessing, hosting, using, and threatening to use nuclear weapons, as well as assisting, encouraging, or inducing those prohibited acts, the TPNW codifies norms and actions that are needed to create and maintain a world free of nuclear weapons.<sup>4</sup> The TPNW also provides a yardstick against which progress towards a world without nuclear weapons may be measured. According to the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), the TPNW can serve as “useful pressure” for nuclear disarmament.<sup>5</sup>

The TPNW was opened for signature at the UN headquarters in New York on 20 September 2017 and can be signed by any state, including after the Treaty has entered into force. The Treaty will enter into force 90 days after its 50th ratification or accession. The International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN), which was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2017 for its advocacy for the TPNW, calls for the universalisation and faithful implementation of the TPNW to advance progress towards a world free of nuclear weapons. In support of the Treaty and ICAN’s objectives, Norwegian People’s Aid has established the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor. Data collection and analysis is assisted by specialist research institutes, particularly the Norwegian Academy of International Law.

The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor measures progress related to signature, adherence, entry into force, and universalisation of the TPNW. It also evaluates the extent to which the policies and practices of all states comply with the core obligations in the TPNW. The term “compliance” is used in a broad sense to refer to the compatibility of each state’s behaviour with the prohibitions of the TPNW, regardless of whether the state in question has adhered to the TPNW. Compliance is assessed on the basis of active policies and acts carried out since 2017, the year of adoption of the TPNW. A key purpose of the report is to highlight specific activities that will need to be discontinued if the UN is to achieve its goal of creating a world without nuclear weapons.

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1 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Resolution I (I), “Establishment of a Commission to Deal with the Problems Raised by the Discovery of Atomic Energy”, London (1946).

2 See Michael J. Mills et al., “Multidecadal Global Cooling and Unprecedented Ozone Loss Following a Regional Nuclear Conflict”, *Earth’s Future* 2, no. 4 (2014). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2013EF000205/epdf>.

3 George P. Schultz, William J. Perry, Henry A. Kissinger, and Sam Nunn, “A World Free of Nuclear Weapons”, *Wall Street Journal* (4 January 2007). <https://www.wsj.com/articles/SB116787515251566636>.

4 Compare New Agenda Coalition, “Working Paper 10”, Geneva, Open-Ended Working Group on Nuclear Disarmament (2013). <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Disarmament-fora/OEWG/Documents/WP10.pdf>.

5 Kyodo News, “U.N. chief calls for concrete steps toward nuke disarmament” (9 August 2018). <https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2018/08/39db093d43e9-un-chief-calls-for-concrete-steps-toward-nuke-disarmament.html>.

In addition to its prohibitions, the TPNW contains a series of positive obligations. These include reporting and safeguards; a duty to destroy any stockpiles; a duty to ensure the removal of any foreign nuclear weapons from a state party's territory; the duty to implement the Treaty, including through the adoption of national legislation; the duty to assist victims of the use or testing of nuclear explosive devices and to remediate contaminated land; and a duty to promote adherence to the Treaty. The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor will start evaluation of states' compliance with these positive obligations once the Treaty has entered into force.

The report is based entirely on open sources. We welcome comments, clarifications, and corrections.

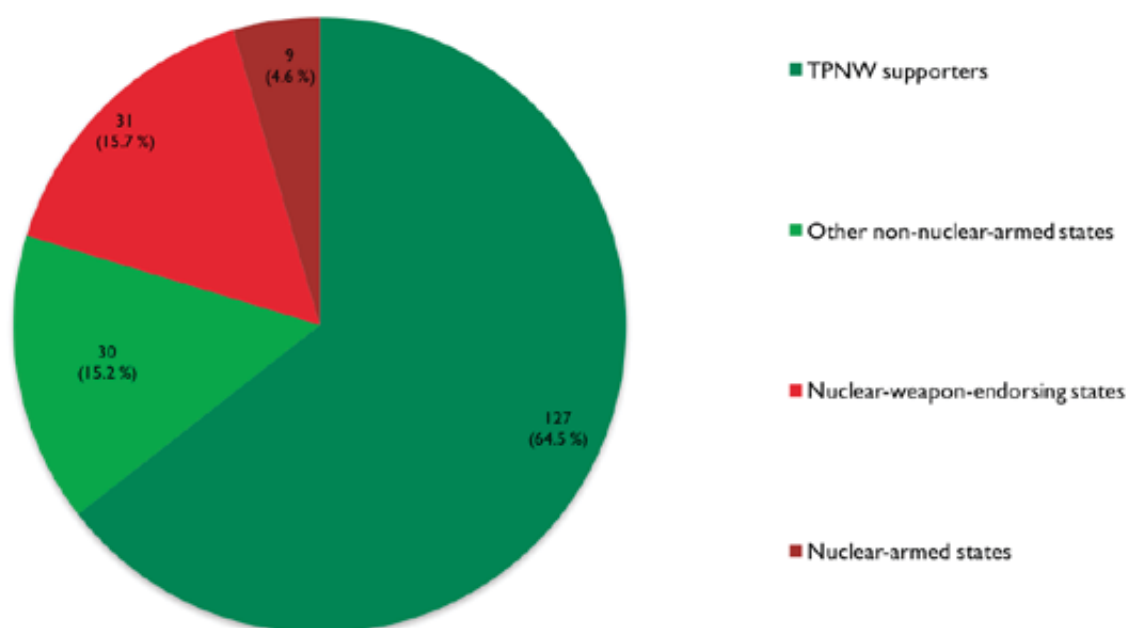
## 2 Nuclear Weapons in 2018

Nuclear-weapon-free security strategies are the norm, not the exception. Today, 157 states – four-fifths of the world’s 197 states – have rejected any role for nuclear weapons in their security policies. Of these 157 states, this report categorises 127 as “TPNW supporters”, while the other 30 are categorised as “other non-nuclear-armed states”. The TPNW supporters are the states that have signed or adhered to the TPNW and/or voted in favour of its adoption.<sup>6</sup>

A minority of 40 states, however, explicitly base their security strategies on the potential use of nuclear weapons. Their continued reliance on and support for nuclear weapons and deterrence perpetuates the risk of nuclear accidents or war, undermining the goals of the TPNW as well as the 1968 Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT).

Nine states possessed nuclear weapons in 2018: China, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPR Korea), France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States. According to the Federation of American Scientists, these nine nuclear-armed states had a combined total of approximately 14,500 nuclear warheads as of June 2018.<sup>7</sup>

**FIGURE I** STATES BY NUCLEAR-WEAPON POLICY



Thirty-one states have opted not to develop nuclear weapons themselves, but to rely instead on the possession and potential use of such weapons on their behalf by one or more allies (sometimes called a nuclear “umbrella”). Basing their security on their allies’ continued retention of nuclear weapons, these 31 states function as enablers of nuclear armament. For the purposes of this report, these states are

<sup>6</sup> If a state that voted yes on adoption of the TPNW at the Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017 later takes a decision not to sign the Treaty, the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor does not include it in the TPNW supporter category. So far, this applies to only one country, Switzerland, which in August 2018 decided to not sign the Treaty for the time being.

<sup>7</sup> Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>.

referred to as “nuclear-weapon-endorsing states” (NWES). They could also be described as “hidden” nuclear-weapon states, since their role in preventing progress towards a world without nuclear weapons had not been given much attention prior to the adoption of the TPNW. In France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, increased spending on nuclear weapons is frequently justified as a means of “reassuring” allies or meeting “extended deterrence commitments”. Figure 1 and Table 1 categorise the world’s states according to their policy on nuclear-weapons. The state profile section of this report is organised by following the four categories: TPNW supporters; Other non-nuclear-armed states; Nuclear-armed states; and Nuclear-weapon-endorsing states.

The total number of nuclear weapons in existence has been reduced dramatically since the estimated peak of approximately 70,000 warheads in 1986.<sup>8</sup> Bilateral arms control agreements, such as the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) and the 2010 New START, have contributed to a significant reduction in the number of deployed nuclear weapons. But other trends point in a more worrying direction. Since the end of the Cold War, three more states have acquired nuclear weapons (DPR Korea, India,<sup>9</sup> and Pakistan). All nine nuclear-armed states have continued to develop new delivery platforms and/or warheads. Disarmament commitments made at review conferences – such as the “13 Steps” to implement the NPT’s Article VI on disarmament, adopted in 2000, and the “Action Plan” agreed upon in 2010 – have not been honoured. All nine nuclear-armed states are currently engaged in large nuclear-weapon modernisation projects, and the last few years have seen a spike in overt nuclear threats. And while the number of financial institutions investing in nuclear-weapon-producing companies has declined in recent years, the total volume of investment has increased.<sup>10</sup> After decades at the top of the disarmament community’s “to-do” list, negotiations on a Fissile Material (Cut-off) Treaty have not even begun. The nuclear-armed states possess large quantities of fissile material that could be used to produce more weapons.

There are still more than enough nuclear weapons in the world to cause a disastrous nuclear winter. Scientists have estimated that even a “limited” nuclear war between India and Pakistan, a conflict in which 100–200 Hiroshima-sized nuclear warheads were detonated in quick succession, could cause significant climatic disturbances resulting in a dramatic and protracted decline in staple food production.<sup>11</sup> According to a 2013 joint report by Physicians for Social Responsibility and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, such a conflict could leave two billion people at risk of starvation.<sup>12</sup> An accident or act of terrorism involving a single nuclear weapon could also cause catastrophic humanitarian consequences.<sup>13</sup> The world has on several occasions been brought to the brink of nuclear war or accidents through miscommunication, misunderstandings, and technical malfunctions.<sup>14</sup> The intellectual straightjacket of nuclear deterrence has prevented states from drawing lessons from these realities and thus from pursuing sustainable political solutions.

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8 Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Global nuclear weapons inventories, 1945–2010”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 69, no. 5 (2013).

9 India completed a so-called peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974 – before the end of the Cold War.

10 Maaïke Beenes and Susi Snyder, “Don’t Bank on the Bomb”, *Pax* (March 2018), p. 11. [https://www.dontbankonthebomb.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2018\\_Report.pdf](https://www.dontbankonthebomb.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/2018_Report.pdf).

11 See e.g. A. Robock et al., “Climatic consequences of regional nuclear conflicts”, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, Vol. 7, No. 8 (2007); Michael J. Mills et al., “Multidecadal Global Cooling and Unprecedented Ozone Loss Following a Regional Nuclear Conflict”, *Earth’s Future* 2, no. 4 (2014). <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/2013EF000205/epdf>.

12 Ira Helfand, “Nuclear Famine: Two Billion People at Risk?”. Physicians for Social Responsibility and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (2013). <http://www.psr.org/assets/pdfs/two-billion-at-risk.pdf>.

13 See Owen B. Toon et al., “Atmospheric effects and societal consequences of regional scale nuclear conflicts and acts of individual nuclear terrorism”, *Atmospheric Chemistry and Physics*, 7, no. 8 (2007).

14 Patricia Lewis et al., “Too Close for Comfort”. Chatham House (2014). [https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/field/field\\_document/20140428TooCloseforComfortNuclearUseLewisWilliamsPelopidasAghlani.pdf](https://www.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/chathamhouse/field/field_document/20140428TooCloseforComfortNuclearUseLewisWilliamsPelopidasAghlani.pdf).



**TABLE I** CATEGORISATION OF STATES BY BASIC NUCLEAR-WEAPON POLICY

CATEGORY	STATES
Nuclear-armed states (9 states)	China, DPR Korea, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States.
Nuclear-weapon- endorsing states (31 states)	Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey.
TPNW supporters (127 states)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo), Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe.
Other non-nuclear-armed states (30 states)	Andorra, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Dominica, Eswatini, Finland, Georgia, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Mali, Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Niger, Niue, Rwanda, Serbia, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYR Macedonia), Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

## NUCLEAR ARSENALS

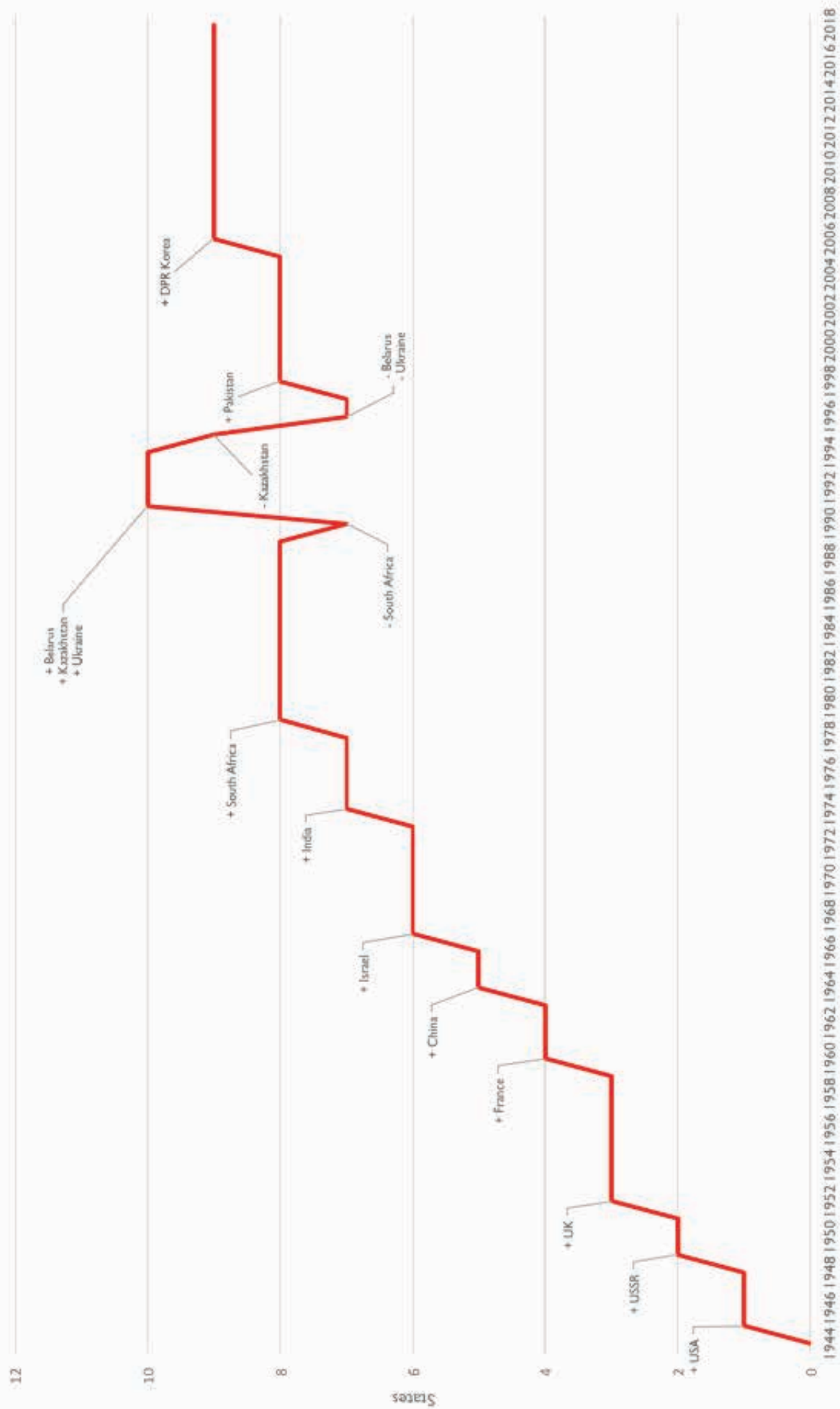
The vast majority of the world's states have never engaged in military nuclear activity. Only 25 of the world's 197 states (less than 13 per cent) are known or credibly suspected of having pursued or seriously explored nuclear armament.<sup>15</sup> Only 10 states (five per cent) actually manufactured nuclear weapons, and one of them – South Africa – subsequently disarmed. Three states – Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine – inherited nuclear weapons from the Soviet Union, but gave up those weapons in the mid-1990s. Figure 2 illustrates the dates at which these 13 states acquired and, in four cases, gave up their nuclear weapons.<sup>16</sup>

The United States and Russia together possess about 90 per cent of the world's approximately 14,500 nuclear warheads (see Figure 3). But the number of nuclear weapons in the world (or in a single state's possession) is only one dimension of the "arms race". Other important indicators include the average and maximum yields of each warhead, the size of financial investments in nuclear-weapon systems and technology, and the precision and nature of means of delivery. Measuring nuclear "lethality" as a combination of warhead yield and the precision of the available means of delivery, the scholar Lynn Eden

15 Sonali Singh and Christopher R. Way, "The Correlates of Nuclear Proliferation", *Journal of Conflict Resolution* 51, no. 1 (2007), Appendix.

16 China, DPR Korea, France, India, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States are scored as nuclear-weapon possessors from the year of their first test of a nuclear explosive device. Israel is scored as a nuclear-weapon possessor from 1967. See Avner Cohen, *Israel and the Bomb* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1998). South Africa is scored as a nuclear-weapon possessor from 1979 (the year of the so-called Vela incident). Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine enter the trend-line in 1991 (the year of the Soviet Union's dissolution).

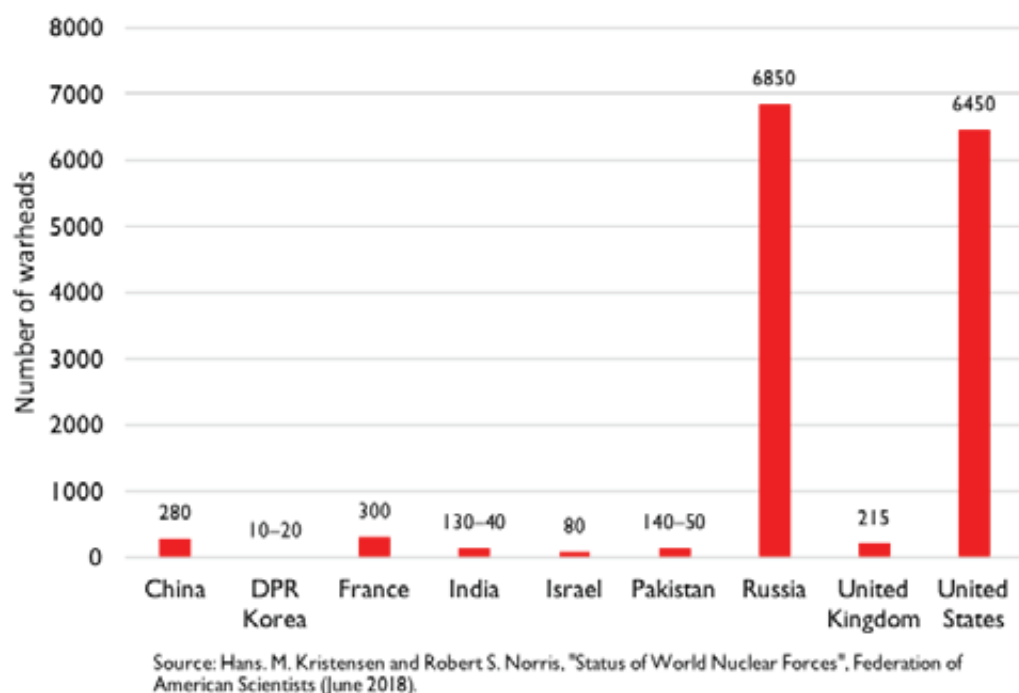
**FIGURE 2** STATES IN POSSESSION/DISPUTED POSSESSION OF NUCLEAR WEPAONS, 1945-2018





finds that the US nuclear arsenal “peaked” not in the 1960s or 1980s, as the conventional narrative of the history of arms control has it, but in the 2000s.<sup>17</sup>

**FIGURE 3** ESTIMATED NUCLEAR WEAPON INVENTORIES, 2018.



The United States and Russia are also equipped with the greatest number and variety of means of delivery. The United States, Russia, and China all possess a nuclear “triad”: air-delivered nuclear weapons (gravity bombs or cruise missiles delivered by fighters or bombers); submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs); and ground-launched missiles, including intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). India is equipped with the technology to deliver nuclear weapons from the air, from ships, and from the ground. It is in the process of also developing ICBMs and the capability to deliver nuclear missiles from submarines. Pakistan retains the ability to deliver nuclear weapons from the air and the ground. DPR Korea has been developing its missile technology at a rapid rate, demonstrating ICBM capability in 2017. Since the late 1990s, the United Kingdom no longer has nuclear weapons for delivery by air, but continues to deploy nuclear-armed submarines with long-range missiles. France retains nuclear bombers and submarines. Israel has never admitted to possessing nuclear weapons, but is widely believed to maintain ground-launched nuclear missiles and nuclear-capable fighters. It may also have sea-launched nuclear missiles, which would mean that it too has a nuclear triad.

17 See e.g. Lynn Eden, “The U.S. Nuclear Arsenal and Zero”, pp. 69–88, in Catherine M. Kelleher and Judith Reppy (eds), *Getting to Zero*. Stanford: Stanford University Press (2011).

The breakdown of nuclear-weapon capabilities by state is summarised in Table 2.<sup>18</sup>

**TABLE 2** NUCLEAR-WEAPON SYSTEMS

STATE	AIR-DELIVERED NUCLEAR WEAPONS	SEA-LAUNCHED NUCLEAR MISSILES	GROUND-LAUNCHED NUCLEAR MISSILES
China	Yes	Yes (intercontinental range)	Yes (intercontinental range)
DPR Korea	No	In development	Yes (intercontinental range)
France	Yes	Yes (intercontinental range)	No
India	Yes	Yes	Yes (intercontinental range in development)
Israel	Yes	Suspected	Yes
Pakistan	Yes	No	Yes
Russia	Yes	Yes (intercontinental range)	Yes (intercontinental range)
United Kingdom	No	Yes (intercontinental range)	No
United States	Yes	Yes (intercontinental range)	Yes (intercontinental range)

## MILITARY COOPERATION AND ACCEPTANCE OF NUCLEAR USE

A total of 40 states accept the potential use of nuclear weapons as an element of their military strategies: the nine nuclear-armed states and the 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states (see Figure 1 and Table 1 above). However, not all alliances that include a nuclear-armed state are automatically a “nuclear alliance” or “nuclear umbrella”. It should be noted that “nuclear umbrella” and “nuclear alliance” are not stringent analytical concepts, but contested rhetorical constructs. For example, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Philippines, Tajikistan, and Thailand all maintain alliances with either Russia or the United States, but have – through national statements or signature and ratification of the TPNW or regional nuclear-weapon prohibition treaties – declared that they do not accept the use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances, committing never to assist or encourage the development or possession of nuclear weapons.

US allies Australia, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, as well as Russia’s ally Belarus, have all made explicit statements or published strategy documents endorsing the potential use of nuclear weapons. The 29 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have also accepted potential nuclear use as an element of their military postures. According to NATO’s 2012 “Deterrence and Defence Posture Review”, the “supreme guarantee” of the allies’ security “is provided by the strategic nuclear forces of the alliance”.<sup>19</sup> While some of the alliance’s members maintain policies not to allow the stationing of nuclear

18 Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Chinese nuclear forces, 2016”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 72, no. 4 (2016). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00963402.2016.1194054>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “North Korean nuclear capabilities, 2018”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 74, no. 1 (2018). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2017.1413062>; Global Security, “French Nuclear Weapons” (2018). <https://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/france/nuke.htm>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Indian nuclear forces, 2017”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 73, no. 4 (2017). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00963402.2017.1337998>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Israeli nuclear weapons, 2014”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 70, no. 6 (2014). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1177/0096340214555409>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Pakistani nuclear forces, 2016”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 72, no. 6 (2016). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2016.1241520>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Russian nuclear forces, 2017”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 73, no. 2 (2017). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2017.1290375>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “United States nuclear forces, 2018”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 74, no. 2 (2017). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2018.1438219>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “British nuclear forces, 2011”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 67, no. 5 (2011). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1177/0096340211421474>.

19 NATO, “Deterrence and Defence Posture Review” (20 May 2012), para. II(9). [https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official\\_texts\\_87597.htm](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_87597.htm).

weapons on their territories, none of the allies has yet rejected the use, or even the first use, of nuclear weapons on their behalf.

The Russian-led Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) has also been described as a “nuclear alliance”. But while the CSTO’s Secretary-General has suggested that Russia has extended a “nuclear umbrella” over all members of the alliance,<sup>20</sup> the CSTO’s members do not appear to have adopted official documents stipulating a nuclear dimension to the CSTO. On the contrary, three of the CSTO’s members have actively distanced themselves from nuclear deterrence. Through the 2006 Treaty of Semipalatinsk/Semei – the treaty establishing Central Asia as a nuclear-weapon-free zone (NWFZ) – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan have committed never to “assist or encourage” the development, manufacture, or possession of nuclear weapons.<sup>21</sup> Kazakhstan has also signed the TPNW. The last member of the CSTO, Armenia, has to our knowledge not publicly rejected the potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf (or the statement of the CSTO Secretary-General), and is therefore in this report counted among the nuclear-weapon-endorsing states. An overview of the members of alliances endorsing the potential use of nuclear weapons is presented in Table 3.

Several NATO members that do not themselves possess nuclear weapons routinely take part in nuclear war exercises. At the “Steadfast Noon” drill in 2017, the Czech Republic and Poland took part in so-called SNOWCAT exercises (“support of nuclear operations with conventional air tactics”). Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands, for their part, likely practised dropping B-61 nuclear bombs stationed by the United States on their respective territory.<sup>22</sup>

**TABLE 3** NUCLEAR ALLIANCES

NUCLEAR ALLIANCE	STATES
NATO	Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
Bilateral alliances	Russia, Armenia. Russia, Belarus. United States, Australia. United States, Japan. United States, Republic of Korea.

## HOSTING OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

At least three nuclear-armed states have stationed nuclear weapons in other countries.<sup>23</sup> At least 23 states are believed to have hosted such deployments, and in some cases deployment occurred without their knowledge (see Figure 4).<sup>24</sup> Most nuclear hosting arrangements were put in place in the 1950s and 1960s, and all but five are believed to have since been discontinued. Most deployments were ended in the

20 See International Law and Policy Institute, “Under my Umbrella” (2016). [http://nwp.ilpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/BP21-I6\\_UMBRELLA.pdf](http://nwp.ilpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/BP21-I6_UMBRELLA.pdf).

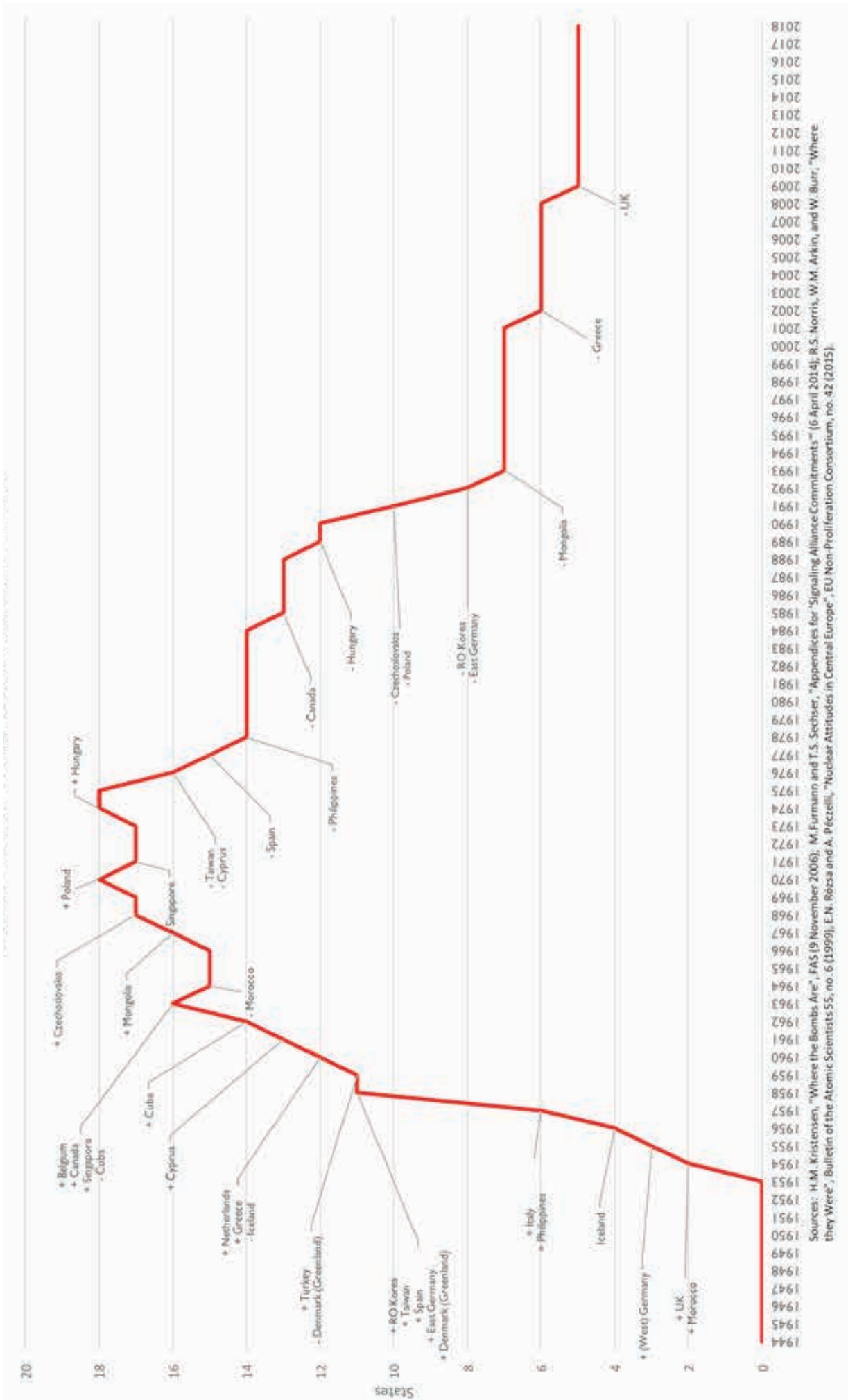
21 Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia. Opened for signature 8 September 2006. In force 21 March 2009. Art. 1(1)(c).

22 See e.g. Hans M. Kristensen, “NATO Nuclear Exercise Underway With Czech and Polish Participation”, Federation of American Scientists (17 October 2017). <https://fas.org/blogs/security/2017/10/steadfast-noon-exercise/>.

23 The Soviet Union (in Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, Mongolia, and Poland), the United Kingdom (in Cyprus and Singapore), and the United States (in Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Greece, Germany, Iceland, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Taiwan, Turkey, and the United Kingdom).

24 The figure does not include territories that during the relevant period were under the direct jurisdiction or administration of a nuclear-armed state (Guam, Okinawa, and the Marshall Islands).

**FIGURE 4 STATES HOSTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS, 1945–2018**



1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, when British, Soviet, and US nuclear weapons were withdrawn from Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic (East Germany), Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Mongolia, the Philippines, Poland, Singapore and Spain. Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine gave up the nuclear weapons they had inherited from the Soviet Union. The rate of withdrawal of foreign deployed nuclear weapons appears to have decreased significantly in recent decades.

Only one state, the United States, is believed to station nuclear weapons in other countries today. Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey continue to host US B-61 gravity nuclear bombs on their territories. The number of US nuclear bombs stationed in Europe has been significantly reduced since the Cold War, and there have been several attempts by European policymakers to have the remainder withdrawn, but approximately 180 US bombs are believed to remain on the continent.<sup>25</sup> A number of commentators have argued that the weapons serve little or no military purpose, but are merely “symbols” of the US commitment to use nuclear weapons on behalf of its allies.<sup>26</sup> Figure 5 illustrates the relevant bases/locations in the host states.

**FIGURE 5** LOCATIONS OF FOREIGN DEPLOYED NUCLEAR WEAPONS, 2018



25 Tom Sauer and Bob van der Zwaan, “U.S. Tactical Nuclear Weapons in Europe After NATO’s Lisbon Summit”. Harvard Kennedy School (2011). <https://www.belfercenter.org/sites/default/files/legacy/files/us-tactical-nuclearweapons-in-europe.pdf>.

26 E.g. Peter Suchy and Bradley A. Thayer, “Weapons as political symbolism”, *European Security* 23, no. 4 (2014); Malcolm Chalmers, “NATO’s Nuclear Weapons”, pp. 1–5 in Malcolm Chalmers and Simon Lunn (eds), *NATO’s Tactical Nuclear Dilemma*. London: Royal United Services Institute (2010).

## PRODUCTION OF FISSILE MATERIAL

Fissile material – highly enriched uranium or plutonium – is the key constituent in nuclear weapons. Production of fissile material for nuclear weapons continues in DPR Korea, India, Pakistan, and, probably, Israel (see Table 4).<sup>27</sup>

**TABLE 4** STATES PRODUCING FISSILE MATERIAL FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS

FACILITIES	STATES
Uranium enrichment	DPR Korea (suspected), Pakistan.
Plutonium production	DPR Korea (suspected), India, Israel (suspected), Pakistan.

Fissile material is also used as fuel for civilian nuclear power plants. Argentina, Brazil, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Japan, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States produce fissile material for civilian purposes (see Table 5).

Enrichment of uranium may be accomplished through several techniques, including gas and centrifuge techniques, gaseous or thermal diffusion, by use of laser, or through electromagnetic isotope separation. Plutonium is normally generated as a by-product of the operation of nuclear reactors by transmutation of individual atoms of a uranium isotope.

The NPT guarantees the “inalienable right” of all its parties to “develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes”, and the preamble of the TPNW confirms that nothing in the Treaty should be interpreted as affecting that right, but there is some disagreement about whether the right to develop nuclear energy extends to a “right” to produce fissile material. Such production is not explicitly prohibited by either the NPT or the TPNW. Under the TPNW, production of fissile material amounts to prohibited development when it is done with a view to producing nuclear weapons.

**TABLE 5** STATES PRODUCING FISSILE MATERIAL FOR CIVILIAN USE

FACILITIES	STATES
Uranium enrichment	Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, India, Iran, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States.
Plutonium production	China, France, India, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom.

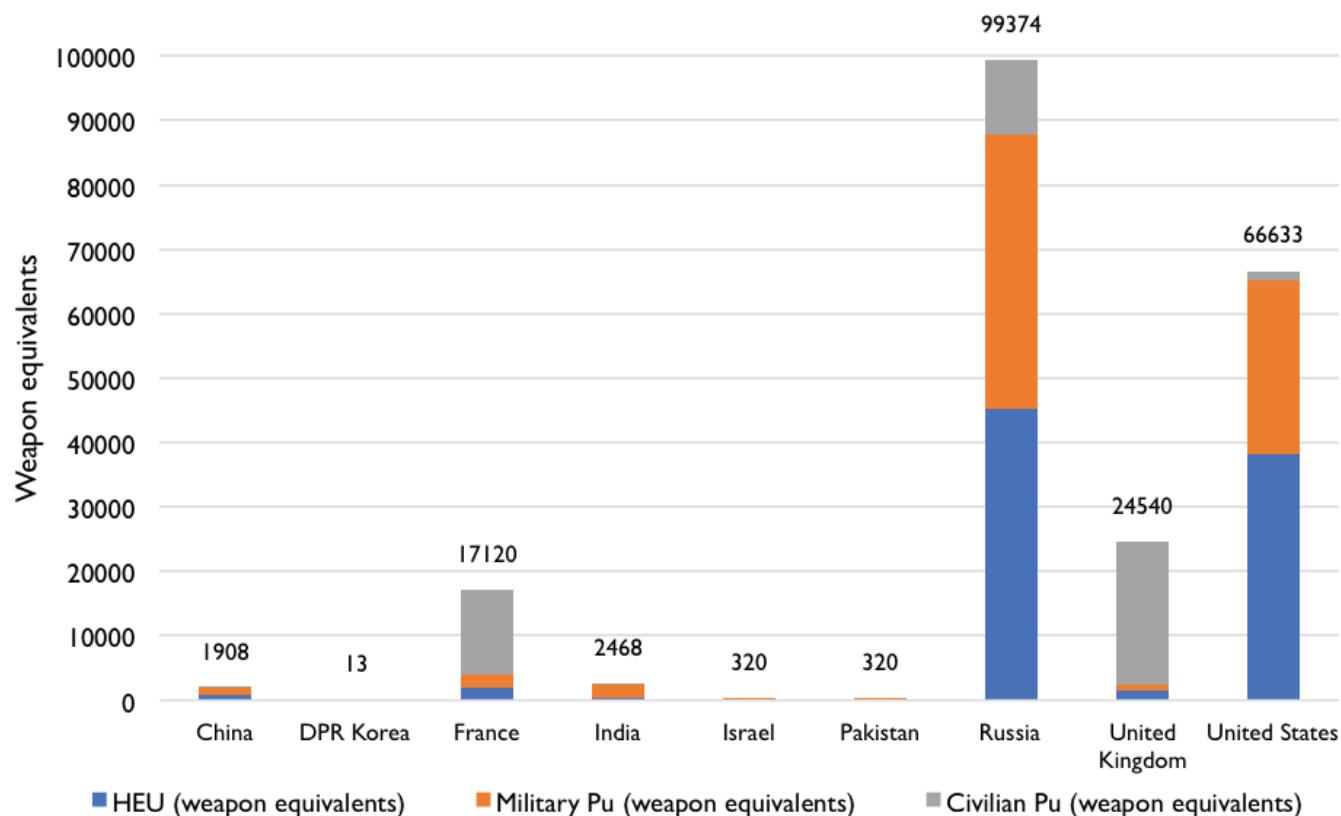
China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States stopped producing fissile material for nuclear weapons in the 1980s and 1990s, but maintain large stocks. Russia and the United States, in particular, possess large quantities of fissile material that could be used in the manufacture of tens of thousands of new nuclear weapons (see Table 6 and Figure 6).<sup>28</sup>

<sup>27</sup> International Panel on Fissile Material, “Fissile material stocks” (February 2018). <http://fissilematerials.org/>.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.



**FIGURE 6** FISSILE MATERIAL STOCKS IN NUCLEAR-ARMED STATES



Source: International Panel on Fissile Material, "Fissile material stocks" (February 2018). Assumes 1 weapon = 3 kg military Pu/5 kg civilian Pu/15 kg HEU. See International Panel on Fissile Material, "Global Fissile Material Report 2015" (2015).

**TABLE 6** FISSILE MATERIAL STOCKS IN NUCLEAR-ARMED STATES

STATE	HIGHLY ENRICHED URANIUM		MILITARY PLUTONIUM		CIVILIAN PLUTONIUM		~TOTAL WEAPON EQUIVALENTS
	Tons	~ Weapon equivalents	Tons	~ Weapon equivalents	Tons	~ Weapon equivalents	
China	14	933	2.9	967	0.04	8	<b>1,908</b>
DPR Korea	-	-	0.04	13	-	-	<b>13</b>
France	30.6	2,040	6	2,000	65.4	13,080	<b>17,120</b>
India	4	267	6.58	2,193	0.4	8	<b>2,468</b>
Israel	0.3	20	0.9	300	-	-	<b>320</b>
Pakistan	3.4	227	0.28	93	-	-	<b>320</b>
Russia	679	45,267	128	42,667	57.2	11,440	<b>99,374</b>
United Kingdom	21.2	1,413	3.2	1,067	110.3	22,060	<b>24,540</b>
United States	574.5	38,300	80.8	26,933	7	1,400	<b>66,633</b>

### 3 Status of the TPNW

The TPNW was adopted on 7 July 2017 by 122 states at a diplomatic conference established by the UNGA. Only one state, the Netherlands, voted against the Treaty's adoption, while a second, Singapore, abstained. The Treaty was opened for signature on 20 September 2017, with Brazil, one of the champions of the agreement, becoming its first signatory. The TPNW will enter into force 90 days after its 50th ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

As of 20 October 2018, 13 months after the Treaty opened for signature, a total of 70 states had signed or adhered to the TPNW. 69 states had signed, of which 18 had also ratified. In addition, one state, the Cook Islands, has acceded to the TPNW. The list of these first 70 states is included in Table 7, in alphabetical order. 31 more states need to adhere to the Treaty in order to trigger entry into force.

**TABLE 7** FIRST TPNW SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS, AND ACCESSIONS

CATEGORY	STATES
Signed and ratified (18 states)	Austria, Costa Rica, Cuba, Gambia, Guyana, Holy See, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Palau, Palestine, Samoa, San Marino, Thailand, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam.
Acceded (1 state)	Cook Islands
Signed (51 states)	Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Brunei, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Ireland, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, South Africa, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tuvalu.

As shown in Figures 7 and 8, the rate of adherence<sup>29</sup> to the TPNW is faster than for any other weapons-of-mass-destruction (WMD) treaty (the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and the NPT). While it took 450 days for the NPT to get 20 ratifications or accessions, the TPNW had reached 19 at 371 days after it opened for signature. This indicates that early entry-into-force of the TPNW is possible. On the other hand, the number of states that have signed the TPNW at 13 months after it opened for signature is still low compared to the other WMD treaties.

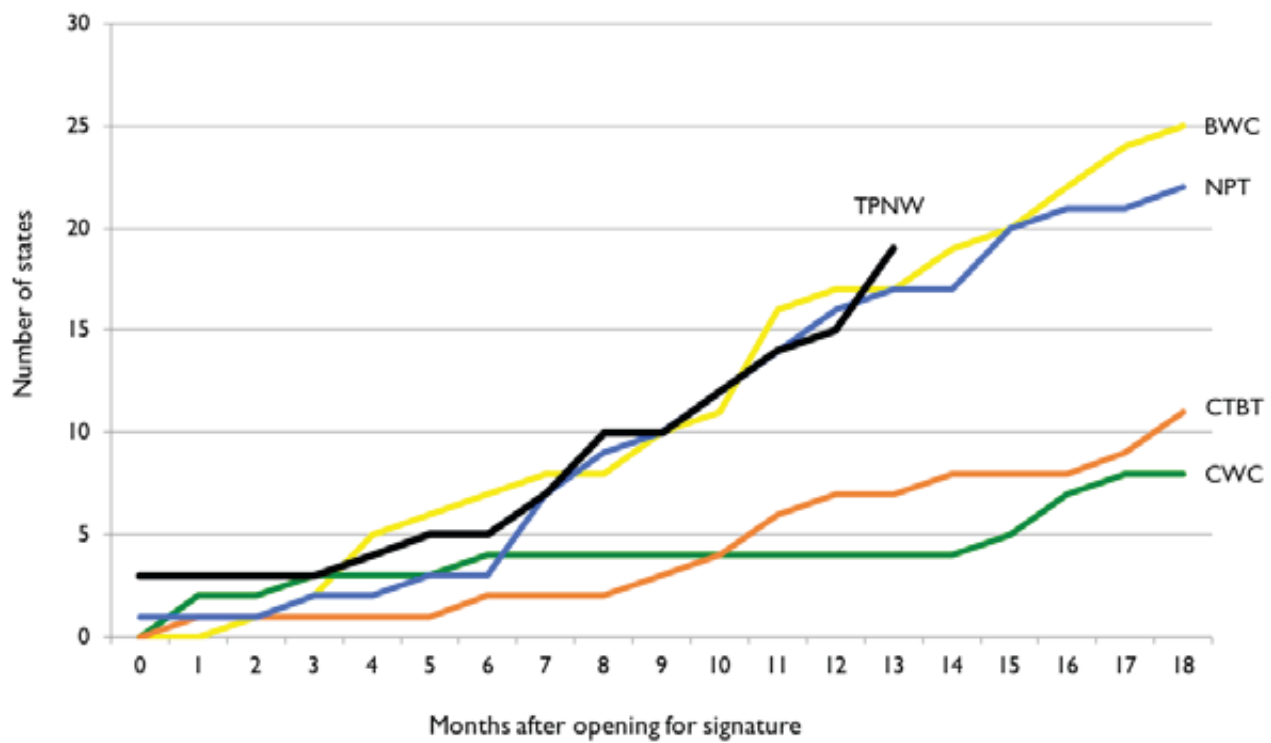
As mentioned in Section 2, 127 states are categorised in this report as TPNW supporters. They are the states that have already signed or adhered to the TPNW, and an additional 57 states, that voted in favour of the adoption of the Treaty at the UN in July 2017 but have not yet signed it.<sup>30</sup> Figure 9 below disaggregates support for the TPNW by region. Support is high in all regions apart from Europe, with only 4 non-supporters (less than 9%) of the 45 states in the Americas, 4 non-supporters (25%) of the 16 states in the South Pacific, 9 non-supporters (16%) of the 54 states in Africa, and 14 non-supporters (32%) of the 43 states in Asia.

<sup>29</sup> Rate of adherence means rate of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession.

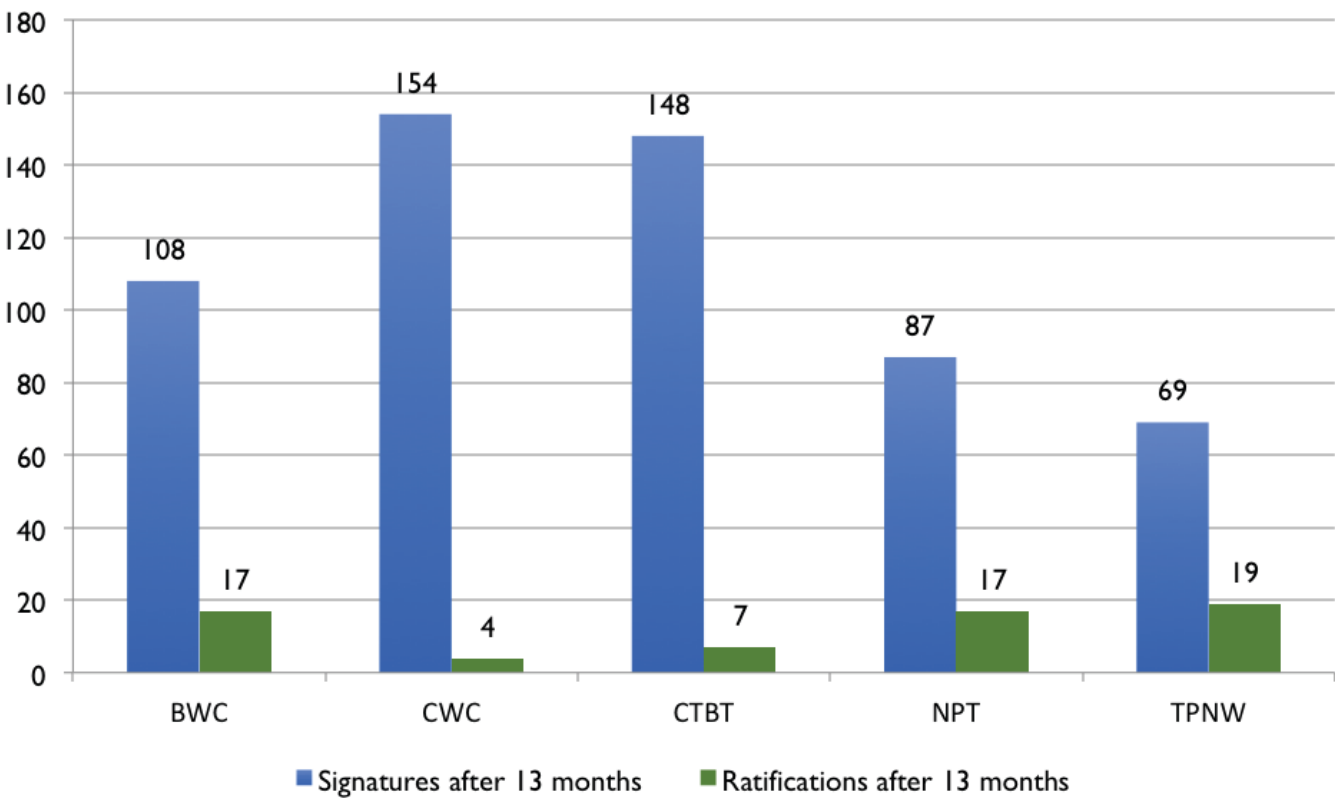
<sup>30</sup> If a state that voted yes on adoption of the TPNW at the Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017 later takes a decision not to sign the Treaty, the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor does not include it in the TPNW supporter category.



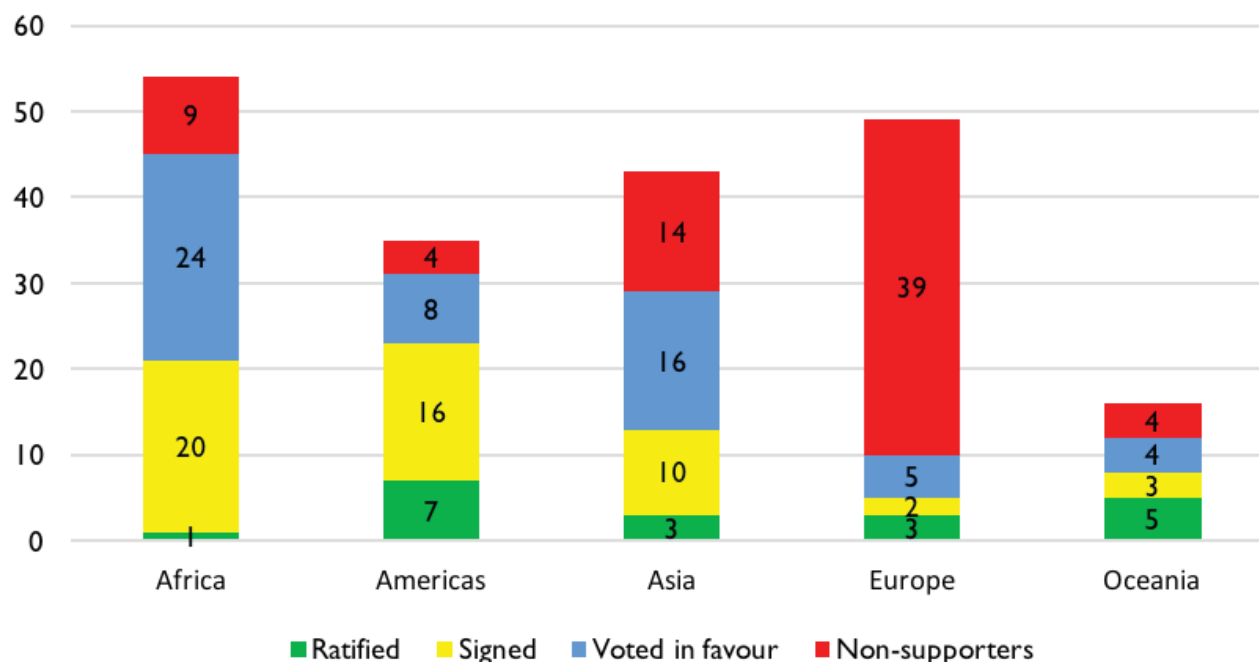
**FIGURE 7** ADHERENCE SPEED – WMD TREATIES



**FIGURE 8** STATUS OF WMD TREATIES 13 MONTHS AFTER OPENING FOR SIGNATURES



**FIGURE 9** TPNW SUPPORT BY REGION



Among the non-supporters there is a mix of outspoken opponents of the Treaty and states that have not yet determined their position on it. In the Americas, the non-supporters are the nuclear-armed state of the United States and the nuclear-weapon-endorsing state of Canada, together with Barbados and Dominica. In Oceania, the non-supporters are Micronesia, Nauru, and Niue, together with the nuclear-weapon-endorsing state of Australia. In Africa, the nine states that have not yet supported the TPNW are Cameroon, Eswatini, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, and Zambia.

Finally, in Asia, the 14 current non-supporters are Kyrgyzstan, Maldives, Singapore, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, together with the five nuclear-armed states in the region (China, DPR Korea, India, Israel, and Pakistan) and the nuclear-weapon-endorsing states of Japan and the Republic of Korea.

Europe is the region with the fewest states supporting the TPNW. Of the 49 states in the region, 39 (almost 80%) are still non-supporters. Only three states (Austria, Holy See, and San Marino) have adhered to the TPNW and two (Liechtenstein and Ireland) have signed, while another five (Azerbaijan, Cyprus, Malta, Moldova, and Sweden) voted in favour of the adoption of the Treaty. Switzerland also voted to adopt the TPNW, but has since decided not to sign the Treaty for the time being. It is therefore included among the current non-supporters in Europe.

# 4 Compliance with the TPNW

The heart of the TPNW is its Article 1, which contains the Treaty's core prohibitions. States parties undertake never under any circumstances to develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, stockpile, transfer, receive the control over, use, or threaten to use nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. These prohibitions apply at all places and in all circumstances, including when an armed conflict is ongoing, and even if a state party is the victim of aggression. It is further prohibited to any state party to assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity outlawed by the Treaty, or to seek or receive such assistance. Finally, it is explicitly prohibited to allow any stationing, installation, or deployment of any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Reservations to any of the Treaty's articles are explicitly illegal.

Neither “nuclear weapons” nor “other nuclear explosive devices” are defined in the TPNW. This is the same situation as in the 1968 NPT. There is, though, a clear understanding among states of what these terms mean. A nuclear explosive device is an explosive device whose effects are derived primarily from nuclear chain reactions. As its name suggests, a nuclear weapon is a nuclear explosive device that has been weaponised, meaning that it is contained in and delivered by, for example, a missile, rocket, or bomb.

The key components of a nuclear explosive device are fissile material (typically highly enriched uranium or reprocessed plutonium) and the means of triggering the nuclear chain reaction. Also to be considered key components are the precursors to fissile material, which are termed source material (e.g. naturally occurring uranium).<sup>31</sup> In a nuclear weapon, additional key components are the missile and rocket or other munition, including both the container and any means of propulsion. Delivery platforms such as bombers and submarines are not key components of nuclear weapons as such, but they may be integral to a nuclear-weapon system and, in certain circumstances, investment in such a system, or the transfer of nuclear-capable bombers or submarines, could amount to prohibited assistance.

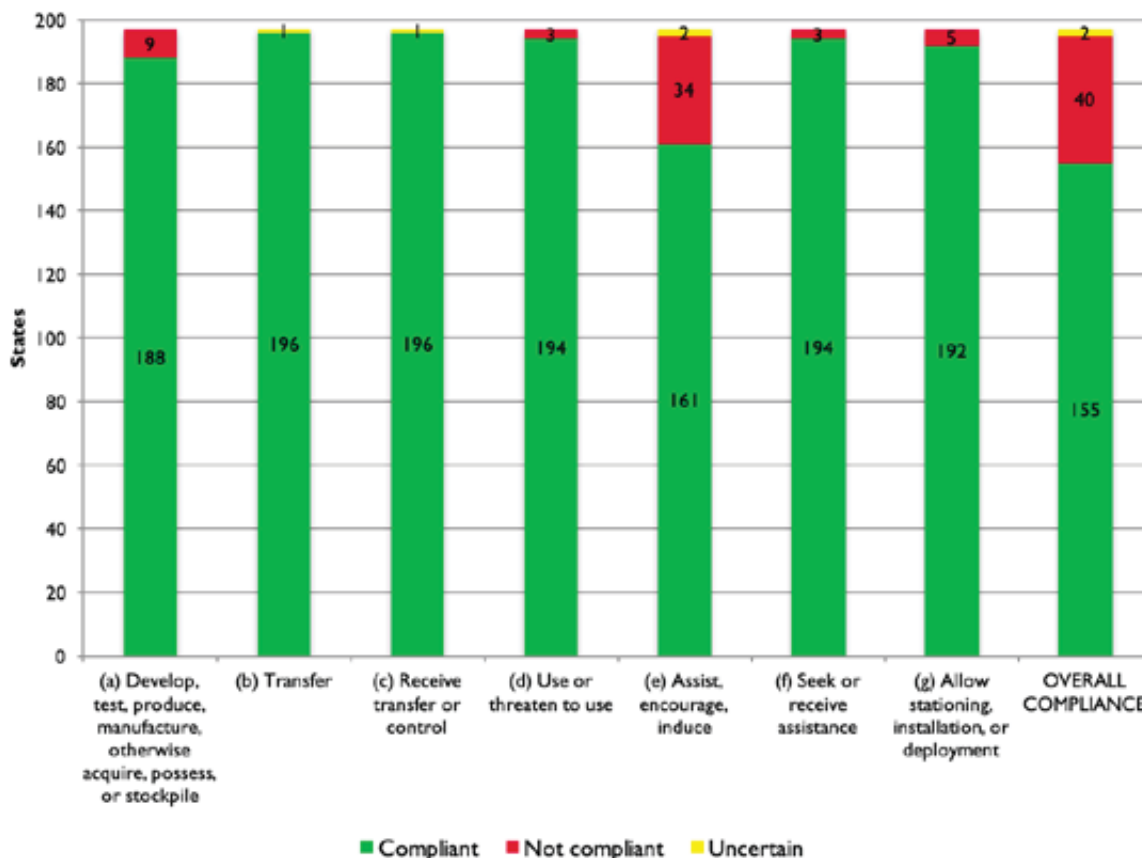
In Section 2 we assessed states' basic nuclear weapons policies, and concluded that 157 states have rejected any role for nuclear weapons in their defence postures. Looking at compliance with the TPNW, the picture is only slightly different. Overall, compliance is high. As summarised in Table 8, the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor finds that 155 states maintain policies and practices that are compliant with all the Article 1 prohibitions. These are states that have already signed or adhered to the TPNW, or that could do so without complications regarding Article 1 compliance. Two of the 157 states that have rejected any role for nuclear weapons in their security policies – Kazakhstan and the Marshall Islands – are in a situation which in our view makes their compliance status uncertain, both in terms of their existing obligations under their respective nuclear-weapon-free-zone agreements and in terms of their obligations under the TPNW. Both states host sites where missiles specifically designed to deliver nuclear warheads are periodically tested. They can sign and ratify the TPNW, but may have to make changes to their policies and practices to become compliant. This is discussed in the subsection on Article 1(1)(e) below, and further research and analysis is required.

Furthermore, we find that a minority of 40 states currently engage in behaviour that contravenes one or more of the Article 1 prohibitions. The non-compliant states are the 9 nuclear-armed states and the 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states identified in Section 2. These states may also sign and ratify the TPNW, but would clearly have to change their policies and practices to become compliant.

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31 As set out in the IAEA, Statute fissile material (termed special fissionable material in the Statute) “means plutonium-239; uranium-233; uranium enriched in the isotopes 235 or 233....” Source material “means uranium containing the mixture of isotopes occurring in nature; uranium depleted in the isotope 235....” Article XX, 1956 Statute of the IAEA (as amended).

**FIGURE 10 COMPLIANCE OVERVIEW**



**TABLE 8 OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I**

Not compliant (40 states)	Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, DPR Korea, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
Uncertain (2 states)	Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands.
Compliant (155 states)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, DR Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nauru, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Niue, Oman, Palau, Palestine, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, The FYR of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

**FIGURE 11** ARTICLE 1 COMPLIANCE BY REGION

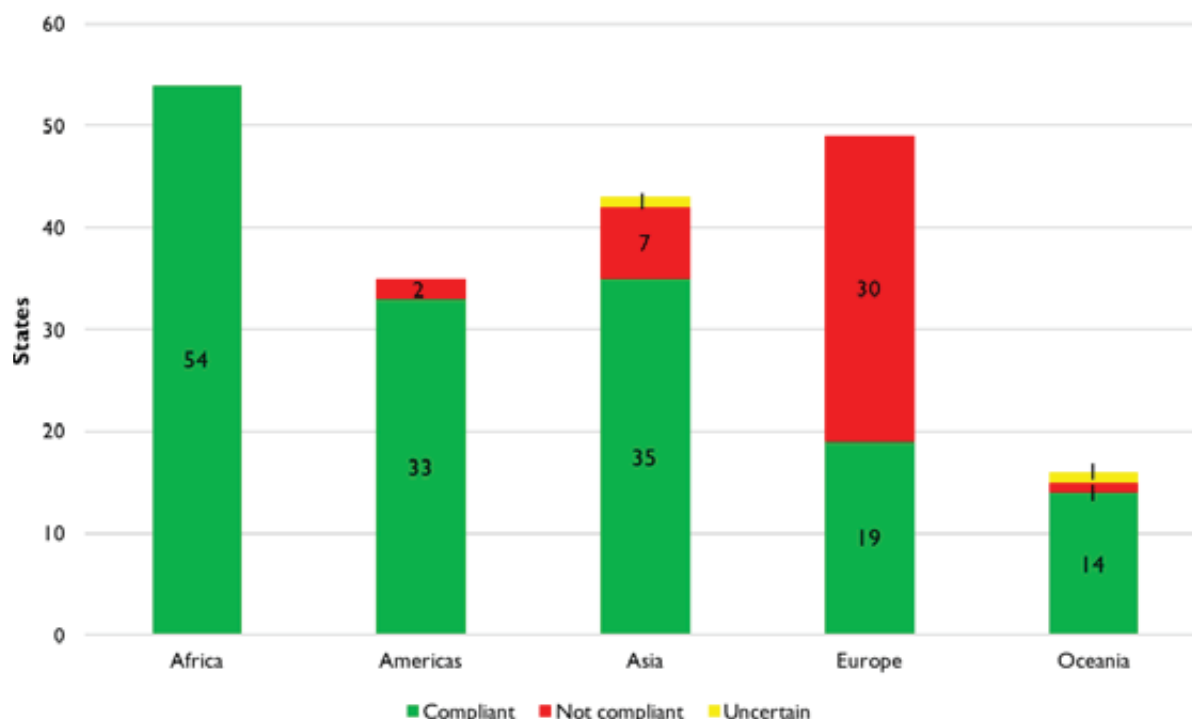


Figure 10 breaks down compliance for each of the Article 1 prohibitions and summarises the overall status of compliance. As the figure illustrates, Article 1(1)(e) – which prohibits states from assisting, encouraging, or inducing prohibited acts – is the subparagraph in Article 1 whose obligations are contravened by the greatest number of states. The nuclear-armed states’ retention of nuclear weapons is enabled in various ways, and we find that a total of 34 states do not comply with Article 1(1)(e), while as mentioned above the compliance status is uncertain for two states (Kazakhstan and Marshall Islands).

For the other prohibitions in Article 1(1), the totals are as follows: 9 states do not comply with Article 1(1)(a), the compliance status with 1(1)(b) is uncertain for 1 state, the compliance status with 1(1)(c) is uncertain for 1 state, 3 states do not comply with 1(1)(d), 3 states do not comply with 1(1)(f), and 5 states do not comply with 1(1)(g). For more information on these states and the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor’s assessment of their compliance status, see the specific subsections below.

Europe is the region with the most states whose practices and policies contravene the TPNW, while Africa is the only region where all states have been found to be compliant. 61 per cent of the 49 states in Europe (30 states) maintain policies and practices that contravene the TPNW. Otherwise, compliance is generally high in the other regions. In the Americas, 2 states (United States and Canada) out of the 35 states – or less than 6 per cent – are not compliant. In Asia, 7 states (China, DPR Korea, India, Israel, Japan, Pakistan, and the Republic of Korea) out of the 43 states – or 16 per cent – are not compliant, while the situation is uncertain for one further state (Kazakhstan). In Oceania, Australia is the only state among the total of 16 that was found to be not compliant with the TPNW, while the situation is uncertain for the Marshall Islands. Figure 11 illustrates compliance with Article 1 of the TPNW by region.

Organised under seven headings (corresponding to subparagraphs (a) to (g) in Article 1), the subsections below outline the Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor’s interpretations of each of the TPNW’s core prohibitions and discuss state compliance with them.

## ARTICLE 1(1)(A): DEVELOP, TEST, PRODUCE, MANUFACTURE, OTHERWISE ACQUIRE, POSSESS, OR STOCKPILE

**TABLE 9** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(1)(A)

Not compliant (9 states)	China, DPR Korea, France, India, Israel, Pakistan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States.
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Under Article 1(1)(a) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[d]evelop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess or stockpile nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

### THE PROHIBITION ON DEVELOPING, PRODUCING, MANUFACTURING, AND OTHERWISE ACQUIRING

**Interpretation:** To “develop” a weapon means, in general terms, to prepare for its production.<sup>32</sup> This covers for instance nuclear-weapon research, computer modelling of weapons and tests, and sub-critical testing. Production of fissile material also amounts to prohibited development, when it is done with a view to producing nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. This is the case even though the production of fissile material is not explicitly mentioned in the provision. The procurement of source material in and of itself does not violate the prohibition on development.

The concepts of production and manufacture overlap significantly, covering the processes that are intended to lead to a completed, useable weapon. In general parlance, “production” is a broader term than “manufacture”, the latter typically describing the use of machinery to transform inputs into outputs. Taken together, these concepts encompass not only any factory processes, but also any improvisation or adaptation of a nuclear explosive device.

The prohibition on “otherwise acquiring” is intended as a catch-all provision that encompasses any means of obtaining nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices other than through production. This could be through import, lease, or borrowing from another source or, in theory, by recovering a lost nuclear weapon or capturing or stealing one from another state. This prohibition overlaps with the one in Article 1(1)(c) not to receive the control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, which is discussed below.

A similar obligation not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (albeit one that is imposed only on non-nuclear-weapon states) is contained in Article II of the NPT. That provision does not, however, prohibit the development of such weapons or devices, although under Article III of the NPT source or fissile material must be subject to IAEA safeguards.

**Compliance:** All the world’s nuclear-armed states maintain active nuclear-weapon programmes. These states are clearly not in compliance with Article 1(1)(a). All nine are currently in the process of modernising or expanding their arsenals. In some of the nuclear-armed states – China, DPR Korea, Israel, Pakistan, and Russia – the design and development of nuclear weapons is fully or primarily run by government agencies. In other nuclear-armed states – France, India, the United Kingdom, and the United States – development, design, and production efforts are also carried out through private entities. The development of nuclear weapons forms a multi-billion-dollar industry, with numerous

32 Under the 1992 CWC, for example, “the term ‘develop’ encompasses, by virtue of its purpose, a number of steps for creating a functioning weapon ready for production, stockpiling, and use, as distinct from permitted research.” See Walter Krutzsch, ‘Article I: General Obligations’, pp. 61–72 in Walter Krutzsch, Eric Myjer, and Ralf Trapp (eds), *A Commentary on the Chemical Weapons Convention*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (2014), p. 65.

large companies and universities profiting from, and lending their legitimacy to, the industrial effort.<sup>33</sup> According to the authors of the report “Don’t Bank on the Bomb”, investment in the major nuclear-weapons developers is on the up (although the number of investors is declining).<sup>34</sup> In the United States alone, the modernisation and maintenance of nuclear weapons is expected to cost approximately \$1.2 trillion over the next 30 years.<sup>35</sup>

## THE PROHIBITION ON TESTING

**Interpretation:** The prohibition on testing encompasses detonation, i.e. explosive testing. All explosive testing is similarly prohibited under the CTBT, but that treaty is, as is the case with the TPNW, not yet in force. Non-explosive forms of testing are covered by the prohibition on development in the TPNW (see above).

**Compliance:** DPR Korea is the only state that has engaged in explosive nuclear testing since 1998, testing in 2006, 2009, 2013, 2016 (twice) and, most recently, in 2017. India and Pakistan both exploded nuclear devices in 1998. France completed its last nuclear explosive test in 1996. The United States conducted its last explosive tests in 1992, reducing the readiness of its testing infrastructure. In November 2017, however, the United States decided to shorten the testing readiness timeline from between 24 and 36 months to only 10 months.<sup>36</sup> The Soviet Union/Russia and the United Kingdom undertook their last explosive tests in 1990 and 1991, respectively.<sup>37</sup> China’s last explosive nuclear test was in July 1996, only a few months prior to the adoption of the CTBT by the UNGA.

## THE PROHIBITIONS ON POSSESSION AND STOCKPILING

**Interpretation:** To “possess” something means to have it in one’s control. Possession does not necessarily imply ownership. To “stockpile” a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device implies, but does not absolutely require, that one also has ownership of that weapon or device. One nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device is sufficient to constitute a stockpile.

**Compliance:** As of October 2018, nine states were believed to possess and stockpile nuclear weapons. Developing nuclear weapons through the Manhattan Project in the first half of the 1940s, the United States was the first state to develop and possess nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France, and China followed in 1949, 1952, 1960, and 1964, respectively. India conducted a “peaceful nuclear explosion” in 1974, but did not at that time advance to weaponisation. In 1998, however, India and Pakistan both conducted nuclear explosive tests and proceeded to build up their nuclear arsenals. DPR Korea announced its withdrawal from the NPT in 2003 and accelerated its nuclear-weapon programme. A first nuclear explosive device was completed and tested in 2006. Israel has never openly admitted to possessing nuclear weapons, but is widely believed to have acquired nuclear weapons in the late 1960s. South Africa produced nuclear weapons in the late 1970s, but decided in 1989 to give up its nuclear-weapon capability and acceded to the NPT as a non-nuclear-weapon state in 1991. In 1994,

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33 See Will Parrish, “The University of Nuclear Bombs”, *East Bay Express* (28 February 2018). <https://www.eastbayexpress.com/oakland/the-university-of-nuclear-bombs/Content?oid=13673663&storyPage=3>.

34 Maaïke Beenes and Susi Snyder, “Don’t Bank on the Bomb”, p. 11.

35 Reuters, “U.S. nuclear arsenal to cost \$1.2 trillion over next 30 years: CBO” (31 October 2017). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-nuclear-arsenal/u-s-nuclear-arsenal-to-cost-1-2-trillion-over-next-30-years-cbo-idUSKBN1D030E>.

36 See Alicia Sanders-Zakre and Daryl Kimball, “NPR Rejects CTBT Ratification; NNSA Shortens Testing Readiness Timeline”, Project for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (2 April 2018). <https://www.projectfortheban.org/NPR-Rejects-CTBT-Ratification-NN-SA-Shortens-Testing-Readiness-Timeline>.

37 Arms Control Association, “The Nuclear Testing Tally”. Last updated September 2017. <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/nucleartesttally>.



the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) confirmed that South Africa had converted its nuclear programme to exclusively peaceful applications.

Five states are currently believed to “host” nuclear weapons belonging to another state on their territories. On the basis that the hosting states do not control the weapons, the states in question neither “possess” nor “stockpile” nuclear weapons.

## ARTICLE 1(1)(B): TRANSFER

**TABLE 10** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(1)(B)

Not compliant (0 states)	
Uncertain (1 states)	United States.

Under Article 1(1)(b) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[t]ransfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly”.

**Interpretation:** To transfer a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device – or control over it – means to transmit possession (control) or ownership to any other state or any natural or legal person (e.g. a company or organisation). This may or may not involve a financial exchange. The word “indirectly” encompasses transfers of the key components in separate instalments or their transfer via intermediaries or third parties where there is knowledge that they will be used to produce a nuclear explosive device.

Under the NPT, the five “nuclear-weapon states” parties have committed never to transfer nuclear weapons “to any recipient whatsoever” and “not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any non-nuclear-weapon State to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons”.<sup>38</sup>

The NPT does not include a corresponding prohibition on non-nuclear-weapon states to transfer nuclear weapons, directly or indirectly, to other non-nuclear-weapon states. This means that they are not explicitly prohibited under that agreement from providing the key components for a nuclear explosive device. This lacuna is addressed by Article 1(1)(b) and (e) of the TPNW. If a single state provides another state with all the key components of a nuclear weapon or nuclear explosive device, the former state violates subparagraph (b). If a single state provides another state with only one of the key components, the former state would normally violate subparagraph (e).

**Compliance:** Several states have engaged in indirect transfers of key components of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices. Pakistan and DPR Korea are believed by some to have cooperated on missile development and various nuclear-weapons technologies for more than 40 years, with transfers running both ways.<sup>39</sup> As just noted, however, such cooperation is better described not as a “transfer” (covered by Article 1(1)(b)), but as “assistance” to “develop” (covered by Article 1(1)(e)) (see below). There is, though, insufficient evidence that the cooperation between DPR Korea and Pakistan is ongoing.

38 NPT, Article I.

39 E.g. Samuel Ramani, “The Long History of the Pakistan–North Korea Nexus”, *The Diplomat* (30 August 2016). <https://thediplomat.com/2016/08/the-long-history-of-the-pakistan-north-korea-nexus/>.



The United Kingdom and the United States have long been engaged in close nuclear cooperation and trade. The United Kingdom's nuclear-weapon system is in large measure imported from the United States: the UK Trident warhead design is based on the US W-76 warhead; the Trident SLBM guidance system and a number of Trident warhead components are imported directly from the United States; the Trident detonator is designed and built in the United States; and the United Kingdom's Trident D-5 SLBMs are on lease from the United States.<sup>40</sup> The United States and the United Kingdom thus appear to interpret the NPT's prohibition on the direct or indirect transfer of nuclear weapons "to any recipient whatsoever" as a prohibition pertaining narrowly to the transfer of fully assembled nuclear weapons. This interpretation has been challenged by independent analysts and representatives of non-nuclear-armed states. Already in 1984, when UK-US nuclear cooperation was less extensive than today, Norman Dombey questioned whether the United States' transfer of "do-it-yourself kits" to the United Kingdom was permitted under the NPT.<sup>41</sup>

Under the NATO's nuclear sharing scheme, nuclear weapons stationed in Europe by the United States may be transferred to and used by the host states in an emergency. Such transfers would clearly violate both the NPT and the TPNW.

## ARTICLE I(1)(C): RECEIVE TRANSFER OR CONTROL

**TABLE II** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(1)(C)

Not compliant (0 states)	
Uncertain (1)	United Kingdom.

Under Article 1(1)(c) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to "[r]eceive the transfer of or control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices directly or indirectly".

**Interpretation:** To "receive" a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device is to take possession or control over it, and this broad notion does not require that ownership also passes to the recipient. The word "indirectly" encompasses receipt of the key components of a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device and not only the assembled weapon or device. The word "indirectly" also covers transfers made via intermediaries.

Article 1(1)(c) of the TPNW is based on a similarly worded provision in the NPT, but in the latter case the prohibition against receiving the transfer or control of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices applies only to those designated non-nuclear-weapon states parties. According to Article II of the NPT, "[e]ach 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".

**Compliance:** As discussed above, the United Kingdom leases Trident missiles and imports other nuclear components from the United States. Pakistan and DPR Korea are also suspected of having traded nuclear-weapon components. Much of this cooperation appears to have concerned the sharing of information and designs. As such, it may be more appropriately described as "assistance" to develop

40 Dan Pleasch and John Ainslie, "Trident: Strategic Dependence & Sovereignty", SOAS, University of London (2006), p. 10. <https://www.soas.ac.uk/cisd/news/file114165.pdf>; Sam Jones, "A wonk's guide to the Trident nuclear deterrent", *Financial Times* (18 July 2016). <https://www.ft.com/content/088ab99c-4cfl-11e6-8172-e39ecd3b86fc>.

41 Norman Dombey, "Article I of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and United Kingdom – United States Nuclear Weapon Cooperation", *Contemporary Security Policy* 5, no. 3 (1984).

and/or produce nuclear weapons. Moreover, as noted above, there is little evidence that the cooperation between DPR Korea and Pakistan is ongoing. If the United States decided (or agreed) to use the nuclear weapons stationed in Belgium, Germany, Italy or the Netherlands, the bombs would be released from US custody and transferred to the host state's dual-capable aircraft located at the same base. This would violate both the NPT and Article 1(1)(c) of the TPNW.

## ARTICLE 1(1)(D): USE OR THREATEN TO USE

**TABLE 12** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(1)(D)

Not compliant (3 states)	DPR Korea, Russia, United States.
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Under Article 1(1)(d) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[u]se or threaten to use nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

**Interpretation:** To use a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device is to deliver or detonate it with hostile intent. Intent can be discerned from the circumstances and does not have to be publicly declared. The term “use” in Article 1(1)(d) should be understood as referring to “delivery”, “detonation”, “launch”, or “release”. It may be argued that the nuclear-armed states “use” their nuclear weapons every day through their deployment for the purposes of deterrence, but such passive “use” is not covered by the prohibition on use in the TPNW. Mere possession is not, per se, sufficient to violate this provision. Instead, deployment of nuclear weapons for the purposes of deterrence is encompassed by the prohibition on possession in Article 1(1)(a).

The precise scope of the notion of “threaten to use” is not settled, but is generally agreed to encompass implicit as well as explicit threats by a relevant government official to detonate any nuclear explosive device in a particular context. A show of force by means of ICBM testing or an explosive test of a nuclear weapon may, depending on the circumstances, amount to threatening to use.

Under the NPT it is not prohibited to any state party to use or threaten to use any nuclear explosive device. The preamble to the NPT does, however, recall the obligation in Article 2(4) of the UN Charter on states to “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”.

**Compliance:** As defined here, nuclear weapons have not been used since 1945. With respect to the prohibition on threatening to use, the United States and DPR Korea have traded several nuclear threats, some more explicit than others. For example, in March 2016, in reaction to the commencement of a US–South Korean military exercise, DPR Korea threatened a “pre-emptive nuclear strike of justice” and to turn Washington and Seoul into “flames and ashes”.<sup>42</sup> In October 2017, amid tensions over the DPR Korea’s nuclear and missile programmes, the state-controlled North Korean Central News Agency posited that the United States could expect an “unimaginable” strike should it provoke DPR Korea.<sup>43</sup> In August 2017, US president Donald Trump contended that DPR Korea “best not make any more threats to the United States”, adding that “they will be met with fire and fury and frankly power, the likes of which this

42 AP, “North Korea threatens to reduce US and South Korea to ‘Flames and Ash’” *The Guardian* (7 March 2016). <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/07/north-korea-threatens-to-reduce-us-and-south-korea-to-flames-and-ash>.

43 Kim Hjelmgaard, “North Korea threatens ‘unimaginable’ strike on the United States”, *USA Today* (19 October 2017). <https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2017/10/19/north-korea-threatens-unimaginable-strike-united-states/779097001/>.

world has never seen before.”<sup>44</sup> Russian officials have also issued statements that could be interpreted as threats to use nuclear weapons. In 2015, for example, the Russian ambassador to Denmark stated that “Danish warships will be targets for Russian nuclear missiles” should Denmark join NATO’s missile defence system.<sup>45</sup> In March 2018, following the attempted murder of a former Russian double-agent and his daughter in Salisbury, United Kingdom, a spokesperson for the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs warned: “Who does Britain think it is, issuing ultimatums to a nuclear power?”<sup>46</sup>

## ARTICLE 1(I)(E): ASSIST, ENCOURAGE, OR INDUCE

**TABLE 13** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I)(E)

Not compliant (34 states)	Albania, Armenia, Australia, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.
Uncertain (2 states)	Kazakhstan, Marshall Islands.

Under Article 1(1)(e) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[a]ssist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under [the] Treaty”. This paragraph is one of the most discussed and debated of all the provisions in the TPNW.

**Interpretation:** The prohibition on assistance in the TPNW means a state party is precluded from knowingly<sup>47</sup> assisting any other state or natural or legal person to develop, test, produce, possess, stockpile, transfer, receive, threaten to use, or use nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Also outlawed would be assistance for the deployment by any other state of any nuclear explosive devices anywhere under a state party’s jurisdiction or control. The “hosting” of another legal entity’s nuclear weapons is also specifically prohibited under paragraph 1(g), as discussed below. The assistance must make a substantive contribution to a prohibited activity: insignificant contributions (for example, a screw or bolt that is used in a nuclear missile) would not violate the prohibition.

## TRADE IN NUCLEAR MATERIAL

Trade in nuclear technology or material is not prohibited by the TPNW unless the state party responsible for the transfer knows that the nuclear technology or material in question is to be used for the development or production of a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device.<sup>48</sup> Otherwise, parties to the TPNW are at liberty to trade in nuclear raw materials, fuel, and equipment for peaceful purposes, including with nuclear-armed states and states not party to the TPNW.

<sup>44</sup> Peter Baker and Choe Sang-Hun, “Trump Threatens ‘Fire and Fury’ Against North Korea if It Endangers U.S.”, *New York Times* (8 August 2017). <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/08/08/world/asia/north-korea-un-sanctions-nuclear-missile-united-nations.html>.

<sup>45</sup> Reuters, “Russia threatens to aim nuclear missiles at Denmark ships if it joins NATO shield” (22 March 2015). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-denmark-russia/russia-threatens-to-aim-nuclear-missiles-at-denmark-ships-if-it-joins-nato-shield-idUSKBN-0M10ML20150322>.

<sup>46</sup> Paris Gourtsoyannis, “Russia warns UK”, *The Scotsman* (13 March 2018). <https://www.scotsman.com/news/uk/russia-warns-uk-no-one-should-threaten-a-nuclear-power-1-4705019>.

<sup>47</sup> See Article 16 of the International Law Commission’s 2001 Draft Articles on the Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts; and International Court of Justice (ICJ), *Case Concerning Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro)*, Judgment, 26 February 2007, para. 420.

<sup>48</sup> For example, export of unsafeguarded source material to DPR Korea, India, Israel, and Pakistan (which continue to produce fissile material for nuclear weapons) would not be consistent with the TPNW. See International Panel on Fissile Material, “Fissile material stocks”. Such transfers are also prohibited for non-nuclear-weapon states under the NPT.

If, for instance, a TPNW state party exports uranium to a nuclear-armed state on the understanding that the uranium would be used for nuclear energy production or research, the exporting state could not be held responsible if the nuclear-armed state unexpectedly decided to use the uranium for weapons development instead. (This would, though, potentially affect the legality of future exports of nuclear material to that state.) Equally, an exporter of conventional weapons cannot be held responsible for unlawful assistance if the importer uses those conventional weapons in support of nuclear missions.

## **FINANCING**

The TPNW does not explicitly prohibit financing of nuclear-weapon programmes. However, the prohibition on assistance clearly rules out direct funding of any of the activities listed in the other subparagraphs of Article 1(1).

## **CORPORATE AND STATE RESPONSIBILITY**

A company that develops or produces key components for a nuclear explosive device would be engaging in prohibited assistance. Depending on the circumstances, its parent company (if it is a subsidiary) could also be legally responsible for the acts of the subsidiary. The general legal position is that a parent company is not liable for the acts of its subsidiary. However, jurisprudence has established a number of exceptions to this general principle, allowing the “veil of separate legal status [...] to be pierced”.<sup>49</sup> One is where there is wrongdoing by the parent company; another concerns activity that gives the impression that the parent company has made a commitment on behalf of its subsidiary; and a third is where there is interference by the parent company in the management of its subsidiary.<sup>50</sup> A violation of international treaty or customary disarmament law would also suffice to render the state on whose territory the parent company is incorporated and/or where it has its headquarters responsible under international law.

In addition, any company that is engaged in a joint venture that develops or produces key components for a nuclear explosive device could thereby be engaging in prohibited assistance even if it does not itself contribute materially to the nuclear-weapon development or production. This is so wherever a joint venture is akin to a partnership with unlimited liability, but may also occur when the participating companies establish the joint venture as a new body corporate, holding shares in that company. Under international law, the states on the territory of which the participating and shareholding companies are incorporated and/or have their headquarters would be responsible for the acts of the joint venture where those violate international treaty or customary disarmament law.

## **PARTICIPATING IN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY ALLIANCES AND OPERATIONS**

The TPNW does not preclude membership in security alliances or joint military operations with nuclear-armed states as long as this does not involve assistance or encouragement of prohibited activities. While the TPNW does not contain an express licence to engage in cooperation with states not party to the Treaty, along the lines of the Convention on Cluster Munitions, there is nothing in the TPNW that suggests that such cooperation would be unlawful per se. The Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Chemical Weapons Convention, and various protocols to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons similarly do not contain any such express formulations, and have not been interpreted by their parties as proscribing membership in alliances with states that do not observe those agreements.

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49 C. Murray et al., *The Law and Practice of International Trade*, 12th Edn, Sweet & Maxwell, 2012, §28-009.

50 See, e.g., Hughes Hubbard & Reed, “Supreme Court ruling clarifies parent company liability”, International Law Office, 6 July 2015. <https://www.internationallawoffice.com/Newsletters/Company-Commercial/France/Hughes-Hubbard-Reed/Supreme-Court-ruling-clarifies-parent-company-liability?redir=1#2>.

According to a legal commentary on the Chemical Weapons Convention, encouragement and inducement “means contributing to the emergence of the resolve of anyone to commit a prohibited activity.”<sup>51</sup> An obvious example of encouragement prohibited under the TPNW would be for a government representative of one state to publicly call on another state to use nuclear weapons against a third state (or non-state armed group). Public statements about the necessity of “extended nuclear deterrence” would be another example of how a state might violate the prohibition on encouragement by calling for continued possession and stockpiling.

Combining alliance membership and adherence to the TPNW is entirely feasible. For example, NATO members are not obliged to endorse every line of Alliance language and there is a tradition of member states “footnoting” or otherwise distancing themselves from specific statements in Alliance documents.

Under the NPT, there is no general obligation on all states parties not to assist the development or manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Under the NPT’s Article I, each nuclear-weapon state party undertakes 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. Non-nuclear-weapon states parties are only prevented, under Article III of the NPT, from providing source or fissile material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use, or production of fissile material, to any non-nuclear-weapon state for peaceful purposes, unless the source or fissile material is subject to the IAEA safeguards required by the provision.

**Compliance with the prohibition on assistance:** Over the years, several non-nuclear-armed NATO members have participated in so-called SNOWCAT exercises. In a real conflict scenario, supporting nuclear missions with conventional air manoeuvres would clearly constitute unlawful assistance to use nuclear weapons.

Ongoing non-compliance with the prohibition on assistance includes the extensive nuclear cooperation between the United Kingdom and the United States, discussed above, and the stockpile stewardship cooperation between the United Kingdom and France. In the latter instance, each state provides assistance to the other in contravention of the prohibitions in Article 1(1)(a).<sup>52</sup>

A second case of ongoing non-compliance is the “hosting” of US nuclear warheads by five non-nuclear NATO allies: Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey. However, the hosting of nuclear weapons is also explicitly prohibited by Article 1(1)(g) (see the discussion below with respect to that provision).

A third case of non-compliance relates to assistance for the development of nuclear weapons by private companies. Some companies involved in such activities have headquarters or production facilities in non-nuclear-armed states.<sup>53</sup> The Dutch company Airbus Group – through its German-headquartered division Airbus Defence and Space – is currently involved in the development and production of the French Navy’s M51 nuclear-tipped SLBM (but not the warhead). The development and production by Airbus of missiles designed to deliver nuclear warheads constitutes assistance for the development and production of nuclear weapons. Since Airbus considers that the actions of its subsidiaries form part of the

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51 See Walter Krutzsch, ‘Article I: General Obligations’, pp. 61–72 in Walter Krutzsch, Eric Myjer, and Ralf Trapp (eds), *A Commentary on the Chemical Weapons Convention*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (2014), p. 67.

52 See, e.g., Peter Ricketts, “National Security Relations with France after Brexit”, Briefing Paper, RUSI (January 2018). <https://rusi.org/sites/default/files/briefingpaper-france-uk-2017.pdf>.

53 Maaïke Beenes and Susi Snyder, “Don’t Bank on the Bomb”, p. 11.



work of Airbus as a group entity,<sup>54</sup> should either Germany or the Netherlands sign and ratify or accede to the TPNW, it would not be in compliance with Article 1(1)(e) if Airbus and its subsidiaries were to engage in any further assistance of the development and production of nuclear weapons. As provided by Article 5 of the TPNW, states parties are obliged to adopt measures to implement their obligations under the Treaty and to suppress violations by persons, or on territory, under their jurisdiction or control. Allowing private companies to produce nuclear weapons would clearly constitute a violation of Article 5 of the Treaty as well as Article 1(1)(e).

It should be noted that under the NPT, Airbus Group's development and production of the M51 missiles remains legal, because assistance to "nuclear-weapon state" parties is not prohibited by that Treaty.

Until recently, MBDA – a joint venture company of three major European aerospace and defence companies (Airbus, holding 37.5 per cent of the shares; BAE Systems, registered in the United Kingdom, also holding 37.5 per cent of the shares; and Leonardo, the Italian company formerly known as Finmeccanica, holding the remaining 25 per cent of the shares) – produced the ASMP-A nuclear missiles for the French Air Force. The contract did not involve the production of the nuclear warhead. If the arrangement still had been in place, it would also contravene Article 1(1)(e) of the TPNW because it constitutes assistance with the development and production of nuclear weapons. In May 2016, Leonardo informed the Norwegian sovereign investment fund that the joint venture MBDA could in the future become involved in production of an updated missile programme for the French armed forces, but that, in such a case, operational control of the contract would be limited to the French partner.<sup>55</sup> Given the nature of the joint venture MBDA, however, Italy would still be responsible for a violation of the TPNW, were it a state party. Again, this would not violate the NPT insofar as assistance to one of the five nuclear-weapon states designated under the NPT is not prohibited by that treaty.

A less clear-cut case relates to the hosting by non-nuclear-weapon states of missile-test sites. To our knowledge, two non-nuclear-weapon states host sites where nuclear missiles are periodically tested. Kazakhstan hosts Russian tests at the Sary Shagan test site,<sup>56</sup> and the Marshall Islands hosts US tests at Kwajalein Atoll.<sup>57</sup> In both cases, the tests are carried out on land that is leased to the respective nuclear-armed state through long-term contracts. Facilitating such tests could be said to assist the development of nuclear missiles by Russia and the United States, respectively, in contravention of Article 1(1)(e). The Marshall Islands and Kazakhstan are both already obligated not to "assist" the development or manufacture of nuclear weapons through their adherence to the South Pacific and Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties, respectively. These treaties generally exclude "means of delivery" from their definitions of nuclear weapons, but only insofar as those means of delivery do not form an integral part of the weapon. According to the ethics guidelines of the Norwegian Pension Fund, which also generally excludes means of delivery from its definition of nuclear weapons, a nuclear missile constitutes an indivisible part of a nuclear weapon if the missile has no other purpose than that of delivering a nuclear warhead.<sup>58</sup> However, the sites in the Marshall Islands and Kazakhstan are used for a wide range of

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54 As detailed in the letter from John Harrison, General Counsel of Airbus, to Susi Snyder, PAX, The Netherlands, 17 September 2018.

55 Council on Ethics for the Government Pension Fund Global (GPF), "Decision to amend the grounds for excluding Leonardo SpA (formerly, Finmeccanica SpA)", Oslo, June 2017.

56 Sary Shagan frequently hosts tests of anti-ballistic missiles designed to carry nuclear warheads.

57 The test site at Kwajalein Atoll is periodically used for testing of the intercontinental range Minuteman and Trident (nuclear) missiles.

58 See Norges offentlige utredninger, "Forvaltning for fremtiden", no. 22 (2003) p. 32. <https://www.regjeringen.no/contentassets/d8124659de12416dbe2a942b5461be93/no/pdfs/nou200320030022000dddpdfs.pdf>; Petroleumsfondets etiske råd, "Tilråkning om uttrekk", Oslo (19 September 2005), p. 3. <https://etikkradet.no/files/2017/02/Tilr%C3%A5dning-kjernev%C3%A5pen-19-sept-2005.pdf>.

tests, primarily of non-nuclear systems, and it is not clear whether the assistance is “significant” to the respective states’ nuclear missile programmes.<sup>59</sup> Further research and analysis is therefore recommended.

**Compliance with the prohibition on encouragement:** In most cases, non-compliance with 1(1)(e) results from an active endorsement (encouragement or inducement) of nuclear deterrence (i.e. possession/stockpiling of nuclear weapons). As mentioned above, there is nothing in the TPNW that rules out membership in military alliances that include one or more nuclear-armed states. The TPNW does, however, prohibit states from encouraging or inducing their nuclear-armed allies to continue to possess, test, or use their nuclear weapons. NATO’s foundational document, the North Atlantic Treaty, does not mention nuclear weapons. However, some of NATO’s strategy documents endorse the retention and use of nuclear weapons as elements of the alliance’s posture. For example, NATO’s “Strategic Concept”, a policy document adopted by the member states by consensus, maintains in paragraph 17 that “[d]eterrence, based on an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional capabilities, remains a core element of our [NATO’s] overall strategy.” In paragraph 18, the Concept notes that NATO will retain nuclear weapons for as “long as nuclear weapons exist”.<sup>60</sup> It is difficult not to read these statements as an “encouragement” of the nuclear-armed allies’ continued retention of nuclear weapons. In France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, increased spending on nuclear weapons is frequently justified as a means of “reassuring” allies or meeting “extended deterrence commitments”. The language of the Strategic Concept enables such justifications and, by extension, the development and possession of nuclear weapons.

Endorsing specific statements in support of the retention or use of nuclear weapons – such as those in paragraphs 17 and 18 of NATO’s current Strategic Concept – appears incompatible with Article 1(1)(e) of the TPNW. In order to be compliant with the TPNW, non-nuclear NATO members must disavow any and all use of nuclear weapons on their behalf. This is entirely feasible. First, signing and ratifying the TPNW could be tantamount to a disavowal of any use or possession of nuclear weapons, “overriding” previous endorsement of extended nuclear deterrence. A non-nuclear NATO ally would thus become compliant with the TPNW through the acts of signing and ratifying the Treaty. Second, having signed the TPNW, non-nuclear allies would be obliged to refrain from endorsing future alliance language supporting the retention and use of nuclear weapons. This could be done in at least two ways. One option would be to block the adoption of any alliance documents endorsing the retention or use of nuclear weapons altogether. A preferable alternative would be for the state in question to allow such documents to be adopted, but to clearly reject possession or use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, for instance through “footnotes”, an interpretive or declaratory statement, or other means of signalling disagreement. NATO members are not obliged to endorse every line of alliance language. There is a long tradition of member states’ distancing themselves from specific statements in alliance documents.

Beyond NATO, certain states engaged in bilateral defence arrangements with the United States have expressed public support for extended nuclear deterrence. For example, the governments of the United States and Japan expressed through a joint statement in 2013 that they remained committed to the security of Japan “through the full range of US military capabilities, including nuclear and conventional.”<sup>61</sup> The government of the Republic of Korea (South Korea) has endorsed similar statements.<sup>62</sup> Australia,

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59 See International Law Commission, *Draft articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, with commentaries* 2001. United Nations (2008), p. 66.

60 NATO, “Active Engagement, Modern Defence: Strategic Concept for the Defence and Security of the Members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization” (2010).

61 Joint Statement of the Security Consultative Committee Toward a More Robust Alliance and Greater Shared Responsibilities (3 October 2013). <http://archive.defense.gov/pubs/U.S.-Japan-Joint-Statement-of-the-Security-Consultative-Committee.pdf>.

62 E.g., The White House, ‘Joint Vision for the Alliance of the United States of America and the Republic of Korea’ (16 June 2009). <http://www.cfr.org/proliferation/joint-vision-alliance-united-states-america-republic-korea/p19643>.

allied to the United States through the Australia, New Zealand, United States Security (ANZUS) Treaty, has also expressed support for nuclear deterrence. For example, a 2016 Australian White Paper on defence appears to directly induce the United States to retain nuclear weapons: “Only the nuclear and conventional military capabilities of the United States can offer effective deterrence against the possibility of nuclear threats against Australia.”<sup>63</sup> New Zealand, the third member of ANZUS, has taken an active stance against the potential use of nuclear weapons.

As mentioned in Section 2, the Russian-led CSTO has also been described as a “nuclear alliance”. For example, the CSTO’s Secretary-General has suggested that Moscow has extended a “nuclear umbrella” over all members of the alliance.<sup>64</sup> However, the CSTO’s members do not appear to have adopted official documents stipulating a nuclear dimension to the alliance. In fact, three of the CSTO’s members – Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan – have through their adherence to the Central Asian nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty actively distanced themselves from the policy of nuclear deterrence (Kazakhstan has also signed the TPNW). In our view, these states are not therefore encouraging the possession or use of nuclear weapons by Russia or any other state. Belarus, however, which is allied to Russia through the CSTO and the Union State, has expressed public support for nuclear deterrence and is therefore not in compliance with the TPNW’s prohibition on encouragement and inducement.<sup>65</sup> Armenia, the last CSTO member, has neither endorsed the potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, nor actively distanced itself from it. The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor finds that Armenia would need to do the latter in order to be considered compliant with Article 1(1)(e).

## ARTICLE 1(1)(F): SEEK OR RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

**TABLE 14** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(1)(F)

Not compliant (3 states)	France, United Kingdom, United States.
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Under Article 1(1)(f) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[s]eek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a state party under [the] Treaty”.

**Interpretation:** The prohibition on seeking or receiving assistance prevents any state party from asking any other state or any legal or natural person to help it to develop, possess, stockpile, test, produce, use, transfer, or receive nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. The forms of assistance that would be unlawful in seeking or requesting could be financial (such as through economic assistance for nuclear-weapon production); technological (for example, by the import of equipment/components for such production); operational (for instance, by conventional military support for nuclear bombing); or human (such as by accepting the secondment of foreign nuclear scientists to assist in a nuclear-weapon programme). In contrast to Article 1(1)(e), which prohibits states from assisting prohibited acts by others, Article 1(1)(f) prohibits states from seeking or receiving assistance to violate the Treaty themselves.

A similar prohibition, imposed only on non-nuclear-weapon states, is contained in Article II of the NPT, though it only applies to manufacture: the undertaking is “not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices”.

63 Australian Department of Defence, “Defence White Paper” (2016), p. 121. <http://www.defence.gov.au/WhitePaper/Docs/2016-Defence-White-Paper.pdf>.

64 See International Law and Policy Institute, “Under my Umbrella” (2016). [http://nwp.ilpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/BP21-16\\_UMBRELLA.pdf](http://nwp.ilpi.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/BP21-16_UMBRELLA.pdf).

65 Ibid., p. 11.



**Compliance:** Most of the nuclear-armed states in the past received some form of assistance to develop their nuclear weapons. It has been suggested that the United States received assistance from Canada and the United Kingdom (through the Manhattan project), China from the Soviet Union, Israel from France, Pakistan from France, DPR Korea, and China, Iran from China and Pakistan, and Libya and the DPR Korea from Pakistan. France and the United States have received, or continue to receive, assistance to develop their nuclear arsenals from multinational companies, such as Leonardo (whose headquarters is in Italy) and the Airbus Group (headquartered in the Netherlands). DPR Korea's recent advances in ICBM technology appear to have been fuelled by outside sources. Some have suggested that Korea either stole information or received assistance to copy Ukrainian (ex-Soviet) missiles, but the reports have not been confirmed.<sup>66</sup>

The United Kingdom appears to be seeking more or less continuous assistance from the United States to maintain its nuclear capability. The United Kingdom also receives continuous assistance with stockpile stewardship from France. Equally, France receives continuous assistance with the same from the United Kingdom. France also receives assistance to develop nuclear weapons by the Airbus Group (headquartered in the Netherlands) and specifically its subsidiary, Airbus Defence and Space (headquartered in Germany). The United States, for its part, receives assistance from Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey to stockpile and deploy nuclear weapons in Europe. The US missile-testing programme is (indirectly) assisted by the Marshall Islands. Russia, for its part, receives (indirect) assistance to test and develop nuclear ICBMs and anti-ballistic missiles from Kazakhstan.

## ARTICLE 1(1)(G): ALLOW STATIONING, INSTALLATION, OR DEPLOYMENT

**TABLE 15** COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(1)(G)

Not compliant (5 states)	Belgium, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Turkey.
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Under Article 1(1)(g) of the TPNW, states parties undertake never under any circumstances to “[a]llow any stationing, installation, or deployment of any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or at any other place under its jurisdiction or control”.

**Interpretation:** Deployment is the broadest of the three types of prohibited conduct. A violation would not require any prolonged duration, agreement, or infrastructure. Jurisdiction refers primarily to a state's sovereign territory, while control also extends to areas that the state party occupies or otherwise controls extraterritorially. This is irrespective of the legality of this control under international law governing the inter-state use of force (*jus ad bellum*).

The TPNW's prohibition against the hosting of nuclear weapons applies at all times, also in times of armed conflict or during escalation. There is no corresponding prohibition in the NPT.

All parties to nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaties have committed not to allow the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territories. Certain states that are not members of such zones have made similar commitments not to host nuclear weapons, some limiting their commitment only to times of peace.

**Compliance:** The United States is the only state known to currently station nuclear weapons on the territory of another state. As of 1 October 2018, five states were believed to host US nuclear bombs (type B-61): Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Turkey. If the United States decided (or agreed) to

66 Simon Shuster, “How North Korea Built a Nuclear Arsenal on the Ashes of the Soviet Union”, *Time* (1 February 2018). <http://time.com/5128398/the-missile-factory/>.

use the nuclear weapons stationed in Belgium, Germany, Italy or the Netherlands, the bombs would be released from US custody and transferred to the host state's dual-capable aircraft located at the same base. In the case of Turkey, the nuclear weapons would reportedly be employed by aircraft located at other US bases.<sup>67</sup> The deployment of nuclear weapons in Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey is regulated through (classified) bilateral treaties concluded between the United States and the host states.

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<sup>67</sup> Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Worldwide deployments of nuclear weapons, 2017", *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 73, no. 5 (2017).

# 5 Recommendations to the First Meeting of States Parties

As set out in Article 15, the TPNW will enter into force 90 days after the 50th state has ratified or acceded to it, making those 50 states all party to the Treaty upon its entry into force. Article 8 provides for regular meetings of states parties, the first of which is to be held within one year of the Treaty's entry into force. Subsequent meetings will be convened every two years unless the states parties agree otherwise, with a review conference to be held after five years and then every six years thereafter. Extraordinary meetings of states parties will be convened if one third of the states parties support a written request by any state party.

The scope of work of the meetings is broad, with each meeting of states parties effectively mandated to consider any matters "pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of" the TPNW, including its status and implementation. The Nuclear Weapons Ban Monitor has three recommendations for the First Meeting of States Parties.

1. In accordance with Article 4, the first meeting of states parties is explicitly obligated to set the deadlines for the destruction of a state party's nuclear explosive devices and for the removal of a foreign state's nuclear weapons from any area under the jurisdiction or control of a state party. It should consider setting a deadline of ten years for the destruction of all nuclear weapons, renewable upon request to the other states parties where necessary. Ten years is sufficient to achieve elimination of even the largest nuclear-weapon stockpiles (those of the United States and Russia) in the view of certain commentators.<sup>68</sup> This deadline is also consistent with practice in the disarmament treaties prohibiting anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions. A far shorter deadline for removal of foreign nuclear weapons – for example, three years – would seem appropriate.
2. The first meeting of states parties should issue a clear declaration calling for the universalisation of the Treaty (an obligation on all states parties to promote adherence to the Treaty is set out in Article 12).
3. The first meeting of states should strongly encourage each state party that has not yet done so to adopt an Additional Protocol with the IAEA.

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68 Princeton University, "A Path to Universality through Cooperative, Transparent, Verifiable and Irreversible Disarmament", UN doc.A/CONF.229/2017/NGO/WP.46



# 6 State Profiles

The following state profiles contain summary data on treaty status and compliance for each of the world's 197 states, as well as other key facts, and information on participation in the TPNW negotiations and related instruments and mechanisms. Recommendations for action are made to each state.

The 197 states are categorised according to their basic nuclear-weapon policy, with separate subsections for the 127 TPNW supporters, the 30 other non-nuclear armed states, the 31 nuclear-weapon-endorsing states, and the 9 nuclear-armed states. See Figure 1 in Section 2 for more information on this categorisation. Within each of the four categories, the state profiles are presented in alphabetical order.

For the nuclear-armed states, an additional page with data on the status of its nuclear forces, fissile material, main nuclear weapons delivery systems, and doctrine, policies and practices is included. The main source for this information is Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris' nuclear notebooks, published by the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*.

The state profiles also contain data on gender representation in the treaty negotiations, as a baseline for further research into representation issues in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regimes.

# AFGHANISTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Afghanistan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Afghanistan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Afghanistan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ALGERIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Algeria has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Algeria should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# ANGOLA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (28 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Angola has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Angola should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Antigua and Barbuda has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Antigua and Barbuda should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ARGENTINA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Argentina voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Argentina has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Argentina should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# AUSTRIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (20 Sep 2017)	Yes (8 May 2018)

Austria was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Austria has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (21% of women in delegation) <b>21%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Austria should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Austria should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# AZERBAIJAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Azerbaijan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Azerbaijan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Azerbaijan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The Bahamas voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. The Bahamas has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Bahamas should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BAHRAIN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Bahrain voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Bahrain has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>100%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bahrain should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# BANGLADESH



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Bangladesh has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bangladesh should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BELIZE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Belize voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Belize has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Belize should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BENIN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Benin has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Benin should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BHUTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Bhutan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Bhutan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bhutan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BOLIVIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (16 Apr 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Bolivia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bolivia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BOTSWANA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Botswana voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Botswana has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Botswana should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# BRAZIL



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Brazil was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Brazil has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>30%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Brazil should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BRUNEI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Brunei has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Brunei should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BURKINA FASO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Burkina Faso voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Burkina Faso has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Burkina Faso should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BURUNDI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Burundi voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Burundi has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Burundi should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# CABO VERDE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Cabo Verde has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cabo Verde should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# CAMBODIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Cambodia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Cambodia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cambodia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

The Central African Republic has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with the all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Central African Republic should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# CHAD



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Chad voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Chad has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Chad should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# CHILE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Chile has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>14%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Chile should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# COLOMBIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (3 Aug 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Colombia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Colombia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# COMOROS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Comoros has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with the all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Comoros should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# CONGO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Congo has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Congo should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# COOK ISLANDS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	N/A	Yes (4 Sep 2018)

The Cook Islands has acceded to the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	N/A
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	N/A
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	N/A
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	N/A

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	No
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	Yes (Rarotonga)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	No
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	No

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Cook Islands should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- The Cook Islands should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.



# COSTA RICA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (5 July 2018)</b>

Costa Rica was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, and Costa Rica's Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva chaired the negotiations in 2017 which resulted in the adoption of the TPNW. Costa Rica has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Costa Rica should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Costa Rica should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Côte d'Ivoire has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Côte d'Ivoire should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

## CUBA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (30 Jan 2018)</b>

Cuba has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>43%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cuba should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Cuba should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# CYPRUS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Cyprus voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Cyprus has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cyprus should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

The DRC has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (29% of women in delegation) <b>29%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The DRC should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# DJIBOUTI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Djibouti voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Djibouti has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Djibouti should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (7 June 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

The Dominican Republic has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Dominican Republic should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Ecuador has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ecuador should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# EGYPT



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Egypt voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Egypt has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed, Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Egypt should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# EL SALVADOR



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

El Salvador has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- El Salvador should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# EQUATORIAL GUINEA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Equatorial Guinea voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Equatorial Guinea has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Equatorial Guinea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Eritrea voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Eritrea has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Eritrea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ETHIOPIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Ethiopia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Ethiopia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ethiopia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Fiji has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fiji should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# GABON



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Gabon voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Gabon has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Gabon should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>

The Gambia has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (25% of women in delegation)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Gambia should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- The Gambia should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

## GHANA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Ghana has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>18%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ghana should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Grenada voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Grenada has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>100%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Grenada should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# GUATEMALA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Guatemala has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>60%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Guatemala should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# GUINEA-BISSAU



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Guinea-Bissau has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Guinea-Bissau should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# GUYANA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>

Guyana has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Guyana should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Guyana should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# HAITI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Haiti voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Haiti has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (25% of women in delegation) <b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Haiti should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# HOLY SEE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>

The Holy See has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>N/A</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>22%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Holy See should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- The Holy See should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# HONDURAS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Honduras has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Honduras should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# INDONESIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Indonesia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Indonesia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# IRAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	No	No

Iran voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Iran has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed, Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Iran should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# IRAQ



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Iraq voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Iraq has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Iraq should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# IRELAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Ireland was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Ireland has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ireland should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# JAMAICA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (8 Dec 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Jamaica has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Jamaica should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Jordan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Jordan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Jordan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# KAZAKHSTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Uncertain	Yes (2 Mar 2018)	No

Kazakhstan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Kazakhstan has signed the TPNW, but not yet ratified it. It is uncertain whether Kazakhstan's hosting of Russian missile tests at the Sary Shagan test site means that it is not in compliance with the TPNW's prohibition on assisting illegal activities relating to nuclear weapons.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	Voted yes
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	Yes
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	Voted yes
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	0%

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Uncertain
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	Yes (Semipalatinsk)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	No
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	Yes
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	Yes

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Kazakhstan should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Kenya voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Kenya has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>20%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Kenya should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# KIRIBATI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Kiribati has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Kiribati should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Kuwait voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Kuwait has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Kuwait should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (21 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Lao PDR has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lao PDR should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# LEBANON



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Lebanon voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Lebanon has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lebanon should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# LESOTHO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Lesotho voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Lesotho has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lesotho should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# LIBERIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	No	No

Liberia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Liberia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal	No
Nuclear alliance	No
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No
	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)
	Did not vote
	Participated in treaty negotiations
	Yes
	Vote on adoption of treaty text
	Voted yes
	Gender representation in treaty negotiations
	33%
	(% of women in delegation)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile
Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly
Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly
Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use
Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control
Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)
No (Signed, Pelindaba)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Yes
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)
No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force
No
IAEA Additional Protocol in force
No

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Liberia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



## LIBYA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Libya has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with the all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Libya should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# LIECHTENSTEIN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Liechtenstein has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Liechtenstein should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MADAGASCAR



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Madagascar has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Madagascar should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Malawi has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Malawi should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MALAYSIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Malaysia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Malaysia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Malta voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Malta has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Malta should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MARSHALL ISLANDS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Uncertain	No	No

The Marshall Islands voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017, but has not yet signed or ratified it. It is uncertain whether Marshall Islands' hosting of US missile tests at Kwajalein Atoll means that it is not in compliance with the TPNW's prohibition on assisting illegal activities relating to nuclear weapons.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	Voted yes
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	Yes
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	Voted yes
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	50%

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Uncertain
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	No
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	No
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	Yes

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Marshall Islands should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MAURITANIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Mauritania voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Mauritania has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mauritania should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# MAURITIUS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Mauritius voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Mauritius has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>20%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mauritius should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (16 Jan 2018)</b>

Mexico was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Mexico has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>38%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mexico should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Mexico should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# MONGOLIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Mongolia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Mongolia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (unilateral)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mongolia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Morocco voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Morocco has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Morocco should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MOZAMBIQUE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Mozambique voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Mozambique has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mozambique should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MYANMAR



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Myanmar has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Myanmar should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# NAMIBIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (8 Dec 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Namibia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>20%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Namibia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Nepal has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Nepal should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# NEW ZEALAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (31 July 2018)</b>

New Zealand was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. New Zealand has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (83% of women in delegation) <b>83%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- New Zealand should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- New Zealand should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# NICARAGUA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (22 Sep 2017)	Yes (19 July 2018)

Nicaragua has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal	No
Nuclear alliance	No
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No
	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)
	Abstained
	Participated in treaty negotiations
	Yes
	Vote on adoption of treaty text
	Did not vote
	Gender representation in treaty negotiations
	33%
	(% of women in delegation)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile
Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly
Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly
Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use
Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control
Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)
Yes (Tlatelolco)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Yes
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)
No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force
Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force
Yes

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Nicaragua should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Nicaragua should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# NIGERIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Nigeria was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Nigeria has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Nigeria should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Oman voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Oman has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Oman should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# PALAU



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (3 May 2018)</b>

Palau has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Palau should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Palau should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# PALESTINE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (20 Sep 2017)	Yes (22 Mar 2018)

Palestine has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	N/A
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	Yes
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	Voted yes
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	60%

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	No
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	No
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	No
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	No
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	No

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Palestine should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Palestine should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# PANAMA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Panama has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>60%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Panama should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# PAPUA NEW GUINEA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Papua New Guinea voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Papua New Guinea has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Papua New Guinea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# PARAGUAY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Paraguay has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Paraguay should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Peru has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Peru should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# PHILIPPINES



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Philippines has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>53%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Philippines should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Qatar voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Qatar has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Qatar should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Moldova voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Moldova has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>40%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Moldova should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Saint Kitts and Nevis voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Saint Kitts and Nevis has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Saint Kitts and Nevis should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SAINT LUCIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (28 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Saint Lucia has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Saint Lucia should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (8 Dec 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# SAMOA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>

Samoa has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>60%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Samoa should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Samoa should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# SAN MARINO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (20 Sep 2017)	Yes (27 Sep 2018)

San Marino has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	Voted yes
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	Yes
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	Voted yes
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	50%

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	No
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	Yes
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	No
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	No

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- San Marino should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- San Marino should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Sao Tome and Principe has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sao Tome and Principe should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SAUDI ARABIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Saudi Arabia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Saudi Arabia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Saudi Arabia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SENEGAL



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Senegal voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Senegal has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Senegal should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Seychelles has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Seychelles should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SIERRA LEONE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Sierra Leone voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Sierra Leone has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sierra Leone should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SOLOMON ISLANDS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Solomon Islands voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Solomon Islands has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Solomon Islands should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# SOUTH AFRICA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

South Africa was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. South Africa has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>30%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- South Africa should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SRI LANKA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Sri Lanka voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Sri Lanka has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sri Lanka should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SUDAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Sudan voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Sudan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sudan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SURINAME



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Suriname voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Suriname has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Suriname should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SWEDEN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Sweden voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Sweden has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>45%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Sweden should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# THAILAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (20 Sep 2017)	Yes (20 Sep 2017)

Thailand was at the forefront of the diplomatic process towards the adoption of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, including during the negotiation of the TPNW in 2017. Thailand has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (46% of women in delegation) <b>46%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Thailand should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Thailand should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# TIMOR-LESTE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>	<b>No</b>

Timor-Leste has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>100%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Timor-Leste should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Togo has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Togo should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# TONGA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Tonga voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Tonga has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tonga should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Trinidad and Tobago voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Trinidad and Tobago has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (75% of women in delegation) <b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Trinidad and Tobago should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# TUNISIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Tunisia voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Tunisia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tunisia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>No</b>

Tuvalu has signed the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1, but has not yet ratified the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tuvalu should urgently ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# UGANDA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Uganda voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Uganda has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>29%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Uganda should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The UAR voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. The UAR has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>14%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The UAR should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Tanzania voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Tanzania has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>25%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tanzania should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (25 July 2018)</b>

Uruguay has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Uruguay should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Uruguay should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.



# VANUATU



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (20 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (27 Sep 2018)</b>

Vanuatu has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (50% of women in delegation) <b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Vanuatu should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Vanuatu should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# VENEZUELA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Compliant	Yes (20 Sep 2017)	Yes (27 Mar 2018)

Venezuela has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	No	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	Voted yes
Nuclear alliance	No	Participated in treaty negotiations	Yes
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	No	Vote on adoption of treaty text	Voted yes
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	No	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	25%

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	Compliant
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	Compliant
(d) Use or threaten to use	Compliant
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	Compliant
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	Compliant

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Yes
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	Yes (Tlatelolco)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Yes
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	Yes
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	Yes
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	Yes
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	No

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Venezuela should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Venezuela should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

# VIET NAM



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>Yes (22 Sep 2017)</b>	<b>Yes (17 May 2018)</b>

Viet Nam has signed and ratified the TPNW and is in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Viet Nam should encourage other states to adhere to the TPNW.
- Viet Nam should ensure that all the TPNW obligations are implemented into national law, including prohibiting the financing of nuclear weapons development and production.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Yemen voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Yemen has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Yemen should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ZIMBABWE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Zimbabwe voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017. Zimbabwe has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>20%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Zimbabwe should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ANDORRA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Andorra participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Andorra has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>100%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Andorra should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BARBADOS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Barbados participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Barbados has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>75%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Barbados should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Bosnia and Herzegovina did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Bosnia and Herzegovina maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bosnia and Herzegovina should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# CAMEROON



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Cameroon participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Cameroon has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Cameroon should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Dominica participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Dominica has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Tlatelolco)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Dominica should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ESWATINI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Eswatini participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Eswatini has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Eswatini should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# FINLAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Finland did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Finland maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Finland should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# GEORGIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Georgia did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Georgia maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Georgia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Guinea participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Guinea has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>
	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly
(d) Use or threaten to use
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>
<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force
IAEA Additional Protocol in force
<b>Yes</b>
<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
<b>Yes</b>
<b>No</b>
<b>No</b>
<b>No</b>
<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Guinea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# KYRGYZSTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Kyrgyzstan participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Kyrgyzstan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Semipalatinsk)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Kyrgyzstan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MALDIVES



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The Maldives participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. The Maldives has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Maldives should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



## MALI



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Mali participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Mali has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Mali should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MICRONESIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Micronesia did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Micronesia maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Micronesia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# MONACO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Monaco participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Monaco has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>67%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Monaco should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Nauru did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Nauru maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Nauru should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# NIGER



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Niger participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Niger has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Niger should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Niue was not entitled to participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Niue maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>N/A</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>N/A</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Niue should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# RWANDA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Rwanda did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Rwanda maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Rwanda should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SERBIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Serbia did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Serbia maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Serbia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# SINGAPORE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Singapore participated in the TPNW negotiations, but was the only state to abstain on the vote when the Treaty was adopted. Singapore has not adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Abstained</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>17%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Bangkok)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Singapore should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SOMALIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Somalia participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Somalia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Signed, Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Somalia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SOUTH SUDAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

South Sudan participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. South Sudan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- South Sudan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SWITZERLAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Switzerland voted in favour of adopting the TPNW at the UN Diplomatic Conference on 7 July 2017, but the government has decided not to sign the Treaty for the time being. Switzerland maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted yes</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>14%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Switzerland should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Syria participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Syria has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (11% of women in delegation)

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Syria should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# TAJIKISTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Tajikistan participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Tajikistan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Semipalatinsk)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Tajikistan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# THE FYR OF MACEDONIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. The FYR of Macedonia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>50%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The FYR Macedonia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# TURKMENISTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Turkmenistan did not participate in the TPNW negotiations and has not yet signed or ratified the Treaty. Turkmenistan maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Semipalatinsk)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Turkmenistan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.



# UKRAINE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Ukraine boycotted the TPNW negotiations, and has not signed or ratified the Treaty. Ukraine maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the TPNW, and can therefore sign and ratify the Treaty without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Ukraine should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# UZBEKISTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Uzbekistan participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Uzbekistan has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>Not registered</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Semipalatinsk)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Uzbekistan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ZAMBIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Zambia participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not cast a vote on the adoption of the Treaty. Zambia has not yet adhered to the TPNW, but maintains policies and practices that are compliant with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty, and can therefore sign and ratify it without complications.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>33%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Pelindaba)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Zambia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty.

# ALBANIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Albania boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Albania may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Albania should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Albania should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Albania should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# ARMENIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Armenia participated in the TPNW negotiations, but did not take part in the vote on the adoption of the Treaty. It may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to actively disavow the possession and use of nuclear weapons on its behalf in order to comply with Article 1 of the Treaty.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Did not vote</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>0%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Armenia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Armenia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Armenia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# AUSTRALIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Australia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Australia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>Yes (Rarotonga)</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Australia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Australia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Australia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# BELARUS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Belarus did not participate in the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Belarus may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Belarus should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Belarus should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Belarus should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# BELGIUM



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Belgium boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Belgium may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>Yes</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Not compliant</b>

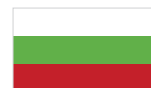
RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Belgium should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Belgium should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Belgium should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# BULGARIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Bulgaria boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Bulgaria may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Bulgaria should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Bulgaria should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Bulgaria should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Canada boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Canada may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Canada should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Canada should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Canada should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# CROATIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Croatia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Croatia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Croatia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Croatia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Croatia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# CZECH REPUBLIC



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Czechia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Czechia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Czechia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Czechia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Czechia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# DENMARK



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Denmark boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Denmark may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Denmark should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Denmark should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Denmark should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Estonia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Estonia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Estonia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Estonia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Estonia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# GERMANY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Germany boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Germany may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>Yes</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Not compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Germany should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Germany should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Germany should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# GREECE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Greece boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Greece may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Greece should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Greece should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Greece should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# HUNGARY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Hungary boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Hungary may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Hungary should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Hungary should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Hungary should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# ICELAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Iceland boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Iceland may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Iceland should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Iceland should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Iceland should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# ITALY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Italy boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Italy may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted yes</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>Yes</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Not compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Italy should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Italy should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Italy should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# JAPAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Japan boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Japan may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Japan should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Japan should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Japan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# LATVIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Latvia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Latvia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Latvia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Latvia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Latvia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# LITHUANIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Lithuania boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Lithuania may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Lithuania should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Lithuania should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Lithuania should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# LUXEMBOURG



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Luxembourg boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Luxembourg may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Luxembourg should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Luxembourg should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Luxembourg should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# MONTENEGRO



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Montenegro boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Montenegro may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Montenegro should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Montenegro should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Montenegro should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# NETHERLANDS



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The Netherlands was the only nuclear-weapon-endorsing state to participate in the negotiations of the TPNW, but also the only state that voted against the adoption of the Treaty on 7 July 2017. The Netherlands has not adhered to the TPNW, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1 of the Treaty. The Netherlands may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>Yes</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>Yes</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>Voted no</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>30%</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Not compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Netherlands should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- The Netherlands should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- The Netherlands should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# NORWAY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Norway started the initiative on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons, which resulted in a majority of states negotiating and adopting the TPNW. But Norway boycotted the negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Norway may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Norway should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Norway should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Norway should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# POLAND



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Poland boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Poland may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Poland should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Poland should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Poland should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# PORTUGAL



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Portugal boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Portugal may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Portugal should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Portugal should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Portugal should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# REPUBLIC OF KOREA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

South Korea boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. South Korea may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- South Korea should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- South Korea should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- South Korea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# ROMANIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Romania boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Romania may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Romania should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Romania should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Romania should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# SLOVAKIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Slovakia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Slovakia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Slovakia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Slovakia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Slovakia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# SLOVENIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Slovenia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Slovenia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>No (Observer)</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Slovenia should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Slovenia should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Slovenia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



# SPAIN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Spain boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Spain may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Spain should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Spain should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Spain should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# TURKEY



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Turkey boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Turkey may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>No</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>Yes</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>No</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Not compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Turkey should recognise that by endorsing the possession and potential use of nuclear weapons on its behalf, it functions as an enabler of nuclear armament and bears responsibility for the perpetuation of nuclear risks.
- Turkey should declare its unequivocal opposition to nuclear weapons, and ensure that its national defense plans and security policies do not involve or foresee the possession or potential use of weapons of mass destruction on its behalf.
- Turkey should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its obligations under the NPT – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

# CHINA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

China boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. China may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>Yes (280)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>Yes (plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed, Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Voluntary offer agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- China should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- China should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- China should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its unequivocal undertaking under the NPT to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenal – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**DONGFENG 21A**

A Chinese DF-21A transporter erector vehicle on display at the Beijing Military Museum, 2007 (Max Smith)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>0</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>?</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>280</b>
Military stockpile	<b>280</b>
Total inventory	<b>280</b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>14 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>2.9 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>0.04 t</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
DF-4	ICBM	Silo	~10	~10	3,300 kt	5,500–7,000 km	82 t	28 m	2.25 m
DF-5 A/B	ICBM	Silo	~10	~10	200–5,000 kt	12,000–15,000 km	183 t	32.6 m	3.35 m
DF-21	MRBM/ IRBM	Road-mobile	~80	~80	200–300 kt	1,500–1,700 km	14.7 t	10.7 m	1.4 m
DF-31 (A)	ICBM	Silo/Road-mobile	~33	~33	200–300 kt	7,200–8,000 km	42 t	13 m	2.25 m
JL-1/2	SLBM	Submarine	48	48	200–300 kt	7,000–8,000 km	42 t	13 m	(n/a)

OTHER: The Chinese nuclear weapons arsenal also includes strategic bombers and cruise missiles.

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

China has long espoused a so-called no-first-use policy, meaning that the Chinese government has declared that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conflict, “at any time or under any circumstances.”<sup>1</sup> China has a considerable nuclear arsenal, but has so far refrained from engaging in arms racing of the type enacted by the United States and Russia.

Ratifying the relevant protocols of the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Pelindaba, and Semipalatinsk, China has offered legally binding negative security assurances – an assurance not to use nuclear weapons – to the members of the Latin American and Caribbean, South Pacific, African, and Central Asian NWFZs. As other nuclear-armed states party to the NPT, China has offered various non-binding security assurances to non-nuclear-armed states.

China is currently engaged in expanding and refurbishing its nuclear capabilities. According to a 2015 Chinese white paper on military strategy, China will “strengthen its capabilities for strategic deterrence and nuclear counterattack, and medium- and long-range precision strikes.”<sup>2</sup> Chinese officials have cited US, South Korean and Japanese missile defense plans as motivations for enhanced nuclear and missile defense capabilities.<sup>3</sup> China has now developed missiles capable of carrying multiple warheads (MIRVs), and is believed to have increased its arsenals from around 240 warheads in 2010 to 260–70 warheads in 2017.<sup>4</sup> US officials have claimed that China has little to worry about with respect to American missile defense capabilities, and that Chinese officials are using the US plans as a pretext for expanding China’s capabilities.

1 Arms Control Association, “Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: China” (July 2017). <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/chinaprofile>.

2 The State Council Information Office of the People’s Republic of China, “China’s Military Strategy” (May 2015). [http://english.gov.cn/archive/white\\_paper/2015/05/27/content\\_281475115610833.htm](http://english.gov.cn/archive/white_paper/2015/05/27/content_281475115610833.htm).

3 Ankit Panda, “China and the United States Worry About Each Other Missile Defense Intentions. So Why Not Talk?”, The Diplomat (4 March 2018). <https://thediplomat.com/2018/03/china-and-the-united-states-worry-about-each-other-missile-defense-intentions-so-why-not-talk/>.

4 Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Global nuclear weapons inventories, 1945–2010”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 66, no. 4 (2010). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2968/066004008>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “Chinese nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/00963402.2016.1194054>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “Chinese nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

DPR Korea boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. DPR Korea may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (10–20)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Did not vote</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Not compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No (1985 - 2003)</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>Yes (not implemented)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- DPR Korea should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- DPR Korea should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- DPR Korea should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



**HWASONG-15****STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	0
Deployed non-strategic	(n/a)
Reserve/non-deployed	?
Military stockpile	10–20
Total inventory	10–20

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	0 t
Military Pu	0.04 t
Civilian Pu	-

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
Hwasong 14	ICBM	Road-mobile (TEL)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	6,700–10,000 km	33.8 t	19.5 m	1.7 m
Hwasong 15	ICBM	Road-mobile (TEL)	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	~13,000 km	~71–21 t	~22.5 m	~2.4 m
Taepo Dong 2	ICBM	Launch pad	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	4,000–6,700 km	~80 t	~30.	2.0–2.2 m

OTHER: Most of the North Korean nuclear weapons delivery system is under development. In addition to the list above, it includes IRBMs (Hwasong 10/12), MRBMs (Hwasong 6/7) and possibly an SLBM (Bukkeukseong).

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

DPR Korean officials have occasionally made statements that have been interpreted to go in the direction of endorsing a no-first-use policy. For example, in May 2016, the DPR Korean news agency quoted Kim Jong-un, the supreme leader of the DPR Korea as having averred that the DPR Korea will not use a nuclear weapon unless DPR Korea's sovereignty is "encroached upon by any aggressive hostile forces with nukes".<sup>1</sup> Other statements have suggested that DPR Korea might be willing to use nuclear weapons pre-emptively. In March 2016, for example, in reaction to the commencement of a US–South Korean military exercise, the DPR Korea threatened a "pre-emptive nuclear strike of justice" and to turn Washington and Seoul into "flames and ashes".<sup>2</sup> Most analysts believe that the DPR Korean regime will use nuclear weapons to protect itself against any perceived threat to its survival.

The DPR Korea withdrew from the NPT in 2003 and has not offered legally binding security assurances to any state. The protocols to the various NWFZ treaties are not open for DPR Korean accession. According to a statement of January 2016, DPR Korea will "faithfully fulfill its obligation for non-proliferation and strive for the global denuclearization."<sup>3</sup>

DPR Korea has been developing missiles at a rapid rate, conducting a successful ICBM test in November 2017. It is not clear, however, that DPR Korea has developed warheads to fit the missiles. According to the "cautious estimate" of Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, DPR Korea has produced enough fissile material to build between 20 and 60 nuclear weapons.<sup>4</sup> It is not known how much the DPR Korea spends on its nuclear weapons programme, but it is safe to assume that the nuclear effort swallows a significant portion of the nation's limited gross domestic product.

1 BBC, "North Korea 'will not use nuclear weapons' unless threatened (8 May 2016). <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-36240040>.

2 The Guardian (AP), "North Korea threatens to reduce US and South Korea to 'Flames and Ash'" (7 March 2016). <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/07/north-korea-threatens-to-reduce-us-and-south-korea-to-flames-and-ash>.

3 Ankit Panda, "When Would North Korea Look to Use Nuclear Weapons?", The Diplomat (9 May 2016). <https://thediplomat.com/2016/05/when-would-north-korea-look-to-use-nuclear-weapons/>.

4 Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "North Korean nuclear capabilities, 2018", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 74, no. 1 (2018). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00963402.2017.1413062>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Status of World Nuclear Forces", Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) "North Korean nuclear forces, 2016", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# FRANCE



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

France boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. France may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (300)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>No</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Voluntary offer agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- France should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- France should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- France should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its unequivocal undertaking under the NPT to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenal – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**MIRAGE 2000N**

The Mirage 2000N, designed to carry a 300 kt nuclear armed air-to-surface cruise missile (photo: Jerry Gunner)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>280</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>(n/a)</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>10</b>
Military stockpile	<b>300</b>
Total inventory	<b>300</b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>30.6 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>6 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>65.4 t</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
M45	SLBM	Submarine	16	?	100 kt	6,000 km	35 t	11 m	1.93 m
M51 (1/2/3)	SLBM	Submarine	32	?	100–150 kt	6,000 km	52 t	12 m	2.3 m
ASMP (A)	Cruise missile	Strategic bomber / fighter plane	?	?	300 kt	300–500 km	860 kg	5.38 m	0.38 m

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

As of 2018, France was believed to stockpile approximately 300 nuclear warheads, the most of any state after Russia and the United States. In a 2013 white paper on defense, France claims that the use of nuclear weapons “would only be conceivable in extreme circumstances of legitimate self-defense.” The white paper further postulates that nuclear deterrence protects the country from “any State-led aggression against its vital interests, of whatever origin and in whatever form. It rules out any threat of blackmail that might paralyse its freedom of decision and action.”<sup>1</sup> France retains a fleet of four nuclear-armed submarines and a collection of bombers. The submarines carry missiles with six warheads. France does not participate in NATO’s Nuclear Planning Group, but since 1974, the French nuclear arsenal has been assigned to NATO’s general deterrence mission.

France has issued non-binding assurances that it will not use nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT, unless it is facing an invasion or sustained attack by a state allied to a nuclear-armed state.<sup>2</sup> Ratifying the relevant protocols to the treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Pelindaba, and Semipalatinsk, France has committed not to use nuclear weapons against the members of the Latin American and Caribbean, South Pacific, African, or Central Asian NWFZs.

France is currently in the middle of an extensive renewal of its submarines, aircraft, missiles, warheads and production facilities. The “modernisation” efforts involve the manufacture of a new air-launched cruise missile and a submarine-launched ballistic missile. By 2025, the French government is expected to spend approximately \$6 billion on its nuclear weapon systems annually.<sup>3</sup> The French nuclear modernisation effort is assisted by private companies, including the Dutch-headquartered Airbus Group and its subsidiary, Airbus Defence and Space, headquartered in Germany.

1 Government of France, “French White Paper: Defense and National Security” (2013), pp. 67, 73.

2 Arms Control Association, “Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: France” (April 2017). <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/franceprofile>.

3 Paul Soyez, “Can France Still Afford Nuclear Weapons?”, *The National Interest* (7 November 2016). <http://nationalinterest.org/blog/the-buzz/can-france-still-afford-nuclear-weapons-18315>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, *Federation of American Scientists* (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “French nuclear forces, 2016”, *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 72, no. 4 (2016).



# INDIA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

India boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. India may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS		PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS	
Nuclear arsenal	<b>Yes (130–140)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258)	<b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance	<b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations	<b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory	<b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text	<b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production	<b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation)	<b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE 1(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Item-specific agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- India should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- India should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- India should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**AGNI 2**

An Agni-2 intermediate range ballistic missile on a road-mobile launcher (TEL), New Delhi, 2004 (Photo: Antônio Milena)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>0</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>(n/a)</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>130–140</b>
Military stockpile	<b>130–140</b>
Total inventory	<b>130–140</b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>4 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>6,58 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>0,4 t</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
Prithvi 2	SRBM	Road-mobile (TEL)	~24	~24	12 kt	350 km	4,600 kg	8.56 m	1.1 m
Agni 1	SRBM	Rail/Road-mobile (TEL)	~20	~20	40 kt	700–900 km	12 t	15 m	1.0 m
Agni 2	MRBM	Rail/Road-mobile (TEL)	~16	~16	40 kt	2,000–3,500 km	16 t	21 m	1.3 m
Agni 3	IRBM	Rail/Road-mobile (TEL)	~8	~8	40 kt	3,500–5,000 km	50 t	17 m	2.0 m
Dhanush	SRBM	Ship	2	2	12 kt	350–750 km	4,500 kg	8.53 m	0.9 m

OTHER: India also has nuclear-capable fighter planes, and is reported to develop SLBM capability.

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

India has traditionally maintained a no-first-use policy. India will reportedly only contemplate the use of nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear, chemical, or biological attack.<sup>1</sup> According to Indian documents, India's nuclear force structure is based on the principle of a "credible minimum deterrent" designed to provide an "adequate retaliatory capability should deterrence fail." In recent years, some commentators have speculated that India might be in the process of reversing its no-first-use policy. Responding to claims that Pakistan had developed tactical nuclear weapons that might be used against India in a limited fashion, Shyam Saran, convenor of the Indian National Security Advisory Board, said that India would respond to any nuclear attack with "massive" retaliation: "The label on a nuclear weapon used for attacking India, strategic or tactical, is irrelevant from the Indian perspective."<sup>2</sup>

India has not offered legally binding security assurances to any state. The protocols to the various NWFZ treaties are not open for Indian accession. India has not signed or ratified the NPT, but has on numerous occasions stated that it supports global nuclear disarmament.

The Indian nuclear arsenal has been gradually swelling since 1998. Hans Kristensen and Robert Norris record India as possessing 14 nuclear warheads in 2000. By 2010, that number had increased to 80. In 2018, India was reported to possess in the region of 130–140 warheads.<sup>3</sup> India is equipped with the technology to deliver nuclear weapons from the air, from ships, and from the ground. India is in the process of developing ICBMs and the capability to deliver nuclear missiles by submarine. The expansion of India's nuclear capabilities is part of a larger military build-up. There is no reliable public estimate of India's spending on nuclear weapons.

1 Arms Control Association, "Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: India" (January 2018). <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/indiaprofile>.

2 Indrani Bagchi, "Even a midget nuke strike will lead to massive retaliation, India warns Pak", The Economic Times (30 April 2013). <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/even-a-midget-uke-strike-will-lead-to-massive-retaliation-india-warns-pak/articleshow/19795988.cms>.

3 Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Global nuclear weapons inventories, 1945–2010", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 66, no. 4 (2010). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.2968/066004008>; Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Indian nuclear forces, 2017", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 73, no. 4 (2017). <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/00963402.2017.1337998>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Status of World Nuclear Forces", Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) "Indian nuclear forces, 2016", Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# ISRAEL



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Israel boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Israel may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (80)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed, Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Item-specific agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Israel should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- Israel should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- Israel should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**JERICO 3**

The launch of a Jericho 3 missile (photo: unknown)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>0</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>(n/a)</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>80</b>
Military stockpile	<b>80</b>
Total inventory	<b>80</b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>0.3 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>0.9 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>-</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
Jericho 1	SRBM	Silo/rail/TEL	50	(n/a)	(n/a)	500 km	6.5 t	13.4 m	0.8 m
Jericho 2	MRBM	Silo/rail/TEL	~90	(n/a)	(n/a)	1,500–3,500 km	22 t	15 m	1.35 m
Jericho 3	IRBM	Silo/rail/TEL	(n/a)	(n/a)	(n/a)	4,800–6,500 km	29 t	15.5–16 m	1.56 m

*OTHER: Israel is also believed to have SLCM capability, and that the country maintains 30 nuclear gravity bombs to be delivered by aircraft.*

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

Maintaining a policy of nuclear “opacity”, Israel has never made its nuclear doctrine public. Instead, Israeli officials have insisted that Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East. Israel is believed to retain ground-launched nuclear missiles and nuclear-capable fighters that could be employed should Israel be judged to face a significant threat. Writing in 2014, Hans Kristensen and Robert Norris suggested that Israel’s nuclear warheads were probably unassembled, increasing the amount of time needed to launch a nuclear strike.<sup>1</sup>

Israel has not officially admitted to possessing nuclear weapons, and has thus never offered legally binding security assurances to any state. The protocols to the various NWFZ treaties are not open for Israeli accession. Officially, “Israel supports a vision of the Middle East free from war and hostility, and from weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.”<sup>2</sup>

Israel is believed to retain around 80 nuclear warheads. In the mid-2000s, the Israeli government joined the US-led effort to develop the F-35 (nuclear capable) fighter jets. The Israeli Air Force plans to over time replace its current fleet of F-16 fighters with F-35s. The F-35s’ update block number 4, which is needed to make the planes nuclear capable, will not be finished for some time. Over recent years, Israel has developed a new land-based missile, Jericho III, which is believed to have an estimated range of over 5,000 kilometres and to be capable of delivering a nuclear warhead.<sup>3</sup> There is no reliable public estimate of Israel’s spending on nuclear weapons. According to SIPRI, Israel spent approximately \$18 billion on defense in 2016, amounting to around 5.8 per cent of its GDP.<sup>4</sup>

1 Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Israeli nuclear weapons, 2014”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 70, no. 6 (2014), p. 97. <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1177/0096340214555409>.

2 Israel, statement to the UNGA First Committee, New York, 4 October 2016 (A/C.1/71.PV.4), p. 20.

3 Alon Ben-David, “Israel Tests Enhanced Ballistic Missile”, Aviation Week (29 July 2013). <http://aviationweek.com/awin/israel-tests-enhanced-ballistic-missile>.

4 SIPRI, “Trends in World Military Expenditure, 2016” (April 2017). <https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Trends-world-military-expenditure-2016.pdf>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “Israeli nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# PAKISTAN



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Pakistan boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Pakistan may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (140–150)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Abstained</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>No</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>No</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Item-specific agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>No</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Pakistan should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- Pakistan should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- Pakistan should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.



**HATF 3, 4 & 5**

Pakistani nuclear-capable missiles on display in Karachi, 2008 (photo: unknown)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>0</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>(n/a)</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>140-150</b>
Military stockpile	<b>140-150</b>
Total inventory	<b>140-150</b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>3.4 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>0.28 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>-</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
Ghaznavi (Hatf 3)	SRBM	Road-mobile	~16	~16	5-12 kt	290 km	700 kg	8.5 m	0.8 m
Shaheen I (Hatf 4)	SRBM	Road-mobile	~16	~16	5-12 kt	750 km	700 kg	12 m	1.0 m
Ghauri (Hatf 5)	MRBM	Road-mobile	~24	~24	5-12 kt	1,250–1,500 km	700 kg	15.9 m	1.35 m
Shaheen 2 (Hatf 6)	MRBM	Road-mobile	~12	~12	5-12 kt	1,500–2,000 km	700 kg	17.2 m	1.4 m
Babur (Hatf 7)	GLCM	Ground launched	~12	~12	5-12 kt	350-700 km	~500 kg	6.2 m	0.52 m
NASR (Hatf 9)	SRBM	Road-mobile	~24	~24	low kt	60 km	1,200 kg	6 m	0.4 m

*OTHER: Pakistan is also believed to be able to deliver nuclear weapons by aircraft (F-16 / Mirage III), and there are indications that the country is developing weapons for use on ships or submarines.*

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

The government of Pakistan has pledged “no first use against non-nuclear weapons states”, but “Pakistan’s policy on first use against states that possess nuclear weapons, particularly India, remains vague.”<sup>1</sup> Pakistan has traditionally kept its nuclear warheads “de-mated”, meaning that the fissile cores are stored separately from the rest of the warheads. This practice increases the time required to employ the weapons, likely reducing the risk of nuclear strikes following miscalculation or accidents. In recent years, a number of commentators have expressed concern about Pakistan’s development of tactical nuclear weapons, which they fear will lower the nuclear threshold.<sup>2</sup> Pakistan has not offered legally binding security assurances to any state. The protocols to the various NWFZ treaties are not open for Pakistani accession. However, Pakistan has, since 1990, advocated the negotiation of a global treaty containing negative security assurances for non-nuclear-weapon states. Pakistan has blocked the commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material (Cutoff) Treaty, claiming that such an instrument would merely codify the status quo, but has expressed support for nuclear disarmament.<sup>3</sup>

Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal has been gradually swelling since 1998. Hans Kristensen and Robert Norris record Pakistan as possessing 13 nuclear warheads in 2000. By 2010, that number had increased to 70. In 2018, Pakistan was reported to possess in the region of 140–150 warheads.<sup>4</sup> Pakistan has greatly increased its capacity for plutonium production and is now operating four reactors. Pakistan has also been developing new missiles. In January 2017, Pakistan tested the Ababeel missile with multiple independently targeted re-entry vehicles (MIRVs) and a range of over 2,000 kilometres. There is no reliable public estimate of Pakistan’s spending on nuclear weapons. According to one source, the figure may be around \$4 billion per year.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Arms Control Association, “Arms Control and Proliferation Profile: Pakistan” (April 2017). <https://www.armscontrol.org/factsheets/pakistanprofile>.

<sup>2</sup> Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Pakistani nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 6 (2016).

<sup>3</sup> E.g. Pakistan, statement to the UNGA First Committee, New York, 10 October 2016 (A/C.1/71/PV.7), pp. 21–3.

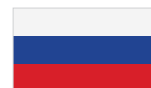
<sup>4</sup> Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Global nuclear weapons inventories, 1945–2010”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 66, no. 4 (2010).

<sup>5</sup> Zia Mian, “Pakistan”, pp. 54–63 in Reaching Critical Will, Assuring Destruction Forever (April 2015). <http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/images/documents/Publications/modernization/pakistan-2015.pdf>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “Pakistani nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# RUSSIAN FEDERATION



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

Russia boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. Russia may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (6,850)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Not compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Voluntary offer agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Russia should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- Russia should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- Russia should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its unequivocal undertaking under the NPT to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenal – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**SS-18 M6 SATAN**

The R-36 missile (NATO reporting name: SS-18 Satan) is the largest of all the ICBMs, here pictured at the Museum of Strategic Rocket Forces, Ukraine (Photo: Clay Gilliland)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>1,600</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>(n/a)</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>2,750</b>
Military stockpile	<b>4,350</b>
Total inventory	<b>6,850<sup>2</sup></b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>679 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>128 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>57.2 t</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
SS-18 M6 Satan	ICBM	Silo	46	460	500/800 kt	11,000 km	211.1 t	34.3 m	3 m
SS-19 M3 Stiletto	ICBM	Silo	20	120	400 kt	10,000 km	105.6 t	27 m	2.5 m
SS-25 Sickle	ICBM	Mobile	90	90	800 kt	11,000 km	45 t	23 m	1.8 m
SS-27 Mod 1/2	ICBM	Silo/Mobile	160	406	100–800 kt	10,500–11,000 km	47.2 t	22.7 m	1.86 m
SS-N-18 M1 Stingray	SLBM	Submarine	32	96	200 kt	6,500 km	35.3 t	14.6 m	1.8 m
SS-N-23 M1	SLBM	Submarine	96	384	500 kt	11,000 km	47 t	21.9 m	1.9 m
SS-N-32	SLBM	Submarine	48	288	100–150 kt	8,300 km	36.8 t	12.1 m	2.0 m
Kh-101/2, Kh-55	ALCM	Bomber	68	616	200–250 kt	2,500 km	1,210 kg	6.04 m	0.514 m

OTHER: The Russian nuclear weapons arsenal also includes a number of nonstrategic and defensive weapon systems, including short-range ballistic missiles.

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

Measured by the sheer number of nuclear warheads in its possession, Russia retains the world's largest nuclear arsenal. Only a fraction of Russia's total nuclear stockpile – which contain large numbers of both “strategic” and “tactical” weapons – could cause a disastrous nuclear winter. According to the current Russian doctrine, Russia reserves “the right to use nuclear weapons in response to the use of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass destruction against it and/or its allies, as well as in the event of aggression against Russia with the use of conventional weapons when the very existence of the state is in jeopardy”.<sup>1</sup> The 2010 doctrine contained identical language.

Russia has ratified the protocols containing negative security assurances for members of the Latin American and Caribbean, South Pacific, African, and Central Asian NWFZs. Russia has thereby committed not to use nuclear weapons against members of these zones. Russia/the Soviet Union has offered a number of non-binding security assurances over the years.

Russia is currently undertaking a major overhaul of its nuclear armoury. In his state of the nation speech of 1 March 2018, Vladimir Putin announced the development of a range of new nuclear weapon systems: First, an “unstoppable” supersonic cruise missile that would be able to bypass NATO missile defenses. Second, an underwater drone capable of delivering nuclear weapons. And third, a new intercontinental ballistic missile (codenamed “Sarmat”). Russian officials have repeatedly cited US and NATO missile defense plans as a motivation for enhanced nuclear capabilities. Russian military spending is difficult to quantify, but there is little doubt that Russia's spending on military forces, including nuclear weapons, have soared in recent years.

1 Russian Embassy to the United Kingdom, “The Military Doctrine of the Russian Federation” (2014). <https://rusemb.org.uk/press/2029>.

2 In addition to the 4,350 in military stockpile, an estimated 2,500 retired warheads are thought to be awaiting dismantlement.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “Russian nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).



# UNITED KINGDOM



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
<b>Not compliant</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No</b>

The United Kingdom boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. The United Kingdom may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (215)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium and plutonium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile <b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly <b>Compliant</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly <b>Uncertain</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use <b>Compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity <b>Not compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control <b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) <b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ) <b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) <b>Yes (Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT) <b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD) <b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force <b>No (Voluntary offer agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force <b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The United Kingdom should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- The United Kingdom should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- The United Kingdom should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its unequivocal undertaking under the NPT to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenal – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

## NUCLEAR SUBMARINE



Royal Navy Vanguard Class submarine HMS Vigilant returning to HMNB Clyde after her extended deployment (CPOA(Phot) Thomas McDonald/MOD)

## STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\*

Deployed strategic	120
Deployed non-strategic	(n/a)
Reserve/non-deployed	95
Military stockpile	215
Total inventory	215

## FISSILE MATERIAL

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	21.2 t
Military Pu	3.2 t
Civilian Pu	110.3 t

## MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\*

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
UGM-133A Trident II D5 <sup>a</sup>	SLBM	Submarines	(n/a)	215	100 kt	7,400-12,000 km	59 t	13.58 m	2.11 m

<sup>a</sup> The United Kingdom draws its missiles from the “commingled US/UK pool of missiles”. These Trident II missiles are serviced and maintained to precisely the same standards as those of the United States. (See <https://web.archive.org/web/20161030002309/https://ukdjcdn-b4d.kxcdn.com/uploads/2014/07/UK-Nuclear-Deterrent-FOI-Response.pdf>)

## DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES

The United Kingdom, a self-declared “responsible” nuclear state, retains a fleet of four (Vanguard class) nuclear-armed submarines. The United Kingdom espouses a so-called Continuous at Sea Deterrence (CASD) posture, meaning that at least one nuclear-armed submarine will always be on patrol. The UK government claims that the current British nuclear arsenal offers a credible and independent “minimum deterrent”,<sup>1</sup> but critics have questioned whether the UK nuclear armoury is either “credible”, “independent”, or a “deterrent”. Each Vanguard class submarine is equipped with 40 nuclear warheads, most of them believed to be several times more powerful than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.

According to a 2015 white paper, the United Kingdom “will not use, or threaten to use, nuclear weapons” against any non-nuclear-weapon state party to the NPT. However, the assurance does not apply to “any state in material breach of those non-proliferation obligations” and may be amended were the UK to face threats of use of weapons of mass destruction.<sup>2</sup> The United Kingdom has ratified the protocols containing negative security assurances for members of the Latin American and Caribbean, South Pacific, African, and Central Asian NWFZs.

In July 2016, by 472 votes to 117, the UK Parliament decided to “renew” the United Kingdom’s nuclear weapon system. The vote authorised the manufacture of new submarines to replace the existing submarines. According to the UK Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the total cost of replacing the submarines will come to approximately £205 billion.<sup>3</sup> In 2016/17, the entire budget of the UK National Health Service amounted to £122.5 billion.<sup>4</sup>

1 UK Ministry of Defense, “The UK’s Nuclear Deterrent” (19 February 2018). <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-nuclear-deterrence-factsheet/uk-nuclear-deterrence-what-you-need-to-know>.

2 UK Government, “National Security Strategy and Strategic Defense and Security Review 2015” (2015), p. 35.

3 Richard Norton-Taylor, “Replacing Trident will cost at least £205bn, campaigners say”, The Guardian (12 May 2016). <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/may/12/replacing-trident-will-cost-at-least-205-billion-campaign-for-nuclear-disarmament>.

4 The King’s Fund, “The NHS budget and how it has changed” (14 May 2017). <https://www.kingsfund.org.uk/projects/nhs-in-a-nutshell/nhs-budget>.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, “Status of World Nuclear Forces”, Federation of American Scientists (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) “UK nuclear forces, 2016”, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 72, no. 4 (2016).

# UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



TPNW COMPLIANCE	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION
Not compliant	No	No

The United States boycotted the TPNW negotiations, has not adhered to the Treaty, and is not in compliance with all of the prohibitions in Article 1. The United States may sign and ratify the TPNW, but would have to make changes to its policies and practices to become compliant.

KEY FACTS	PARTICIPATION IN TPNW NEGOTIATIONS
Nuclear arsenal <b>Yes (6,450)</b>	Vote on mandate resolution (A/RES/71/258) <b>Voted no</b>
Nuclear alliance <b>Yes</b>	Participated in treaty negotiations <b>No</b>
Hosts nuclear weapons on its territory <b>No</b>	Vote on adoption of treaty text <b>N/A</b>
Uranium enrichment or plutonium production <b>Yes (uranium)</b>	Gender representation in treaty negotiations (% of women in delegation) <b>N/A</b>

COMPLIANCE WITH ARTICLE I(I) OF THE TPNW	
(a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess, or stockpile	<b>Not compliant</b>
(b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever, directly or indirectly	<b>Uncertain</b>
(c) Receive the transfer of or control over, directly or indirectly	<b>Compliant</b>
(d) Use or threaten to use	<b>Not compliant</b>
(e) Assist, encourage, or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(f) Seek or receive assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any prohibited activity	<b>Not compliant</b>
(g) Allow any stationing, installation, or deployment in its territory or any place under jurisdiction or control	<b>Compliant</b>

RELATED TREATIES AND MECHANISMS	
Party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	<b>Yes</b>
Party to a nuclear-weapon-free-zone treaty (NWFZ)	<b>No</b>
Ratified the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)	<b>No (Signed, Annex 2 state)</b>
Party to the Partial Test-Ban Treaty (PTBT)	<b>Yes</b>
Member of the Conference on Disarmament (CD)	<b>Yes</b>
IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement in force	<b>No (Voluntary offer agreement)</b>
IAEA Additional Protocol in force	<b>Yes (modified)</b>

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- The United States should acknowledge that nuclear deterrence is not a sustainable solution for its own or international security, and that any perceived benefits are far outweighed by the risk of nuclear accidents or war.
- The United States should move rapidly to verifiably reduce and eliminate its nuclear arsenal, whether through unilateral, bilateral, or multilateral steps.
- The United States should urgently sign and ratify the TPNW, and encourage other states to adhere to the Treaty. Until it is in a position to do so, it should – in line with its unequivocal undertaking under the NPT to accomplish the total elimination of its nuclear arsenal – welcome the TPNW as an important step and a valuable contribution towards the common aspiration of a world without nuclear weapons. It should also attend the TPNW meetings of states parties as an observer and work with the TPNW states parties on practical steps towards disarmament.

**AGM-86B**

AGM-86B Air-Launched Cruise Missile dropped from a B-52H Stratofortress, Utah, 2014 (U.S. Air Force photo/Staff Sgt. Roidan Carlson)

**STATUS OF NUCLEAR FORCES\***

Deployed strategic	<b>1,600</b>
Deployed non-strategic	<b>150</b>
Reserve/non-deployed	<b>2,050</b>
Military stockpile	<b>3,800</b>
Total inventory	<b>6,450<sup>6</sup></b>

**FISSILE MATERIAL**

Highly enriched uranium (HEU)	<b>574.5 t</b>
Military Pu	<b>80.8 t</b>
Civilian Pu	<b>7.0 t</b>

**MAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS DELIVERY SYSTEMS\*\***

NAME	TYPE	DELIVERY PLATFORM	NO.	WARHEADS (AVAILABLE)	YIELD PER WARHEAD	RANGE	WEIGHT	LENGTH	DIAMETER
LGM-30G Minuteman III	ICBM	Silo	400	800	300kt–335kt	9,650–13,000 km	34.4 t	18.2 m	1.85 m
UGM-133A Trident II D5	SLBM	Submarines	240	1,920	100kt–475kt (MIRV)	7,400–12,000 km	59 t	13.58 m	2.11 m
AGM-86B	Cruise missile	Strategic bombers	(n/a)	528	5–150 kt	2,500 km	1,450 kg	6.32 m	0.62 m
B61/B83	Gravity bombs	Strategic bombers/ fighter planes	(n/a)	752	0.3–340 kt	(n/a)	320 kg	3.56 m	0.33 m

**DOCTRINE, POLICIES AND PRACTICES**

The United States is by many considered to possess the world's most lethal nuclear armoury.<sup>1</sup> The Obama administration's Nuclear Posture Review of 2010 opened for the use of nuclear weapons "in extreme circumstances to defend the vital interests of the United States or its allies and partners".<sup>2</sup> The most recent Nuclear Posture Review, released in February 2018, similarly states that the United States will "only consider the employment of nuclear weapons in extreme circumstances to defend the vital interest of the United States, its allies, and partners." In contrast to the Obama era Nuclear Posture Review, which did not define "extreme circumstances", the Trump era Review defines such circumstances to include "attacks on the U. S., allied, or partner civilian population or infrastructure, and attacks on U. S. or allied nuclear forces, their command and control, or warning and attack assessment capabilities."<sup>3</sup> Some commentators have speculated on whether nuclear strikes could be authorised, for example, following cyber-attacks on the United States or its allies.

As the 2010 Nuclear Posture Review, the 2018 Review provides that the United States will not use nuclear weapons "against non-nuclear-weapon states that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear non-proliferation obligations." It is not clear how the United States defines "in compliance". The United States have only offered legally binding assurances not to use nuclear weapons against the parties to the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco. Washington has refused to ratify the protocols containing such assurances for members of the South Pacific, Southeast Asian, African, and Central Asian NWFZs. The United States is currently engaged in a major nuclear modernisation effort. All legs of the US nuclear triad are being refurbished. It has been estimated that the United States will spend approximately \$1.2 trillion on its nuclear armoury over the next 30 years.<sup>4</sup> For comparison, the United Nation's budget for the biennium 2018–19 is \$5.4 billion.<sup>5</sup>

1 E.g. Keir A. Lieber and Daryl G. Press, "The Rise of U.S. Nuclear Primacy", *Foreign Affairs* 85, no. 2 (2006).

2 US Department of Defense, "Nuclear Posture Review Report" (April 2010), p. 17.

3 US Department of Defense, "Nuclear Posture Review" (February 2018), p. 21.

4 Reuters, "U.S. nuclear arsenal to cost \$1.2 trillion over next 30 years: CBO" (31 October 2017). <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-nuclear-arsenal/u-s-nuclear-arsenal-to-cost-1-2-trillion-over-next-30-years-cbo-idUSKBN1D030E>.

5 United Nations, "Fifth Committee Recommends \$5.4 Billion Budget for 2018–2019 Biennium" (23 December 2017).

6 In addition to the roughly 3,800 warheads in the military stockpile, approximately 2,650 retired warheads are awaiting dismantlement.

\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Status of World Nuclear Forces", *Federation of American Scientists* (June 2018). <https://fas.org/issues/nuclear-weapons/status-world-nuclear-forces/>. Numbers may not add up due to rounding and uncertainty about operational status.

\*\* Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris (2016) "US nuclear forces, 2016", *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 72, no. 4 (2016).

# Text of the Treaty

## Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

*The States Parties to this Treaty,*

*Determined* to contribute to the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Deeply concerned* about the catastrophic humanitarian consequences that would result from any use of nuclear weapons, and recognizing the consequent need to completely eliminate such weapons, which remains the only way to guarantee that nuclear weapons are never used again under any circumstances,

*Mindful* of the risks posed by the continued existence of nuclear weapons, including from any nuclear-weapon detonation by accident, miscalculation or design, and emphasizing that these risks concern the security of all humanity, and that all States share the responsibility to prevent any use of nuclear weapons,

*Cognizant* that the catastrophic consequences of nuclear weapons cannot be adequately addressed, transcend national borders, pose grave implications for human survival, the environment, socioeconomic development, the global economy, food security and the health of current and future generations, and have a disproportionate impact on women and girls, including as a result of ionizing radiation,

*Acknowledging* the ethical imperatives for nuclear disarmament and the urgency of achieving and maintaining a nuclear-weapon-free world, which is a global public good of the highest order, serving both national and collective security interests,

*Mindful* of the unacceptable suffering of and harm caused to the victims of the use of nuclear weapons (hibakusha), as well as of those affected by the testing of nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* the disproportionate impact of nuclear-weapon activities on indigenous peoples,

*Reaffirming* the need for all States at all times to comply with applicable international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law,

*Basing* themselves on the principles and rules of international humanitarian law, in particular the principle that the right of parties to an armed conflict to choose methods or means of warfare is not unlimited, the rule of distinction, the prohibition against indiscriminate attacks, the rules on proportionality and precautions in attack, the prohibition on the use of weapons of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering, and the rules for the protection of the natural environment,

*Considering* that any use of nuclear weapons would be contrary to the rules of international law applicable in armed conflict, in particular the principles and rules of international humanitarian law,

*Reaffirming* that any use of nuclear weapons would also be abhorrent to the principles of humanity and the dictates of public conscience,

*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,

*Recalling* also the first resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations, adopted on 24 January 1946, and subsequent resolutions which call for the elimination of nuclear weapons,

*Concerned* by the slow pace of nuclear disarmament, the continued reliance on nuclear weapons in

military and security concepts, doctrines and policies, and the waste of economic and human resources on programmes for the production, maintenance and modernization of nuclear weapons,

*Recognizing* that a legally binding prohibition of nuclear weapons constitutes an important contribution towards the achievement and maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons, including the irreversible, verifiable and transparent elimination of nuclear weapons, and determined to act towards that end,

*Determined* to act with a view to achieving effective progress towards general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

*Reaffirming* that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control,

*Reaffirming* also that the full and effective implementation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, which serves as the cornerstone of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime, has a vital role to play in promoting international peace and security,

*Recognizing* the vital importance of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its verification regime as a core element of the nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime,

*Reaffirming* the conviction that the establishment of the internationally recognized nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned enhances global and regional peace and security, strengthens the nuclear non-proliferation regime and contributes towards realizing the objective of nuclear disarmament,

*Emphasizing* that nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of its States Parties to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination,

*Recognizing* that the equal, full and effective participation of both women and men is an essential factor for the promotion and attainment of sustainable peace and security, and committed to supporting and strengthening the effective participation of women in nuclear disarmament,

*Recognizing* also the importance of peace and disarmament education in all its aspects and of raising awareness of the risks and consequences of nuclear weapons for current and future generations, and committed to the dissemination of the principles and norms of this Treaty,

*Stressing* the role of public conscience in the furthering of the principles of humanity as evidenced by the call for the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and recognizing the efforts to that end undertaken by the United Nations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, other international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, parliamentarians, academics and the hibakusha,

*Have agreed as follows:*

## **Article 1**

### **Prohibitions**

1. Each State Party undertakes never under any circumstances to:
  - (a) Develop, test, produce, manufacture, otherwise acquire, possess or stockpile nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
  - (b) Transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly or indirectly;
  - (c) Receive the transfer of or control over nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices directly or indirectly;



- (d) Use or threaten to use nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- (e) Assist, encourage or induce, in any way, anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty;
- (f) Seek or receive any assistance, in any way, from anyone to engage in any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty;
- (g) Allow any stationing, installation or deployment of any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or at any place under its jurisdiction or control.

## **Article 2**

### **Declarations**

1. Each State Party shall submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, not later than 30 days after this Treaty enters into force for that State Party, a declaration in which it shall:

- (a) Declare whether it owned, possessed or controlled nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices and eliminated its nuclear-weapon programme, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities, prior to the entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party;
- (b) Notwithstanding Article 1 (a), declare whether it owns, possesses or controls any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices;
- (c) Notwithstanding Article 1 (g), declare whether there are any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or in any place under its jurisdiction or control that are owned, possessed or controlled by another State.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit all such declarations received to the States Parties.

## **Article 3**

### **Safeguards**

1. Each State Party to which Article 4, paragraph 1 or 2, does not apply shall, at a minimum, maintain its International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards obligations in force at the time of entry into force of this Treaty, without prejudice to any additional relevant instruments that it may adopt in the future.

2. Each State Party to which Article 4, paragraph 1 or 2, does not apply that has not yet done so shall conclude with the International Atomic Energy Agency and bring into force a comprehensive safeguards agreement (INFCIRC/153 (Corrected)). Negotiation of such agreement shall commence within 180 days from the entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party. The agreement shall enter into force no later than 18 months from the entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party. Each State Party shall thereafter maintain such obligations, without prejudice to any additional relevant instruments that it may adopt in the future.

## **Article 4**

### **Towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons**

1. Each State Party that after 7 July 2017 owned, possessed or controlled nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices and eliminated its nuclear-weapon programme, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities, prior to the entry into force of this Treaty for it, shall cooperate with the competent international authority designated pursuant to paragraph 6 of this Article for the purpose of verifying the irreversible elimination of its nuclear-weapon programme. The competent international authority shall report to the States Parties. Such a State Party shall conclude a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency sufficient to provide credible assurance of the non-diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and of the absence of undeclared nuclear material or activities in that State Party as a whole. Negotiation of such agreement shall commence within 180 days from the entry into force of this

Treaty for that State Party. The agreement shall enter into force no later than 18 months from the entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party. That State Party shall thereafter, at a minimum, maintain these safeguards obligations, without prejudice to any additional relevant instruments that it may adopt in the future.

2. Notwithstanding Article 1 (a), each State Party that owns, possesses or controls nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices shall immediately remove them from operational status, and destroy them as soon as possible but not later than a deadline to be determined by the first meeting of States Parties, in accordance with a legally binding, time-bound plan for the verified and irreversible elimination of that State Party's nuclear-weapon programme, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities. The State Party, no later than 60 days after the entry into force of this Treaty for that State Party, shall submit this plan to the States Parties or to a competent international authority designated by the States Parties. The plan shall then be negotiated with the competent international authority, which shall submit it to the subsequent meeting of States Parties or review conference, whichever comes first, for approval in accordance with its rules of procedure.

3. A State Party to which paragraph 2 above applies shall conclude a safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency sufficient to provide credible assurance of the non-diversion of declared nuclear material from peaceful nuclear activities and of the absence of undeclared nuclear material or activities in the State as a whole. Negotiation of such agreement shall commence no later than the date upon which implementation of the plan referred to in paragraph 2 is completed. The agreement shall enter into force no later than 18 months after the date of initiation of negotiations. That State Party shall thereafter, at a minimum, maintain these safeguards obligations, without prejudice to any additional relevant instruments that it may adopt in the future. Following the entry into force of the agreement referred to in this paragraph, the State Party shall submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a final declaration that it has fulfilled its obligations under this Article.

4. Notwithstanding Article 1 (b) and (g), each State Party that has any nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices in its territory or in any place under its jurisdiction or control that are owned, possessed or controlled by another State shall ensure the prompt removal of such weapons, as soon as possible but not later than a deadline to be determined by the first meeting of States Parties. Upon the removal of such weapons or other explosive devices, that State Party shall submit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations a declaration that it has fulfilled its obligations under this Article.

5. Each State Party to which this Article applies shall submit a report to each meeting of States Parties and each review conference on the progress made towards the implementation of its obligations under this Article, until such time as they are fulfilled.

6. The States Parties shall designate a competent international authority or authorities to negotiate and verify the irreversible elimination of nuclear-weapons programmes, including the elimination or irreversible conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article. In the event that such a designation has not been made prior to the entry into force of this Treaty for a State Party to which paragraph 1 or 2 of this Article applies, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene an extraordinary meeting of States Parties to take any decisions that may be required.

## **Article 5**

### **National implementation**

1. Each State Party shall adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under this Treaty.

2. Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Treaty undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control.



## **Article 6**

### **Victim assistance and environmental remediation**

1. Each State Party shall, with respect to individuals under its jurisdiction who are affected by the use or testing of nuclear weapons, in accordance with applicable international humanitarian and human rights law, adequately provide age- and gender-sensitive assistance, without discrimination, including medical care, rehabilitation and psychological support, as well as provide for their social and economic inclusion.
2. Each State Party, with respect to areas under its jurisdiction or control contaminated as a result of activities related to the testing or use of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, shall take necessary and appropriate measures towards the environmental remediation of areas so contaminated.
3. The obligations under paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall be without prejudice to the duties and obligations of any other States under international law or bilateral agreements.

## **Article 7**

### **International cooperation and assistance**

1. Each State Party shall cooperate with other States Parties to facilitate the implementation of this Treaty.
2. In fulfilling its obligations under this Treaty, each State Party shall have the right to seek and receive assistance, where feasible, from other States Parties.
3. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide technical, material and financial assistance to States Parties affected by nuclear-weapons use or testing, to further the implementation of this Treaty.
4. Each State Party in a position to do so shall provide assistance for the victims of the use or testing of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.
5. Assistance under this Article may be provided, inter alia, through the United Nations system, international, regional or national organizations or institutions, non-governmental organizations or institutions, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, or national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, or on a bilateral basis.
6. Without prejudice to any other duty or obligation that it may have under international law, a State Party that has used or tested nuclear weapons or any other nuclear explosive devices shall have a responsibility to provide adequate assistance to affected States Parties, for the purpose of victim assistance and environmental remediation.

## **Article 8**

### **Meeting of States Parties**

1. The States Parties shall meet regularly in order to consider and, where necessary, take decisions in respect of any matter with regard to the application or implementation of this Treaty, in accordance with its relevant provisions, and on further measures for nuclear disarmament, including:
  - (a) The implementation and status of this Treaty;
  - (b) Measures for the verified, time-bound and irreversible elimination of nuclear-weapon programmes, including additional protocols to this Treaty;
  - (c) Any other matters pursuant to and consistent with the provisions of this Treaty.
2. The first meeting of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations within one year of the entry into force of this Treaty. Further meetings of States Parties shall be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on a biennial basis, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties. The

meeting of States Parties shall adopt its rules of procedure at its first session. Pending their adoption, the rules of procedure of the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, shall apply.

3. Extraordinary meetings of States Parties shall be convened, as may be deemed necessary, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the written request of any State Party provided that this request is supported by at least one third of the States Parties.

4. After a period of five years following the entry into force of this Treaty, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene a conference to review the operation of the Treaty and the progress in achieving the purposes of the Treaty. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall convene further review conferences at intervals of six years with the same objective, unless otherwise agreed by the States Parties.

5. States not party to this Treaty, as well as the relevant entities of the United Nations system, other relevant international organizations or institutions, regional organizations, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and relevant non-governmental organizations, shall be invited to attend the meetings of States Parties and the review conferences as observers.

## **Article 9**

### **Costs**

1. The costs of the meetings of States Parties, the review conferences and the extraordinary meetings of States Parties shall be borne by the States Parties and States not party to this Treaty participating therein as observers, in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

2. The costs incurred by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the circulation of declarations under Article 2, reports under Article 4 and proposed amendments under Article 10 of this Treaty shall be borne by the States Parties in accordance with the United Nations scale of assessment adjusted appropriately.

3. The cost related to the implementation of verification measures required under Article 4 as well as the costs related to the destruction of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and the elimination of nuclear-weapon programmes, including the elimination or conversion of all nuclear-weapons-related facilities, should be borne by the States Parties to which they apply.

## **Article 10**

### **Amendments**

1. At any time after the entry into force of this Treaty, any State Party may propose amendments to the Treaty. The text of a proposed amendment shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall circulate it to all States Parties and shall seek their views on whether to consider the proposal. If a majority of the States Parties notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations no later than 90 days after its circulation that they support further consideration of the proposal, the proposal shall be considered at the next meeting of States Parties or review conference, whichever comes first.

2. A meeting of States Parties or a review conference may agree upon amendments which shall be adopted by a positive vote of a majority of two thirds of the States Parties. The Depositary shall communicate any adopted amendment to all States Parties.

3. The amendment shall enter into force for each State Party that deposits its instrument of ratification or acceptance of the amendment 90 days following the deposit of such instruments of ratification or acceptance by a majority of the States Parties at the time of adoption. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other State Party 90 days following the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance of the amendment.

## **Article 11**

### **Settlement of disputes**

1. When a dispute arises between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Treaty, the parties concerned shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation or by other peaceful means of the parties' choice in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.
2. The meeting of States Parties may contribute to the settlement of the dispute, including by offering its good offices, calling upon the States Parties concerned to start the settlement procedure of their choice and recommending a time limit for any agreed procedure, in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Treaty and the Charter of the United Nations.

## **Article 12**

### **Universality**

Each State Party shall encourage States not party to this Treaty to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Treaty, with the goal of universal adherence of all States to the Treaty.

## **Article 13**

### **Signature**

This Treaty shall be open for signature to all States at United Nations Headquarters in New York as from 20 September 2017.

## **Article 14**

### **Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession**

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. The Treaty shall be open for accession.

## **Article 15**

### **Entry into force**

1. This Treaty shall enter into force 90 days after the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited.
2. For any State that deposits its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession after the date of the deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Treaty shall enter into force 90 days after the date on which that State has deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

## **Article 16**

### **Reservations**

The Articles of this Treaty shall not be subject to reservations.

## **Article 17**

### **Duration and withdrawal**

1. This Treaty shall be of unlimited duration.
2. Each State Party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from this Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of the Treaty have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to the Depositary. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events that it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

3. Such withdrawal shall only take effect 12 months after the date of the receipt of the notification of withdrawal by the Depositary. If, however, on the expiry of that 12-month period, the withdrawing State Party is a party to an armed conflict, the State Party shall continue to be bound by the obligations of this Treaty and of any additional protocols until it is no longer party to an armed conflict.

**Article 18**  
**Relationship with other agreements**

The implementation of this Treaty shall not prejudice obligations undertaken by States Parties with regard to existing international agreements, to which they are party, where those obligations are consistent with the Treaty.

**Article 19**  
**Depositary**

The Secretary-General of the United Nations is hereby designated as the Depositary of this Treaty.

**Article 20**  
**Authentic texts**

The Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts of this Treaty shall be equally authentic.

DONE at New York, this seventh day of July, two thousand and seventeen.

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