

Annex III:

Tables of Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone <i>Treaty of Tlatelolco</i>			
History	Coverage	Principal obligations of states within the zone	Principal obligations of nonregional states (upon ratification of relevant protocols)
<p>Discussions underway by the late 1950s</p> <p>Opened for signature: 1967</p> <p>Entered into force: 1969</p> <p>Last state ratified: June 2002</p>	<p>All thirty-three states in Latin America and Caribbean</p>	<p>To use nuclear materials and facilities exclusively for peaceful purposes.</p> <p>Not to test, manufacture, produce, acquire, or receive nuclear weapons, either directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>1. <i>Protocol I</i> extends the obligations to territories for which the ratifying state is de jure or de facto internationally responsible within the zone.</p> <p>(These were France, the Netherlands, the UK, and the US.)</p> <p>2. <i>Protocol II</i>: not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the contracting parties.</p> <p>Status:</p> <p><i>Protocol I:</i> All four relevant states have ratified.</p> <p><i>Protocol II:</i> All five nuclear-weapon states have ratified, with some reservations.</p> <p>The US reservations concerned the rights of transit. They also stated that the negative security assurances would not apply if a contracting party were to attack the US with support from a nuclear-armed ally.</p> <p>Reservations were made by other nuclear-weapon states as well.</p>

SOUTH PACIFIC Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone <i>Treaty of Rarotonga</i>			
History	Coverage	Principal obligations of states within the zone	Principal obligations of nonregional states (upon ratification of relevant protocols)
<p>Discussions underway by the late 1970s</p> <p>Opened for signature: August 1985</p> <p>Entered into force: December 1986</p> <p>Last state ratified: December 2000</p>	<p>Thirteen states:</p> <p>Australia Cook Islands Fiji Kiribati Nauru New Zealand Niue Papua New Guinea Samoa Solomon Islands Tonga Tuvalu Vanuatu</p>	<p>Not to manufacture, acquire, receive, or otherwise possess any nuclear explosive device.</p> <p>Not to provide source or special fissionable materials to any non-nuclear state.</p> <p>To prevent testing of any nuclear explosive device.</p> <p>Not to dump radioactive or other material in the sea, and to prevent others from so doing.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Protocol I</i>: to apply to prohibitions of the treaty to territories for which it is internationally responsible. (France, the UK, the US.) 2. <i>Protocol II</i>: "...not to use or threaten to use any nuclear explosive device against (a) parties to the Treaty; or (b) any territory within the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone for which a state that has become a party to Protocol I is internationally responsible." 3. <i>Protocol III</i>: "...not to test any nuclear explosive device anywhere within [the zone]." <p>Status:</p> <p>All three protocols have been ratified by France and by the UK.</p> <p>Protocols II and III have been ratified by China and Russia.</p> <p>The US has signed but not ratified the three protocols.</p>

SOUTHEAST ASIA Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone <i>Treaty of Bangkok</i>			
History	Coverage	Principal obligations of states within the zone	Principal obligations of nonregional states (upon ratification of relevant protocols)
<p>Discussions underway by early 1970s</p> <p>Opened for signature: December 1995</p> <p>Entered into force: March 1997</p> <p>Last state ratified: June 2001</p>	<p>Ten states: Brunei Darussalam Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Myanmar Philippines Singapore Thailand Vietnam</p> <p>Includes Exclusive Economic Zones of each party in zone</p>	<p>Not to develop, manufacture, or otherwise acquire or possess nuclear weapons inside or outside of the treaty zone.</p> <p>Not to transport or station nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Not to test or use nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Not to allow any other state to transport, or test nuclear weapons.</p> <p>Not to dump or discard radioactive materials in the sea, on land, or in the atmosphere.</p>	<p>Article 2 of the protocol prohibits states that ratify the protocol from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against any state party or within the Zone.</p> <p>Article 3 opens the protocol for signature for China, France, Russia, the UK, and the US.</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>None of the five nuclear-weapon states has signed the protocol.</p>

AFRICA Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone <i>Pelindaba Treaty</i>			
History	Coverage	Principal obligations of states within the zone	Principal obligations of nonregional states (upon ratification of relevant protocols)
<p>UN General Assembly resolution in 1961 calls on states to respect Africa as a denuclearized zone</p> <p>Opened for signature: April 1996</p> <p>Entered into force: July 2009</p> <p>Ratification pending in twenty-four states</p>	<p>Fifty-two African states have signed the treaty.</p> <p>Twenty-eight of these states have ratified it.</p> <p>Includes land, territorial seas and archipelago waters, airspace above, seabed and subsoil beneath.</p>	<p>Not to conduct research, develop, test, acquire, possess, or have control over any nuclear explosive devices.</p> <p>To prohibit the stationing of nuclear explosive devices in the state party's territory—decisions about visits by foreign ships and aircraft are left up to states party.</p> <p>To declare and dismantle any nuclear explosive devices or facilities for their manufacture.</p> <p>To prevent dumping of radioactive materials.</p>	<p><i>Protocol I</i>: not to use or threaten to use nuclear explosive devices against any state party or within the zone.</p> <p>(This protocol was open to the five nuclear-weapon states.)</p> <p><i>Protocol II</i>: not to test within the zone.</p> <p>(Also opened to the five nuclear-weapon states.)</p> <p><i>Protocol III</i>: extends the obligations to territories for which the ratifying state is de jure or de facto internationally responsible within the zone.</p> <p>(This protocol was opened for signature by France and Spain.)</p> <p>Status:</p> <p><i>Protocol I</i> has been ratified by China, France, and the UK.</p> <p>The US has signed but not yet ratified.</p> <p><i>Protocol II</i> has been ratified by China, France, and the UK.</p> <p>Russia and the US have signed but not ratified it.</p> <p><i>Protocol III</i>: France has ratified.</p> <p>Spain has neither signed nor ratified.</p>

CENTRAL ASIA Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone <i>Treaty of Semipalatinsk</i>			
History	Coverage	Principal obligations of states within the zone	Principal obligations of nonregional states (upon ratification of relevant protocols)
<p>Discussions began early 1990s</p> <p>Opened for signature: September 2006</p> <p>Entered into force: March 2009</p> <p>Last state ratified: December 11, 2008</p>	<p>Five states:</p> <p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan</p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Turkmenistan</p> <p>Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Not to possess, research, or develop nuclear weapons, or nuclear explosive devices; or to receive assistance in doing so.</p> <p>Not to test or support testing.</p> <p>Not to allow the stationing of such weapons and devices except where permitted by state party.</p> <p>To assist in environmental clean-up from past contamination.</p> <p>Not to allow the disposal in its territory of radioactive waste of foreign countries.</p> <p>To ratify the IAEA Additional Protocol</p>	<p>The Protocol requires states not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against parties of the treaty.</p> <p>Status:</p> <p>The protocol is not yet open for signature.</p> <p>China and Russia support the protocol.</p> <p>France, the UK, and the US continue to have some objections to the treaty (particularly concerning what they see as the possibility that Russia could ship nuclear-related cargo through the region based on a past treaty).</p>