

BAB III

PENUTUP

A. KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan rangkaian pembahasan sebelumnya mengenai dampak ketegangan antara Jepang dengan Korea Utara pasca uji coba rudal Korea Utara tahun 1998 maka dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa Uji coba rudal oleh Korea Utara tersebut adalah salah satu bentuk nyata dari penyalahgunaan senjata-senjata pemusnah massal. Dan Uji Coba Rudal Korea Utara telah mengancam perdamaian dunia. Menurut hukum internasional sendiri pelarangan penggunaan senjata-senjata pemusnah massal telah diatur dalam berbagai perjanjian internasional salah satunya adalah Perjanjian Nonproliferasi Nuklir (*Non Proliferation Treaty*). Meskipun Korea Utara sendiri terikat pada Perjanjian NonProliferasi Nuklir tersebut tapi nyatanya tidak mampu membendung Korea Utara dalam melaksanakan pengembangan dan uji coba rudalnya. Atas dampak yang ditimbulkan oleh Korea Utara pasca ketegangannya dengan Jepang setelah uji coba rudalnya tahun 1998, Dewan Keamanan PBB mengeluarkan sanksi bagi Korea Utara dalam Resolusi 1718. Resolusi 1718 sebagai sanksi internasional yang diberikan kepada Korea

Utara karena uji coba yang dilakukannya pada tahun 1998 telah membawa dampak bagi keamanan Jepang, Asia Timur dan juga kestabilan keamanan dunia internasional. Dengan dikeluarkannya resolusi 1718 ini dapat juga menjadi wacana dan batasan bagi Negara-negara pemilik senjata-senjata pemusnah massal lainnya.

B. SARAN

Sebagai akhir dari pembahasan ini penyusun akan mencoba memberi saran dimana melalui peristiwa uji coba rudal yang dilakukan Korea Utara tersebut bahwa pengembangan dan penggunaan senjata-senjata pemusnah massal dalam bentuk dan tujuan apapun tetap saja sangat berbahaya. Hendaknya insiden rudal Korea Utara ini juga dapat menjadi momentum lahirnya perundingan nuklir yang adil bagi semua pihak. Perundingan yang tidak saja membatasi kepemilikan senjata-senjata pemusnah missal, tetapi juga menghapus seluruh senjata-senjata pemusnah massal yang telah ada , tidak peduli siapapun Negara pemiliknya dan Hukum Internasional dapat memberikan sanksi yang tegas kepada pelanggar-pelanggar perjanjian Internasional tentang pemanfaatan senjata-senjata pemusnah massal.

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- Non Prolifreation Treaty*
- Chemical Weapon Treaty*
- Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty*
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapon and on their Destruction*

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United Nations Security Council

Resolution 1718

Adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 5551st meeting, on 14 October 2006

The Security Council,

Recalling its previous relevant resolutions, including resolution 825 (1993), resolution 1540 (2004) and, in particular, resolution 1695 (2006), as well as the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41),

Reaffirming that proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Expressing the gravest concern at the claim by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that it has conducted a test of a nuclear weapon on 9 October 2006, and at the challenge such a test constitutes to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to international efforts aimed at strengthening the global regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the danger it poses to peace and stability in the region and beyond,

Expressing its firm conviction that the international regime on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should be maintained and recalling that the DPRK cannot have the status of a nuclear-weapon state in accordance with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,

Deploring the DPRK's announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and its pursuit of nuclear weapons,

Deploring further that the DPRK has refused to return to the six-party talks without precondition,

Endorsing the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States,

Underlining the importance that the DPRK respond to other security and humanitarian concerns of the international community,

Expressing profound concern that the test claimed by the DPRK has generated increased tension in the region and beyond, and determining therefore that there is a clear threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, and taking measures under its Article 41,

1. *Condemns* the nuclear test proclaimed by the DPRK on 9 October 2006 in flagrant disregard of its relevant resolutions, in particular resolution 1695 (2006), as well as of the statement of its President of 6 October 2006 (S/PRST/2006/41), including that such a test would bring universal condemnation of the international community and would represent a clear threat to international peace and security;
2. *Demands* that the DPRK not conduct any further nuclear test or launch of a ballistic missile;
3. *Demands* that the DPRK immediately retract its announcement of withdrawal from the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons;
4. *Demands* further that the DPRK return to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards, and

underlines the need for all States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to continue to comply with their Treaty obligations;

5. *Decides* that the DPRK shall suspend all activities related to its ballistic missile programme and in this context re-establish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launching;

6. *Decides* that the DPRK shall abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner, shall act strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of its International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards Agreement (IAEA INFCIRC/403) and shall provide the IAEA transparency measures extending beyond these requirements, including such access to individuals, documentation, equipments and facilities as may be required and deemed necessary by the IAEA;

7. *Decides* also that the DPRK shall abandon all other existing weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programme in a complete, verifiable and irreversible manner;

8. *Decides* that:

(a) all Member States shall prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the DPRK, through their territories or by their nationals, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in their territories, of:

(i) any battle tanks, armoured combat vehicles, large calibre artillery systems, combat aircraft, attack helicopters, warships, missiles or missile systems as defined for the purpose of the United Nations Register on Conventional Arms, or related materiel including spare parts, or items as determined by the

Security Council or the Committee established by paragraph 12 below (the Committee);

(ii) all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology as set out in the lists in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815, unless within 14 days of adoption of this resolution the Committee has amended or completed their provisions also taking into account the list in document S/2006/816, as well as other items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, determined by the Security Council or the Committee, which could contribute to DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related or other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes;

(iii) luxury goods;

(b) the DPRK shall cease the export of all items covered in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above and that all Member States shall prohibit the procurement of such items from the DPRK by their nationals, or using their flagged vessels or aircraft, and whether or not originating in the territory of the DPRK;

(c) all Member States shall prevent any transfers to the DPRK by their nationals or from their territories, or from the DPRK by its nationals or from its territory, of technical training, advice, services or assistance related to the provision, manufacture, maintenance or use of the items in subparagraphs (a) (i) and (a) (ii) above;

(d) all Member States shall, in accordance with their respective legal processes, freeze immediately the funds, other financial assets and economic resources which are on their territories at the date of the adoption of this resolution or at any time thereafter, that are owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the persons or entities designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being engaged in or providing support for, including through other illicit means, DPRK's nuclear-related, other weapons of mass destruction-related and ballistic missile-related programmes, or by persons or entities acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that any funds,

financial assets or economic resources are prevented from being made available by their nationals or by any persons or entities within their territories, to or for the benefit of such persons or entities;

(e) all Member States shall take the necessary steps to prevent the entry into or transit through their territories of the persons designated by the Committee or by the Security Council as being responsible for, including through supporting or promoting, DPRK policies in relation to the DPRK's nuclear-related, ballistic missile-related and other weapons of mass destruction-related programmes, together with their family members, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige a state to refuse its own nationals entry into its territory;

(f) in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of this paragraph, and thereby preventing illicit trafficking in nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, their means of delivery and related materials, all Member States are called upon to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK, as necessary;

9. *Decides* that the provisions of paragraph 8 (d) above do not apply to financial or other assets or resources that have been determined by relevant States:

(a) to be necessary for basic expenses, including payment for foodstuffs, rent or mortgage, medicines and medical treatment, taxes, insurance premiums, and public utility charges, or exclusively for payment of reasonable professional fees and reimbursement of incurred expenses associated with the provision of legal services, or fees or service charges, in accordance with national laws, for routine holding or maintenance of frozen funds, other financial assets and economic resources, after notification by the relevant States to the Committee of the intention to authorize, where appropriate,

access to such funds, other financial assets and economic resources and in the absence of a negative decision by the Committee within five working days of such notification;

(b) to be necessary for extraordinary expenses, provided that such determination has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee and has been approved by the Committee; or

(c) to be subject of a judicial, administrative or arbitral lien or judgement, in which case the funds, other financial assets and economic resources may be used to satisfy that lien or judgement provided that the lien or judgement was entered prior to the date of the present resolution, is not for the benefit of a person referred to in paragraph 8 (d) above or an individual or entity identified by the Security Council or the Committee, and has been notified by the relevant States to the Committee;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by paragraph 8 (e) above shall not apply where the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or where the Committee concludes that an exemption would otherwise further the objectives of the present resolution;

11. *Calls upon* all Member States to report to the Security Council within thirty days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively the provisions of paragraph 8 above;

12. *Decides* to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks:

(a) to seek from all States, in particular those producing or possessing the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology referred to in paragraph 8

- (a) above, information regarding the actions taken by them to implement effectively the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above of this resolution and whatever further information it may consider useful in this regard;
- (b) to examine and take appropriate action on information regarding alleged violations of measures imposed by paragraph 8 of this resolution;
- (c) to consider and decide upon requests for exemptions set out in paragraphs 9 and 10 above;
- (d) to determine additional items, materials, equipment, goods and technology to be specified for the purpose of paragraphs 8 (a) (i) and 8 (a) (ii) above;
- (e) to designate additional individuals and entities subject to the measures imposed by paragraphs 8 (d) and 8 (e) above;
- (f) to promulgate guidelines as may be necessary to facilitate the implementation of the measures imposed by this resolution;
- (g) to report at least every 90 days to the Security Council on its work, with its observations and recommendations, in particular on ways to strengthen the effectiveness of the measures imposed by paragraph 8 above;

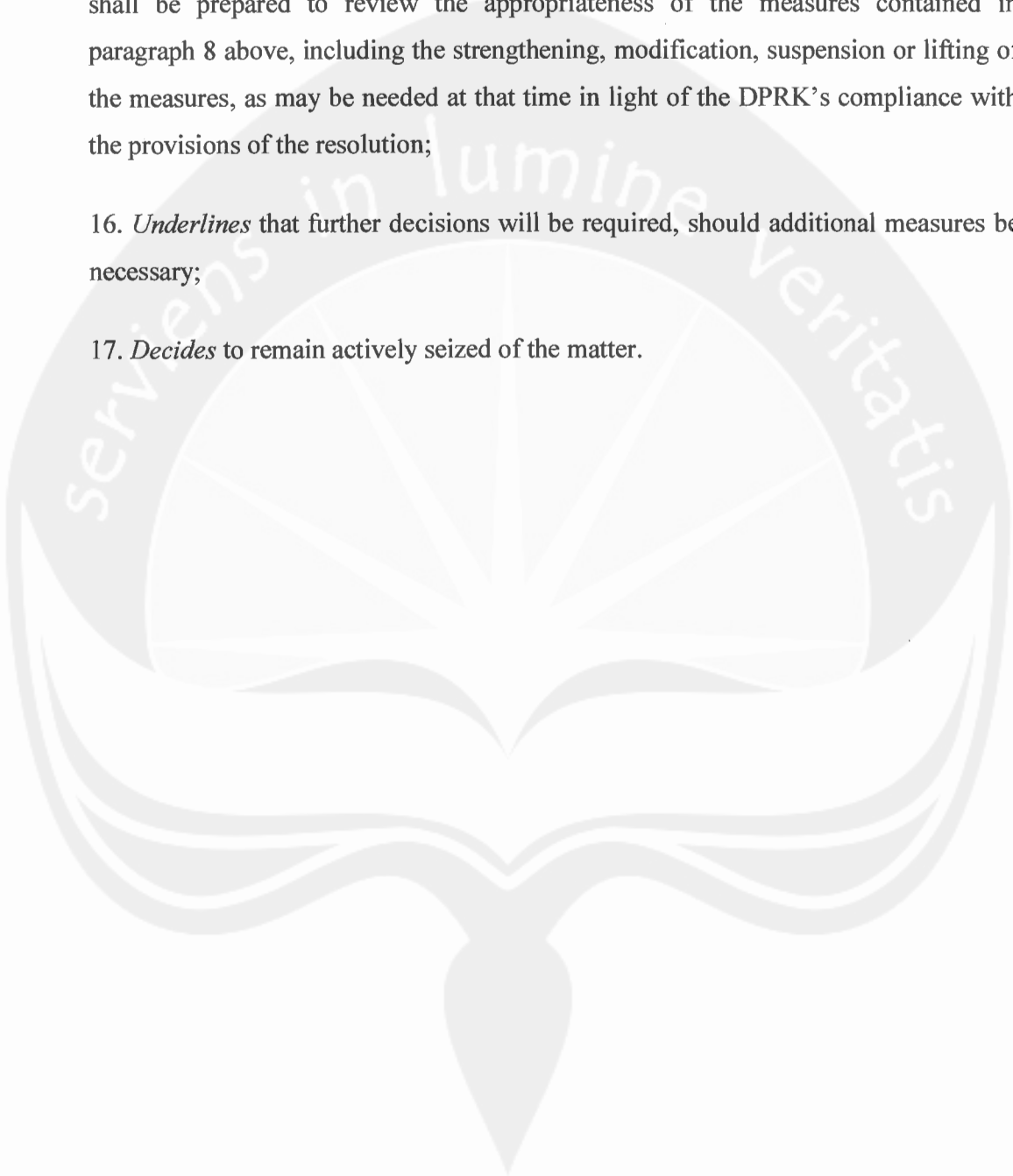
13. *Welcomes* and encourages further the efforts by all States concerned to intensify their diplomatic efforts, to refrain from any actions that might aggravate tension and to facilitate the early resumption of the six-party talks, with a view to the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States, to achieve the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and to maintain peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and in North-East Asia;

14. *Calls upon* the DPRK to return immediately to the six-party talks without precondition and to work towards the expeditious implementation of the Joint Statement issued on 19 September 2005 by China, the DPRK, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the United States;

15. *Affirms* that it shall keep DPRK's actions under continuous review and that it shall be prepared to review the appropriateness of the measures contained in paragraph 8 above, including the strengthening, modification, suspension or lifting of the measures, as may be needed at that time in light of the DPRK's compliance with the provisions of the resolution;

16. *Underlines* that further decisions will be required, should additional measures be necessary;

17. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.



THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY

5 MARCH 1970

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Urging the cooperation of all States in the attainment of this objective,

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

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between States in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear

weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a Treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

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

Have agreed as follows :

Article I

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

Article II

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

Article III

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

2. Each State Party to the Treaty undertakes not to provide:
 - (a) source or special fissionable material, or
 - (b) equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material, to any non-nuclear-weapon State for peaceful purposes, unless the source or special fissionable material shall be subject to the safeguards required by this Article.
3. The safeguards required by this Article shall be implemented in a manner designed to comply with Article IV of this Treaty, and to avoid hampering the economic or technological development of the Parties or international cooperation in the field of peaceful nuclear activities, including the international exchange of nuclear material and equipment for the processing, use or production of nuclear material for peaceful purposes in accordance with the provisions of this Article and the principle of safeguarding set forth in the Preamble of this Treaty.
4. Non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty shall conclude agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency to meet the requirements of this Article either individually or together with other States in accordance with the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Negotiation of such agreements shall commence within 180 days from the original entry into force of this Treaty. For States depositing their instrument of ratification or accession after the 180-day period, negotiation of such agreements shall commence not later than the date of such deposit. Such agreements shall enter into force not later than eighteen months after the date of initiation of negotiations.

Article IV

1. Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles I and II of this Treaty.
2. All the Parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Parties to the Treaty in a position to do so shall also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

Article V

Each Party to the Treaty undertakes to take appropriate measures to ensure that, in accordance with this Treaty, under appropriate international observation and through appropriate international procedures, potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions will be made available to non-nuclear-weapon States Party to the

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

Article VI

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

Article VII

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

Article VIII

1. Any Party to the Treaty may propose amendments to this Treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the Depository Governments which shall circulate it to all Parties to the Treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the Parties to the Treaty, the Depository Governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the Parties to the Treaty, to consider such an amendment.
2. Any amendment to this Treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the Parties to the Treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for each Party that deposits its instrument of ratification of the amendment upon the deposit of such instruments of ratification by a majority of all the Parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon States Party to the Treaty and all other Parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thereafter, it shall enter into force for any other Party upon the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the amendment.
3. Five years after the entry into force of this Treaty, a conference of Parties to the Treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this Treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes of the Preamble and the

provisions of the Treaty are being realized. At intervals of five years thereafter, a majority of the Parties to the Treaty may obtain, by submitting a proposal to this effect to the Depository Governments, the convening of further conferences with the same objective of reviewing the operation of the Treaty.

Article IX

1. This Treaty shall be open to all States for signature. Any State which does not sign the Treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.
2. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depository Governments.
3. This Treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by the States, the Governments of which are designated Depositories of the Treaty, and forty other States signatory to this Treaty and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purpose of this Treaty, a nuclear-weapon State is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to 1 January 1967.
4. For States whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this Treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.
5. The Depository Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference or other notices.
6. This Treaty shall be registered by the Depository Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article X

1. Each Party in exercising its national sovereignty has the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this Treaty, have jeopardized the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other Parties to the Treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.
2. Twenty-five years after the entry into force of the Treaty, a conference shall be convened to decide whether the Treaty shall continue in force indefinitely, or shall be extended for an additional fixed period or periods. This decision shall be taken by a majority of the Parties of the Treaty.

Article XI

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

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

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

List of Signatories and Parties (per 31 December 1998)

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification/Accession</i>
Afghanistan	1 July 1968	4 February 1970
Albania	---	12 September 1990
Algeria	---	12 January 1995
Andorra	---	7 June 1996
Angola	---	14 October 1996
Antigua and Barbuda	---	17 June 1985
Argentina	---	17 February 1995
Armenia	---	15 July 1993
Australia	27 February 1970	23 January 1973
Austria	1 July 1968	27 June 1969
Azerbaijan	---	22 September 1992
Bahamas	---	11 August 1976
Bahrain	---	3 November 1988
Bangladesh	---	31 August 1979
Barbados	1 July 1968	21 February 1980
Belarus	---	22 July 1993
Belgium	20 August 1968	2 May 1975
Belize	---	9 August 1985
Benin	1 July 1968	31 October 1972
Bhutan	---	23 May 1985
Bolivia	1 July 1968	26 May 1970
Bosnia-Herzegovina	---	15 August 1994
Botswana	1 July 1968	28 April 1969
Brazil	---	20 June 1997
Brunei Darussalam	---	26 March 1985
Bulgaria	1 July 1968	5 September 1969

Burkina Faso	25 November 1968	3 March 1970
Burundi	---	19 March 1971
Cambodia	---	2 June 1972
Cameroon	17 July 1968	8 January 1969
Canada	23 July 1968	8 January 1969
Cape Verde	---	24 October 1979
Central African Republic	---	25 October 1970
Chad	1 July 1968	10 March 1971
Chile	---	25 May 1995
China	---	9 March 1992
Colombia	1 July 1968	8 April 1986
Comoros	---	4 October 1995
Congo	---	23 October 1978
Costa Rica	1 July 1968	3 March 1970
Cote d'Ivoire	1 July 1968	6 March 1973
Croatia	---	29 June 1992
Cyprus	1 July 1968	10 February 1970
Czech Republic	---	1 January 1993
DPR Korea	---	12 December 1985
Denmark	1 July 1968	3 January 1969
Djibouti	---	16 October 1996
Dominica	---	10 August 1984
Dominican Republic	1 July 1968	24 July 1971
Ecuador	9 July 1968	7 March 1969
Egypt	1 July 1968	26 February 1971
El Salvador	1 July 1968	11 July 1972
Equatorial Guinea	---	1 November 1984
Eritrea	---	16 March 1995
Estonia	---	31 January 1992
Ethiopia	5 September 1968	5 February 1970
Fiji	---	14 July 1972
Finland	1 July 1968	5 February 1969
France	---	2 August 1992
Gabon	---	19 February 1974
Gambia	4 September 1968	12 May 1975
Georgia	---	7 March 1994
Germany	28 November 1969	2 May 1975
Ghana	1 July 1968	4 May 1970
Greece	1 July 1968	11 March 1970
Grenada	---	2 September 1975
Guatemala	26 July 1968	22 September 1970
Guinea	---	29 April 1985
Guinea-Bissau	---	20 August 1976

Guyana	---	19 October 1993
Haiti	1 July 1968	2 June 1970
Holy See	---	25 February 1971
Honduras	1 July 1968	16 May 1973
Hungary	1 July 1968	27 May 1969
Iceland	1 July 1968	18 July 1969
Indonesia	2 March 1970	12 July 1979
Iran	1 July 1968	2 February 1970
Iraq	1 July 1968	29 October 1969
Ireland	1 July 1968	1 July 1968
Italy	28 January 1969	2 May 1975
Jamaica	14 April 1969	5 March 1970
Japan	3 February 1970	8 June 1976
Jordan	10 July 1968	11 February 1970
Kazakhstan	---	14 February 1994
Kenya	1 July 1968	11 June 1970
Kiribati	---	18 April 1985
Kuwait	15 August 1968	17 November 1989
Kyrgyzstan	---	5 July 1994
Lao PDR	1 July 1968	20 February 1970
Latvia	---	31 January 1992
Lebanon	1 July 1968	15 July 1970
Lesotho	9 July 1968	20 May 1970
Liberia	1 July 1968	5 March 1970
Libya	18 July 1968	26 May 1975
Liechtenstein	---	20 April 1978
Lithuania	---	23 September 1991
Luxembourg	14 August 1968	2 May 1975
Madagascar	22 August 1968	8 October 1970
Malawi	---	18 February 1986
Malaysia	1 July 1968	5 March 1970
Maldives	11 September 1968	7 April 1970
Mali	14 July 1969	10 February 1970
Malta	17 April 1969	6 February 1970
Marshall Islands	---	30 January 1995
Mauritania	---	26 October 1993
Mauritius	1 July 1968	8 April 1969
Mexico	26 July 1968	21 January 1969
Micronesia (Fed. States of)	---	14 April 1995
Monaco	---	13 March 1995
Mongolia	1 July 1968	14 May 1969
Morocco	1 July 1968	27 November 1970
Mozambique	---	4 September 1990

Myanmar	---	2 December 1992
Namibia	---	2 October 1992
Nauru	---	7 June 1982
Nepal	1 July 1968	5 January 1970
Netherlands	20 August 1968	2 May 1975
New Zealand	1 July 1968	10 September 1969
Nicaragua	1 July 1968	6 March 1973
Niger	---	9 October 1992
Nigeria	1 July 1968	27 September 1968
Norway	1 July 1968	5 February 1969
Oman	---	23 January 1997
Palau	---	14 April 1995
Panama	1 July 1968	13 January 1977
Papua New Guinea	---	13 January 1982
Paraguay	1 July 1968	4 February 1970
Peru	1 July 1968	3 March 1970
Philippines	1 July 1968	5 October 1972
Poland	1 July 1968	12 June 1969
Portugal	---	15 December 1977
Qatar	---	3 April 1989
Rep. of Korea	1 July 1968	23 April 1975
Rep. of Moldova	---	11 October 1994
Romania	1 July 1968	4 February 1970
Russian Federation	1 July 1968	5 March 1970
Rwanda	---	20 May 1975
Saint Kitts & Nevis	---	22 March 1993
Saint Lucia	---	28 December 1979
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	---	6 November 1984
Samoa	---	17 March 1975
San Marino	1 July 1968	10 August 1970
Sao Tome & Principe	---	20 July 1983
Saudi Arabia	---	3 October 1988
Senegal	1 July 1968	17 December 1970
Seychelles	---	12 March 1985
Sierra Leone	---	26 February 1975
Singapore	5 February 1970	10 March 1976
Slovak Republic	---	1 January 1993
Slovenia	---	20 August 1992
Solomon Islands	---	17 June 1981
Somalia	1 July 1968	5 March 1970
South Africa	---	10 July 1991
Spain	---	5 November 1987
Sri Lanka	1 July 1968	5 march 1979

Sudan	24 December 1968	31 October 1973
Suriname	---	30 June 1976
Swaziland	24 June 1969	11 December 1969
Sweden	19 August 1968	9 January 1970
Switzerland	27 November 1969	9 March 1977
Syria	1 July 1968	24 November 1968
Taiwan	1 July 1968	27 January 1970
Tajikistan	---	17 January 1995
Thailand	---	7 December 1977
The FYR of Macedonia	---	30 March 1995
Togo	1 July 1968	26 February 1970
Tonga	---	7 July 1971
Trinidad & Tobago	20 August 1968	30 October 1986
Tunisia	1 July 1968	26 February 1970
Turkey	28 January 1969	17 April 1980
Turkmenistan	---	29 September 1994
Tuvalu	---	19 January 1979
Uganda	---	20 October 1982
Ukraine	---	5 December 1994
United Arab Emirates	---	26 September 1995
United Kingdom	1 July 1968	27 November 1968
United Rep. of Tanzania	---	31 May 1991
United States of America	1 July 1968	5 March 1970
Uruguay	1 July 1968	31 August 1970
Uzbekistan	---	7 May 1992
Vanuatu	---	24 August 1995
Venezuela	1 July 1968	25 September 1975
Vietnam	---	14 June 1982
Yemen	23 September 1968	14 May 1986
Yugoslavia	1 July 1968	4 March 1970
Zaire	22 July 1968	4 August 1970
Zambia	---	15 May 1991
Zimbabwe	---	26 September 1991

Source: *Programme for Promoting Nuclear Non-Proliferation Briefing Book vol. II: Treaties, Agreements and Other Relevant Documents (Sixth edition)* compiled and edited by Emily Bailey, Richard Guthrie, Darryl Howlett and John Simpson (Southampton: The Mountbatten Centre for International Studies, 1977).