

**NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE ZONES: COMPARATIVE CHART**

<b>TREATY</b> S: Signed I: In Force P: Parties D: Duration	<b>Zone of Application</b>	<b>Basic Prohibitions</b>	<b>Review Conferences/ Dispute Settlement</b>	<b>Enforcement</b>	<b>Significant Differences</b>	<b>Special Protocols for NWS</b>	<b>Negative Security Assurances from NWS<sup>i</sup></b>
<b>Treaty of Antarctica</b>  S: 12/1/59 I: 6/23/61 P: 56 <sup>ii</sup> D: indefinite	Antarctica, including ice shelves.	No military use of Antarctica; no nuclear explosions (peaceful or otherwise); no nuclear waste storage.	Meetings at “suitable intervals”; review after 30 years”; cooperative dispute resolution, then to the ICJ.	Designated observers can inspect “any and all areas of Antarctica,” including ships and planes in port.	No military use, nuclear or otherwise; prohibits new claims to Antarctica.	None.	None.
<b>Treaty of Tlatelolco</b>  S: 2/14/67 I: 4/22/68 P: 33 D: indefinite	Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America (33 eligible countries).	No testing, use, manufacture, production, acquisition, receipt, storage, installation, or deployment of nuclear weapons; no encouraging the above.	Biennial sessions; cooperative dispute resolution, then to the ICJ.	Exchange of reports; IAEA safeguarding; violations reported to UN Security Council, UN General Assembly, OAS, and IAEA.	Allows peaceful nuclear explosions with transparency; however, this controversial provision has been negated by NPT and CTBT states.	I: NWS with territories in the zone — France, UK, United States ratified; II: NWS will not contribute to violations — all ratified <sup>iii</sup> .	II: NWS will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against Treaty Parties — all ratified.
<b>Treaty of Rarotonga</b>  S: 8/6/85 I: 12/11/86 P: 13 D: indefinite	Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific Forum (16 eligible countries).	No production, acquisition, possession, testing, or control of any nuclear explosive device; no encouraging the above; no fissile material or related equipment provided to NWS or NNWS unless under NPT and IAEA regulations; no radioactive dumping or storage.	Regular reports, but meetings must be called by a Party; cooperative dispute resolution only.	Exchange of reports; IAEA safeguarding; special inspections of any relevant area.	Prohibits the transfer of nuclear technologies, except export of equipment and materials for peaceful nuclear use under the NPT and IAEA.	I: NWS with territories in the zone — all three signed, France, UK ratified; III: NWS will not test in the zone — all signed, United States has not ratified.	II: NWS will not use or threaten to use any nuclear explosive device against Treaty Parties or territories of states that have acceded to the Treaty — II have signed, United States has not ratified.

COMPARATIVE CHART NWFZ

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<b>Treaty of Bangkok</b>  S: 12/15/95 I: 3/27/97 P: 10 <sup>v</sup> D: indefinite	Southeast Asia (10 eligible countries).	No production, acquisition, possession, testing, transporting, stationing, or control of nuclear weapons; no encouraging the above; no fissile material or related equipment provided to NWS or NNWS unless under NPT and IAEA regulations; no radioactive dumping or storage.	Meeting concurrent with ASEAN sessions; 10 year review conference; cooperative dispute resolution, then refer problems to IAEA, UN Security Council, and UN General Assembly.	Exchange of reports; IAEA safeguarding; fact-finding mandate.	Allows peaceful safeguarded nuclear programs; states decide for themselves whether to allow foreign nuclear weapons passage through territory.	I: NWS will not contribute to violations — none signed.	I: NWS will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any State Party, or in the zone — none signed.
<b>Treaty of Pelindaba</b>  S: 4/11/96 I: 7/15/09 P: 43 D: indefinite	Africa including island States (53 AU members and Morocco).	No research, development, production, acquisition, assistance, control, or testing of nuclear explosive devices; no assistance or encouragement of the above; mandates reversal of nuclear capabilities according to IAEA procedures; mandates IAEA physical protection procedures; prohibits armed attack of nuclear installations.	Biennial sessions; cooperative dispute resolution, then referred to the ICJ.	Exchange of reports, African Commission on Nuclear Energy.	Specifically prohibits nuclear weapon research; mandates nuclear weapon program reversal.	II: NWS will not test in the zone — all have signed: China, France, Russia, UK ratified; III: (France) will apply provisions to its territories in the zone — France ratified.	I: NWS will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any Treaty Party or any territory in the zone — all have signed; United States has not ratified.

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<p><b>Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Central Asia</b> S: 8/9/2006 I: 3/21/2009 P: 5 D: indefinite</p>	<p>Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan)</p>	<p>No research, development, manufacturing, stockpiling, acquisition, possession, testing, or control over any nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device; no assistance or encouragement of the above; mandates the entry into force an IAEA Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol within 18 months after the treaty’s entry into force; mandates export controls under which member states will not provide source or any special fissionable material or related equipment to any NNWS that has not concluded an IAEA comprehensive safeguards agreement and Additional Protocol; mandates IAEA physical protection procedures and standards expressed in the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material</p>	<p>Annual sessions and extraordinary consultative meetings at the request of any State Party to the Treaty/ disputes are to be settled through negotiation or “by other means as may be deemed necessary by the Parties”</p>	<p>Exchange of reports; IAEA safeguarding</p>	<p>Requires Additional Protocol; Article 12 says that treaty does not affect rights and obligations of the Parties under other international treaties concluded prior CANWFZ entry into force<sup>vii</sup>; Allows each state to decide for itself whether to allow transit of nuclear weapons through airspace or at ports; Bans the import of radioactive waste from outside the zone; Requires the assistance of any effort toward the environmental rehabilitation of territories contaminated as a result of past activities related to the development, production, or storage of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices</p>	<p>I: NWS will not contribute to violations – all have signed.</p>	<p>I: NWS will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any Treaty Party.</p>

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<b>Law of Mongolia on its Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status</b>  <b>S:</b> 9/25/92 <b>I:</b> 2/3/00 <b>P:</b> 1 <b>D:</b> indefinite	Mongolia	Mongolia pledged not to station or transport nuclear weapons or parts or components of such weapons nor nuclear waste by any means through its territory	None	None	Not an official nuclear-weapons-free “zone,” but just a politically-acknowledged “status”	None	The five NWS in 2000 provided NSAs to Mongolia, stating they were the same as the NSAs provided to other nuclear-weapon-free zones

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- <sup>i</sup> China has pledged not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any Non-Nuclear Weapon State or Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone at any time or under any circumstances.
- <sup>ii</sup> There are 29 consultative and 23 non-consultative parties.
- <sup>iii</sup> The U.S. reserves the right to make peaceful nuclear explosions available “in a manner consistent with” U.S. policy on the proliferation of nuclear weapons.
- <sup>iv</sup> China has pledged not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any Non-Nuclear Weapon State or Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone at any time or under any circumstances.
- <sup>v</sup> The Treaty entered into force on the deposit of the seventh instrument of ratification.
- <sup>vi</sup> China has pledged not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against any Non-Nuclear Weapon State or Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone at any time or under any circumstances.
- <sup>vii</sup> This clause has become the point of contention between the Central Asian States and some of the nuclear-weapon states (NWS).