

Comparison of Nuclear Prohibition Legislation



| | Prohibitions | Violation of the law | Implementation & Verification | Nuclear Energy |
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| Federal Constitutional Act for a Non-Nuclear Austria, 1999 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Testing, production, storage, or transport of nuclear weapons within Austrian territory (Section 1). • Transport of fissile material (Section 3). | Any damage arising in Austria due to a nuclear accident shall be reimbursed adequately and such damages shall also be enforced vis-à-vis foreign entities having caused the damage (Section 4). | The Austrian Federal Government is obligated to implement the Act. | Facilities with the purpose of obtaining energy by nuclear fission must not be set up in Austria. In case such facilities already exist, they must not be put into operation (Section 2). |
| Law of Mongolia on its Nuclear-Weapon-Free Status, 2000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals, legal persons, or any foreign state on Mongolian territory from developing, manufacturing, or otherwise acquiring, possessing or having control over nuclear weapons (Section 4.1.1). • Stationing or transporting nuclear arms by any means (Section 4.1.2). • Testing or using nuclear weapons (Section 4.1.3). • Dumping or disposing nuclear weapons grade radioactive material or nuclear waste (Section 4.2). • These prohibitions cover the territory of Mongolia in its entirety, including its air space, land, waters, and sub-soil (Section 1). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any individual or legal person that violates the law shall be held liable in accordance with the Criminal Code and shall pay compensation for the damage caused to the interest of Mongolia (Section 8.3). • In case of violation or suspected violation of the present law by a foreign State, Mongolia shall officially notify the State concerned of the violation or suspected violation, request an explanation, and peacefully resolve any question that may arise. If deemed necessary, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other relevant bodies could be asked for assistance. In case of a dispute, the issue could be submitted to the relevant international court or arbitration (Section 8.4). | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Security Council of Mongolia coordinates implementation and promotion of the policy (Section 6.1). • The Mongolian government has the right to gather information, stop, detain, and search any suspected aircraft, train vehicle, individual, or group of persons (Section 6.2). • Non-governmental organisations or individuals may exercise public oversight of the implementation of the legislation and submit proposals thereon to the relevant state authority (Section 6.4). | The use and production of nuclear energy is permitted, solely for peaceful purposes (Section 5.1). |

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| <p>New Zealand Nuclear-Free Zone, Arms Control, and Disarmament Act, 1987</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacture, acquisition, possession or control over nuclear weapons as well as aiding and abetting any person in doing so, by New Zealand citizens or residents (Section 5.1). • Such acts are also prohibited by agents of New Zealand anywhere in the world (extraterritoriality clause) (Section 5.2). • Emplacement or transport of nuclear weapons on land or internal waters, including harbours, in New Zealand (Section 6). • Entry into the country's internal waters of any ship carrying nuclear explosive devices (Section 9) or whose propulsion is dependent on nuclear power (Section 11). | <p>Those who contravene or fail to comply with the Act, commit a criminal offence against it, punishable by imprisonment (Section 14).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act authorises the Prime Minister to reject the landing in New Zealand of foreign military aircraft if there is reason to believe it may be carrying nuclear weapons (Section 10). • The Act establishes a Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control (PACDAC) to advise the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Section 16 & 17). • The Chairman of PACDAC is the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control (Section 18). | |
| <p>Nuclear-Free Amendment to the Philippines Constitution, 1987</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development, manufacture, acquisition, testing, use, introduction, installation or storage of nuclear arms and components. • Entering or transiting of nuclear-armed aircraft and vessels into or through Philippine territory. | | | |