

February 2022

# Statements in Support of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons

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## Afghanistan

“Afghanistan’s commitment to strengthening nuclear disarmament was demonstrated ... by adopting the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, in an agreement made at the United Nations in July 2017.”  
– [10 October 2017](#)

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## Algeria

“Algeria welcomes the recent entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January [2021]. Having actively participated in the process leading to its drafting and adoption, Algeria was among the first countries to sign this treaty, and remains confident that this instrument constitutes a milestone achieved towards delegitimising nuclear weapons and achieving their total elimination.” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Andorra

“I am confident that soon, once we complete our internal procedures, Andorra will be in a position to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.”  
– [Foreign Minister, 25 July 2019](#)

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## Angola

“The opening for signature of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 20 September 2017 was a clear illustration of the commitment of many ... to contribute greatly to the total eradication of nuclear weapons and to international peace and security.”  
– [16 October 2019](#)

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## Antigua & Barbuda

“It is clear to the people of Antigua and Barbuda that any assessment of the impact of nuclear weapons provides unassailable proof that such weapons cause loss of life and displacement on a catastrophic scale ... Antigua and Barbuda was proud to ratify [the TPNW in 2019] and continues to urge all member states to do the same.”

– [15 October 2020](#)

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## Argentina

“The Argentine commitment to continue working towards achieving a world free of nuclear weapons made my country participate in the negotiating process for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The spirit that sustains said treaty is shared by Argentina, which is why it voted in favour of its adoption.”

– [26 September 2019](#)

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## Austria

“The entry into force of the TPNW constitutes an urgently needed strengthening of the international nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime – a regime that is built through mutually reinforcing instruments. Moreover, the TPNW strengthens the taboo against nuclear weapons, irrespective of who possesses them.”

– [13 October 2021](#)

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## Bahamas

“The Bahamas ... has been encouraged by the signatures and ratifications, several of which represent Caribbean states, of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and hopes to be in a position to join on to the treaty following the completion of [its] internal review.” – [12 October 2021](#)

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## Bahrain

“Bahrain confirms the importance of achieving the universality of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ...” – [12 October 2018](#)

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## Bangladesh

“[Bangladesh] consistently and strongly support[s] the global quest for a nuclear-weapons-free world. To attain that overarching objective, we ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We are encouraged to see the steady progress in its ratification.”

– [14 October 2020](#)

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## Belgium

“Belgium ... together with European NATO allies, will explore how to strengthen the multilateral non-proliferation framework and how the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons can give new impetus to multilateral nuclear disarmament.”  
– [30 September 2020](#)

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## Belize

“The goal of the [TPNW] is for the total elimination of nuclear weapons. [Belize’s] signing demonstrates the support of the government of Belize to a world free of nuclear weapons.” – [7 February 2020](#)

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## Benin

“Benin participated in the negotiating conference for a legally binding instrument to ban nuclear weapons with a view to their complete elimination, and supported the adoption on 7 July 2017 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... For my country, the existence of nuclear weapons carries with it the risk of their use. This is why we consider the TPNW a step in the right direction.” – [16 October 2018](#)

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## Bolivia

“We value and highlight the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which, being a legally binding international agreement, gives us hope that one day nuclear weapons will be totally eliminated.”  
– [28 September 2021](#)

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## Botswana

“Botswana welcomes the entry into force of the TPNW, which is a clear commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons and to multilateral disarmament. We further encourage those [UN] member states who have not yet signed and ratified to do so without further delay.”  
– [11 October 2021](#)

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## Brazil

“The TPNW complements and reinforces the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and represents an evolutionary leap for the disarmament and non-proliferation regime. The entry into force of the TPNW is a historic achievement, which embodies the growing international consensus that nuclear weapons must never again be used by anyone, anywhere, at any time.”  
– [5 October 2021](#)

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## Brunei

“As a vital step towards global nuclear disarmament, which complements the existing non-proliferation and global nuclear-weapon-related instruments, we welcome the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ...” – [12 October 2021](#)

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## Burkina Faso

“After the prohibition of biological weapons in 1975 and the prohibition of chemical weapons in 1993, nuclear weapons are now subject to a ban treaty which entered into force on 22 January [2021]. This is a great victory for all the peoples of the world and a very significant event in the history of humanity. A new process is thus under way with a clear objective: the total and definitive elimination of nuclear weapons.” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Cabo Verde

“Cabo Verde joined many others in signing the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... The existence of a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons of course will not make them immediately disappear, but will reinforce the stigma against their use, support commitments to nuclear risk reduction, and represents a disincentive for proliferation. Cabo Verde therefore calls on all states that have not yet done so to sign and ratify the TPNW as soon as possible ...” – [13 October 2017](#)

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## Cambodia

“Cambodia welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021. Through this first legally binding international agreement, we have made substantial progress toward our common objective of total elimination of nuclear weapons. Cambodia’s acceptance as a member on 22 April 2021 confirms the country’s commitment to the global nuclear disarmament endeavour.” – [5 October 2021](#)

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## Canada

“Over the past year, we have seen leaders from the global disarmament community drive the negotiation and signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The popularity of this initiative speaks to the desire of countries, activists, and communities to accelerate the work toward disarmament. It also reflects frustration and disappointment at the pace of global efforts so far. We believe that this is a legitimate criticism.” – [\*Foreign Minister, 27 February 2018\*](#)

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## Central African Republic

“[CAR] welcomes the adoption of the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons by 122 states in 2017 as an important contribution to achieving and maintaining a world free of nuclear weapons ... The will clearly displayed by the majority of the member states of the United Nations to arrive at a world rid of nuclear weapons is to be encouraged. It is for this reason that my country signed said treaty when it was opened for signature ... [and] the internal procedure for the ratification of said treaty is in progress.”  
– [\*12 October 2018\*](#)

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## Chad

“Chad will adhere [to the TPNW] when the time comes.”  
– [\*16 July 2020\*](#)

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## Chile

“The recent entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is considered by Chile as one of the most important milestones on our path towards global and complete disarmament.”  
– [\*Foreign Minister, 22 February 2021\*](#)

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## Colombia

“We believe that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is a milestone in the history of nuclear disarmament, and its application will contribute in a substantive manner to international peace and security.”  
– [\*11 October 2018\*](#)

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## Comoros

“We welcome the ratification by the Union of Comoros on 16 February 2021 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. Each new signature and ratification of this important legal instrument strengthens the global norm against the possession of nuclear weapons, and brings us closer to a world free from nuclear weapons.”  
– [28 September 2021](#)

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## Congo

“The Congo encourages countries that have not yet acceded to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... to do so.” – [21 October 2021](#)

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## Cook Islands

“The Cook Islands has reiterated its anti-nuclear weapons stance by becoming a party to the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... We in the Pacific are all too aware of the cataclysmic effects of nuclear weapons. To this day, some of our people are still suffering the devastating effects of nuclear testing carried out in our region more than 30 years ago.”  
– [Prime Minister, 5 September 2018](#)

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## Costa Rica

“We see with hope, joy, and pride that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was finally approved in July [2017] ... This treaty is a strong message that most United Nations member states do not support, do not accept, and do not consider nuclear weapons as legitimate, and that the international community clearly states that nuclear weapons are not only immoral ... but are henceforth illegal.” – [President, 19 September 2017](#)

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## Côte d’Ivoire

“Côte d’Ivoire is one of the very first states signatories to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. It is working to consolidate this commitment by completing the procedure for ratification ...” – [19 October 2020](#)

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## Cuba

“We call for the universalisation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which clearly states not only the inhumane, immoral, and ethically indefensible character of these weapons, but also their illegal nature. Cuba takes pride in having been the fifth state to ratify it.” – [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Cyprus

“Cyprus has supported the initiative for a treaty that would prohibit nuclear weapons, and we are examining the possibility of future accession.” – [9 October 2017](#)

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## DRC (Congo)

“My country welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and looks forward to the convening in 2022 of the first meeting of states parties.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Dominican Republic

“[W]e salute the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and we urge states that have not done so to adhere to it.” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Ecuador

“[Ecuador celebrates] the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January [2021], the historical date from which nuclear weapons are prohibited by a legally binding instrument. A fact that constitutes, without a doubt, a victory for humanity. [Ecuador urges] the states that have not yet done so to sign and ratify it. It is a duty to humanity.”  
– [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Egypt

“We welcome once again the historic decision to adopt a legally binding treaty banning nuclear weapons. It is a very important addition to the nuclear disarmament regime.” – [9 October 2018](#)

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## El Salvador

“With the aim of prohibiting, through a legally binding instrument, the only weapons of mass destruction that had not been prohibited by international law, El Salvador participated in the negotiation and adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and has ratified it. We encourage those who have not yet done so to accelerate their internal processes.” – [13 October 2020](#)

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## Equatorial Guinea

“The UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons entered into force in January 2021. However, this treaty has yet to be signed by the states possessing nuclear weapons. In this respect, Equatorial Guinea urges the nuclear-armed states and the states under the protection of the nuclear umbrella to comply with their international obligations by signing and adhering to this treaty.”  
– [11 October 2021](#)

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## Eritrea

“The use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is illegal and immoral ... Eritrea supports the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.” – [15 October 2020](#)

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## Eswatini

“Eswatini welcomes the historical adoption of the landmark Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017. Eswatini stresses that the TPNW will not undermine the NPT, but will rather complement and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime with the NPT as its foundation ...” – [22 October 2019](#)

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## Ethiopia

“The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is a major achievement, which strengthens the existing nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation regime ... We have fully supported the treaty and we look forward to ratifying.” – [2 October 2020](#)

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## Fiji

“Fiji signed and ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons because it was the right thing to do, for ourselves, our communities, and for the global family. Fiji urges all member states to join and ratify the new TPNW, to free the world of nuclear weapons and make our world safer for today and for future generations.”  
– [Prime Minister, 28 September 2021](#)



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## Germany

“We need a disarmament policy offensive and want to play a leading role in strengthening international disarmament initiatives and non-proliferation regimes ... [I]n close consultation with our allies, we will constructively accompany the intention of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as an observer (not a member) at the conferences of states parties.”  
– [24 November 2021](#)

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## Ghana

“As a signatory state, Ghana welcomes the entry into force on 22 January 2021 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. National processes are currently under way in Ghana for the ratification of the treaty and the subsequent deposit of our instrument of ratification.”  
– [28 September 2021](#)

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## Guatemala

“As a nation with a peaceful vocation, we celebrate the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which constitutes a firm step that legally obliges the elimination of nuclear weapons.”  
– [13 October 2021](#)

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## Guinea-Bissau

“The ratification of the TPNW constitutes the last and important step towards the unequivocal affirmation of Guinea-Bissau’s commitment to a world free of nuclear weapons. We stand together for the affirmation of international peace and for the future of humanity.”  
– [Foreign Minister, 15 December 2021](#)

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## Guyana

“The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January [2021] was a watershed moment for the disarmament agenda ... We have now closed the legal gap which previously existed in the international disarmament regime. Guyana is proud to have contributed to this historic achievement.”  
– [President, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Haiti

“Haiti welcomed the entry into force on 22 January 2021 of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... The government has taken due note and is committed to complete its adherence to the TPNW.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Holy See

“[The entry into force] of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... [reaffirmed] loudly and clearly the illegality of these immoral weapons of war. The movement that led to the drafting of the treaty is itself encouraging and surely represents the aspiration of millions of men and women everywhere for a world free of nuclear weapons. The large number of states that voted in 2017 to adopt the treaty, as well as the growing number of states that have ratified it, is a positive indicator that one day nuclear weapons will at last be confined to the history books.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Honduras

“Honduras became the 50th state to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... a historic moment that brought such an important international instrument into force on 22 January 2021. Now we must implement it in pursuit of peace and security for all humanity and the sustainability of the planet.” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Indonesia

“The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons’ entry into force [in 2021] is a very important milestone, providing a legal framework to delegitimise nuclear weapons and raise moral barriers against their threat. The treaty complements and mutually reinforces the NPT rather than undermining it. I call on countries that have not signed the treaty to do so and be part of the positive force towards global nuclear disarmament.”  
– [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Iran

“The adoption of [the TPNW] was a right step in the right direction. As such, we continue to support its overall objective. The TPNW complements the NPT ... The entry into force of the treaty from [2021] is considered a successful achievement for the global movement towards nuclear disarmament.” – [27 October 2021](#)

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## Iraq

“To achieve a world free of nuclear weapons, we have taken several measures, including supporting the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017.” – [Foreign Minister, 2 October 2020](#)

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## Ireland

“A vision of a more peaceful world, underpinned by the political will to achieve it, led Ireland and a large majority of states to adopt the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017. Ireland is proud of its role in the negotiation of the treaty ... The treaty has already re-energised debate on nuclear disarmament, and for many states acts as a practical expression of their commitment to implement Article VI of the NPT.”

– [7 October 2021](#)

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## Jamaica

“In October 2020, an important milestone was achieved with the ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons [by 50 states]. It should be recalled that this is the first international treaty to ban this weapon of mass destruction. The journey to ratification taught us many lessons, but none greater than the power of the collective will of states to advance global goodwill during challenging circumstances ...”

– [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Japan

“I believe that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is a very important treaty for a world without nuclear weapons.” – [Prime Minister, 4 October 2021](#)

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## Kazakhstan

“The Republic of Kazakhstan calls on other states to join the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as a tribute to all those affected by the use and testing of nuclear weapons around the globe. The treaty strengthens our collective hope for a world free of nuclear weapons by the centenary of the United Nations in 2045.” – [Foreign Minister, 18 February 2021](#)

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## Kenya

“Kenya calls for the banning of nuclear weapons and endorses the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons – a critical milestone in achieving a nuclear-free world.” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Kiribati

“As one of the three small island nations in the Pacific whose atmosphere, ocean, and land were heavily damaged and contaminated by a total of 34 nuclear blasts that were conducted on and around Kiritimati Island in the 1950s and 1960s, Kiribati is fully committed to the goal of a nuclear-weapons-free world as demonstrated by its early signing and ratification of the United Nations Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.” – [\*President, 28 September 2021\*](#)

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## Laos

“[Laos] welcomes the entry into force of a historic agreement on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021. It is a significant milestone to further strengthen the global norms against nuclear weapons.” – [\*6 October 2021\*](#)

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## Lebanon

“[T]here are two developments that give a glimmer of hope of a better future on the proliferation and the arms control fronts. First is the latest agreement between the US and Russia to extend the New START treaty for five years. Second is the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January [2021]. We welcome both and hope they put the disarmament agenda back on track again.” – [\*7 October 2021\*](#)

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## Lesotho

“The entry into force of the [TPNW] was the pinnacle of the worldwide movement to draw attention to the catastrophic humanitarian consequences of the use of nuclear weapons. This represented a significant commitment towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, which should remain high on the United Nations disarmament agenda. It is gratifying that Lesotho was among the first 50 member states to sign and ratify the treaty.” – [\*Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021\*](#)

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## Libya

“The international community has moved in the right direction by agreeing on a legally binding treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons”.  
– [\*Foreign Minister, 26 September 2017\*](#)

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## Liechtenstein

“Liechtenstein has joined the collective effort to abolish nuclear weapons, and therefore welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January 2021. The TPNW enhances the legal framework for nuclear disarmament and brings it into line with regimes for the other weapons of mass destruction ... Liechtenstein reiterates our commitment to ratifying the TPNW after having signed the treaty in 2017 at the earliest possibility.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Madagascar

“In 2017, Madagascar signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons to participate in the process initiated by the international community to ensure and bequeath a safe and secure world for future generations. It is now a question of supporting this dynamic initiated since 2017 and of strengthening efforts aimed at the effective implementation of said treaty.” – [22 October 2018](#)

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## Malawi

“The only guarantee of our security against the threat of nuclear weapons is their complete elimination. That is why Malawi is among the countries that signed the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017. The treaty places nuclear weapons on the same legal footing as the other weapons of mass destruction deemed unacceptable for their indiscriminate and inhumane effects such as biological and chemical weapons ... Malawi is fully committed to the treaty and is looking forward to ratifying it with an intention to become a state party ... as soon as possible.” – [12 October 2018](#)

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## Malaysia

“Malaysia welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021. The treaty further strengthens the global norms that nuclear weapons are unacceptable. They should not be used, should not be threatened to be used, and should be discarded and destroyed as soon as possible. The outlawing of nuclear weapons contributes towards international peace and security.” – [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Maldives

“The Maldives warmly welcomes the entry into force of the UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... It is a clear manifestation of the importance attached by the international community to find common solutions – that is what brought the world together to create the United Nations.” – [22 January 2021](#)

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## Malta

“Malta was one of the first countries to sign and ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. As this treaty has now entered into force, we urge all states to accede to this important treaty, which would send a strong political signal against the production, stockpiling, and use of nuclear weapons. We hope that increased universalisation of this important treaty will create the necessary momentum to embark on serious disarmament talks which have been stalled for too long.” – [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Mauritania

“[The TPNW] makes a sizeable contribution to working towards our common goal [of a nuclear-weapon-free world] and is undeniably an historical step.” – [2 October 2020](#)

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## Mauritius

“[An] important instrument brokered under the UN auspices is the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which entered into force early this year [2021] ... [It is] among the outstanding achievements of the United Nations.” – [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Mexico

“The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021 marks a milestone ... Once again, we urge states that have not already done so to adhere to this treaty, and we call on all members of the United Nations to welcome this development that contributes to a more secure and peaceful world.” – [Foreign Secretary, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Mongolia

“The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is instrumental in achieving the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Nuclear weapons continue to pose a serious threat to humanity, thus the treaty’s entry into force in January 2021 set a milestone in the international efforts in banning these disastrous weapons.” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Morocco

“The adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017 was a major step in the evolution of the international disarmament and non-proliferation regime. Driven by its commitment to disarmament, Morocco participated actively as vice-president representing Africa at the UN conference for the negotiation of the TPNW and was among the first countries to vote in favour of this treaty.” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Myanmar

“Even though we are still yet nowhere near our ultimate goal of nuclear disarmament, we believe the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is the quintessential instrument in reinforcing norms against nuclear weapons. The entry into force of this treaty on 22 January [2021] is welcome progress and a crucial achievement for the nuclear disarmament agenda. We believe that it will contribute to making the world free of nuclear weapons.” – [7 October 2021](#)

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## Namibia

“[O]n 20 March 2020, Namibia became the 36th nation to accede to the landmark 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. We are pleased that this treaty entered into force in January [2021], as we consider it an ethical and moral imperative in the quest to advance international law and a big leap towards the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Nauru

“Nauru supports and recognises the important role the [TPNW] plays in achieving its goal towards total elimination of nuclear weapons. The continued existence of nuclear weapons and the prospect of use or threat of use of such weapons continue to pose danger to humanity; therefore we reiterate our call to other countries to complete all steps for treaty ratification as soon as possible.” – [23 October 2020](#)

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## Nepal

“As a signatory of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, Nepal is happy to note the entry into force of the treaty. Nepal is committed to ratifying the treaty at the earliest possible.” – [4 October 2021](#)

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## New Zealand

“New Zealand – with a majority of the United Nations membership – adopted the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons [in 2017]. I urge all others to join with us in ratifying this landmark treaty as a necessary step towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons, and in pursuit of global negotiations involving all nuclear weapons possessors to achieve nuclear zero.”  
– [Prime Minister, 6 August 2020](#)

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## Nicaragua

“We welcome with satisfaction the entry into force of the historic Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which prohibits for the first time the existence, use, and threat of the use of nuclear weapons.” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Nigeria

“[M]y delegation recalls the historical entry into force of the landmark Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021. Nigeria remains proud to have participated in the processes leading to its adoption, as well as being one of the first states to sign and ratify the treaty.” – [5 October 2021](#)

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## Niue

“Niue is honoured to accede to the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... [We] endeavour to uphold Niue’s commitment to the international community in the enforcement and implementation of this treaty including the enactment of national legislation in Niue.” – [Premier, 6 August 2020](#)



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## Norway

“The government wants to increase Norway’s efforts for nuclear disarmament ... [and] have Norway participate as an observer at the state party meetings of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.” – [13 October 2021](#)

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## Palau

“[The TPNW is a] sign of what is possible when we are committed to dialogue, solidarity, and peaceful cooperation ... Palau was one of the first countries to ratify this treaty, and our constitution enshrines a commitment against the possession of nuclear weapons. We welcome recent ratifications ... [and] urge all other member states to join us.” – [President, 2 October 2020](#)

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## Palestine (State of)

“If nuclear disarmament falters, the whole edifice will collapse. In this sense, the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons is the natural extension and the indispensable corollary of the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The State of Palestine is proud to have been among the states that elaborated the treaty and among the first countries to ratify it, contributing to its early entry into force.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Panama

“Panama is proud to be one of the first countries to have signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and believes that its entry into force will bring us closer to guaranteeing international peace and security and to the irreversible, verifiable, and transparent elimination of nuclear weapons.” – [19 October 2020](#)

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## Paraguay

“The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons – a historic agreement to which my country is a party – is a momentous step towards the elimination of these weapons ... [and] a milestone in the evolution of international law, since it is based on the recognition of human suffering caused by nuclear weapons and their catastrophic consequences for the health of people, the economy, and the environment.” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Peru

“We were one of the first states to sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, whose entry into force was a great achievement, marking a legal and moral starting point on the long road to achieving nuclear disarmament.” – [\*Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021\*](#)

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## Philippines

“The Philippines joins hands with like-minded states in pursuing the complete prohibition of the development, possession, use, and transfer of nuclear weapons ... The only guarantee [of non-use of nuclear weapons] is the total elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth. The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons provides this guarantee.” – [\*President, 1 February 2021\*](#)

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## St Vincent & Grenadines

“We commend the United Nations on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... We encourage states that have not yet signed and ratified the treaty to do so in our collective pursuit to bring peace to every corner of the globe.” – [\*Prime Minister, 26 September 2019\*](#)

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## Samoa

“Further to our commitment to a peaceful world free of nuclear weapons, Samoa joined the first group of countries to sign the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017. We welcome the treaty’s entry into force on 22 January this year. Being part of such historical timelines is uplifting and empowering.”  
– [\*28 September 2021\*](#)

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## San Marino

“The entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons represents a historic milestone. San Marino is thrilled with the great number of countries that have already signed and ratified this instrument in such a short period of time. This proves that the majority of countries support a total ban of nuclear weapons. We strongly encourage other countries to join this instrument.” – [\*7 October 2021\*](#)

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## Saudi Arabia

“We welcome the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons [in 2017]. We hope that this treaty will promote international peace and security and rid the world of all weapons of mass destruction, without exception.” – [11 October 2018](#)

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## Senegal

“On 7 July 2017, states participating in the conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons adopted a treaty making such weapons illegal.” – [15 October 2018](#)

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## Sierra Leone

“Sierra Leone is pleased with the progress made so far with the entry into force of the Treaty on Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January [2021]. We note that more remains to be done, especially by nuclear-weapon states ... Sierra Leone remains committed to the signing and ratification of the TPNW.” – [12 October 2021](#)

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## Singapore

“We call on the international community to continue undertaking concrete steps to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty into force, and to commence negotiations on the fissile material cut-off treaty ... Together with the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, these instruments provide the international community with multiple pathways to a nuclear-weapon-free world.” – [11 October 2019](#)

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## South Africa

“The total elimination of all weapons of mass destruction remains one of South Africa’s key foreign policy priorities. We therefore welcome the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and the start of its implementation ... We commit ourselves to tirelessly work towards its implementation and universalisation and encourage all states that have not done so to ratify the treaty without further delay.” – [4 October 2021](#)

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## Sri Lanka

“We were and continue to remain a stalwart supporter of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... Sri Lanka stands strong in its conviction that the threat of nuclear weapons persists as one of the most daunting challenges to humankind and one that requires urgent, concerted, and committed action from all of us as [UN] member states.” – [17 October 2018](#)

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## Sudan

“Sudan is convinced that the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons has a significant complementary role in reinforcing the spirit and objectives of the NPT ... Sudan is currently undertaking its internal legal and administrative procedures to ratify the treaty.” – [12 October 2020](#)

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## Sweden

“We warmly welcome the fact that at last we have a treaty prohibiting nuclear weapons, the only weapon of mass destruction not prohibited until now. Though nuclear weapons are not likely to disappear soon, we are convinced that the norm against the use and possession of nuclear weapons will be strengthened by [the TPNW].” – [7 July 2017](#)

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## Switzerland

“Switzerland voted yes on the adoption of the [TPNW] because we share the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons. We see the pressing necessity to take steps in this direction, an imperative that has been reinforced by the process on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons that unfolded over the past few years.” – [7 July 2017](#)

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## Tanzania

“Tanzania welcomes the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 22 January 2021. Indeed, it is a big milestone to see in human history nuclear weapons legally banned in all manners. We congratulate all members for this achievement ...” – [28 September 2021](#)

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## Thailand

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“22 January [2021] marks the historic entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, the first international legal instrument to completely delegitimise nuclear weapons. Now that we have successfully cemented our nuclear disarmament efforts under international law, we should turn our focus towards implementing the text of the treaty.”

– [6 October 2021](#)

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## Timor-Leste

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“We commend the recent entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in January 2021. This is an extraordinary achievement and a step towards the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Timor-Leste is a signatory to the TPNW and is currently working on the fulfilment of the internal procedures for the ratification of the TPNW to support the universal ratification of this treaty, which will deliver a clear message that nuclear weapons are categorically unacceptable ...” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Togo

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“Togo’s ratification procedure of the TPNW is nearly complete.” – [23 October 2019](#)

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## Trinidad & Tobago

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“Trinidad and Tobago signed and ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2019 and was pleased to join the international community in welcoming its entry into force earlier [in 2021].”

– [Foreign Minister, 28 September 2021](#)

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## Tunisia

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“Tunisia supported the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons [in 2017], as it strengthens the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and welcomes its entry into force.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Tuvalu

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“With pride on behalf of Tuvalu, I signed the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons ... It is our fervent hope that nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, including the trade of materials and development of technologies to produce such weapons, are totally banned and prohibited worldwide by the UN.”

– [President, 21 September 2017](#)

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## Uganda

“Uganda is a strong and consistent advocate of the principle of complete nuclear disarmament as the utmost prerequisite for maintaining international peace and security. And in this context, [Uganda] welcomed the adoption of the landmark Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons on 7 July 2017, which complements other existing international instruments, like the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.”

– [28 September 2021](#)

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## Uruguay

“Uruguay welcomes the entry into force [in 2021] of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons for states that have ratified this international instrument. This is a milestone in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, as well as a significant commitment in favour of international peace and security.” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Vanuatu

“My government reaffirms its commitment to the denuclearisation of the Pacific and we welcome the treaty adopted by the conference for the negotiation of a legally binding instrument to ban nuclear weapons. Vanuatu reaffirms its commitment to total nuclear disarmament.” – [Prime Minister, 21 September 2017](#)

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## Venezuela

“For so long as they exist, nuclear weapons constitute a latent risk that threatens all forms of life on the planet. We hope that the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons brings us closer, sooner rather than later, to the global goal of eliminating nuclear weapons.” – [6 October 2021](#)

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## Vietnam

“The Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons completes the total ban on all weapons of mass destruction. Vietnam was the 10th country to ratify the TPNW, leading to its entry into force on 22 January [2021]. We will work with all partners for the success of its first meeting of state parties ...” – [11 October 2021](#)

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## Yemen

“Yemen, once again, welcomes the adoption of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in July 2017, which is an important step towards freeing our world from nuclear weapons.” – [30 April 2019](#)

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## Zambia

“In the quest for promoting global peace and security, Zambia notes with satisfaction the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which became operative on 22 January 2021. The entry into force of the TPNW is a tangible feat towards advancing the cause of nuclear disarmament on the international stage. Zambia encourages other states that are yet to ratify the TPNW to come on board so that we can continue making advances towards achieving our aspirations towards eradicating nuclear weapons.”  
– [President, 21 September 2021](#)

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## Zimbabwe

“Zimbabwe joins other delegations in appreciating the entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and hopes that it will achieve universal jurisdiction in due course. Zimbabwe signed this important treaty in December 2020 and consultations, as well as administrative processes, for ratification are ongoing.” – [11 October 2021](#)