## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations (UN)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference on Disarmament (CD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons’ (OPCW)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## TREATIES & AGREEMENTS

**Nuclear:**
- **Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)**: State Party
- **Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)**: State Party
- **Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)**: 
- **IAEA Safeguards Agreement**: Yes ([INFCIRC 617](#))
- **IAEA Additional Protocol**: In force 06/03/03

**Chemical & Biological:**
- **Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)**: State Party
- **Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)**: State Party
- **BTWC Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)**: Submitted

**Other:**
- **Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation**: State Party

## NONPROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROLS

- **Zangger Committee**: 
- **Nuclear Suppliers Group**: 
- **Australia Group**: 
- **Missile Technology Control Regime**: 
- **Wassenaar Arrangement**: 
- **Security Council resolution 1540**

## COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS & OBLIGATIONS

- **Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)**
- **Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and 1455 (2003)**

**State Party**
- **Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism**
- **Suppression of Terrorist Bombings**
- **Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection**
- **Against the Taking of Hostages**
- **Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft**
- **Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft**
- **Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation**
- **Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports**

**Participant**
- **Proliferation Security Initiative**

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*Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations and Regimes*

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*Last Updated: 09/23/2013*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serving International Civil Aviation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation</strong></td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf</strong></td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</strong></td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</strong></td>
<td>Signatory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. The **Status** of a State’s participation in treaties and organizations is defined by the actions the State has taken to join and adhere to their obligations. A **Signatory State** is a State whose competent authority or representative has signed a Treaty text, thus indicating acceptance of the Treaty and a commitment not to undertake any actions that would undermine the purpose of the Treaty, according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. However, the Treaty does not enter into force for the State until it is ratified, at which point the State becomes a **State Party**. To complete the ratification process, the State must fulfill and implement domestic legislative practices, such as gaining formal approval from parliament or other legislative bodies, to bring about the legal application of the Treaty. The Treaty is then formally declared to be applicable on the State Party and the required legal instrument of ratification is duly deposited with the depositary.


3. A set of voluntary confidence building measures agreed to at the Second Review Conference of the States party to the BTWC (1986) under Article V.


