## 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>Member</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>Observer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</td>
<td>Member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TREATIES & AGREEMENTS

### Nuclear:
- Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)
- Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)

### IAEA Safeguards Agreement
State Party

- Yes (INFCIRC 34, 34/Add.1, 116, 135, 239, 248, 393, 418, 705, 816)

- IAEA Additional Protocol

- Nuclear Safety Convention
State Party

- Joint Spent Fuel Management Convention

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material
State Party

- Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)

- India-Pakistan Non-Attack Agreement
State Party

- Antarctic Treaty
Observer

### Chemical & Biological:
- Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)
State Party

- Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)
State Party

- BTWC Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
Never Submitted

- Geneva Protocol
State Party

### WMD delivery systems:
- Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

### Other:
- Proliferation Security Initiative

## NONPROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROLS

- Zangger Committee

- Nuclear Suppliers Group

- Australia Group

- Missile Technology Control Regime

- Wassenaar Arrangement

- Security Council resolution 1540

### Security Council resolution 1540

- Report submitted 10/27/04
- Add.1 submitted 09/19/05
- Report submitted 01/03/2008

## COUNTER - TERRORISM CONVENTIONS & OBLIGATIONS

- Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

### Security Council resolution 1373 (2001)

- Report submitted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treaty/Convention</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of Terrorist Bombings</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection</td>
<td>Signatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Against the Taking of Hostages</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</td>
<td>State Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</td>
<td>State Party</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.

2 Membership requires ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

3 Pakistan’s signature and ratification is necessary for entry-into-force of the CTBT.

4 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.

5 Pakistan has never submitted a BTWC CBM report.

6 By a note of 13 April 1960, Pakistan informed the depositary Government that it was a party to the Protocol by virtue of Paragraph 4 of the Annex to the Indian Independence Act of 1947.

