

Annex B. International security cooperation bodies

NENNE BODELL

This annex describes the main international organizations, intergovernmental bodies, treaty-implementing bodies and export control regimes whose aims include the promotion of security, stability, peace or arms control and lists their members or participants as of 1 January 2009.

The member states of the United Nations and organs within the UN system are listed first, followed by all other organizations in alphabetical order. Not all members or participants of these organizations are UN member states. States that joined or first participated in the organization during 2008 are shown in italics. The address of an Internet site with information about each organization is provided where available. On the arms control and disarmament agreements mentioned here, see annex A.

United Nations (UN)

<<http://www.un.org/>>

The UN, the world intergovernmental organization, was founded in 1945 through the adoption of its Charter. Its headquarters are in New York, USA. The six principal UN organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Trusteeship Council (which suspended operation in 1994), the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the secretariat. The UN also has a large number of specialized agencies and other autonomous bodies.

UN member states (192) and year of membership

Afghanistan, 1946	Belgium, 1945	Cape Verde, 1975
Albania, 1955	Belize, 1981	Central African Republic, 1960
Algeria, 1962	Benin, 1960	Chad, 1960
Andorra, 1993	Bhutan, 1971	Chile, 1945
Angola, 1976	Bolivia, 1945	China, 1945
Antigua and Barbuda, 1981	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1992	Colombia, 1945
Argentina, 1945	Botswana, 1966	Comoros, 1975
Armenia, 1992	Brazil, 1945	Congo, Democratic Republic of the, 1960
Australia, 1945	Brunei Darussalam, 1984	Congo, Republic of the, 1960
Austria, 1955	Bulgaria, 1955	Costa Rica, 1945
Azerbaijan, 1992	Burkina Faso, 1960	Côte d'Ivoire, 1960
Bahamas, 1973	Burundi, 1962	Croatia, 1992
Bahrain, 1971	Cambodia, 1955	Cuba, 1945
Bangladesh, 1974	Cameroon, 1960	Cyprus, 1960
Barbados, 1966	Canada, 1945	
Belarus, 1945		

- Czech Republic, 1993
 Denmark, 1945
 Djibouti, 1977
 Dominica, 1978
 Dominican Republic, 1945
 Ecuador, 1945
 Egypt, 1945
 El Salvador, 1945
 Equatorial Guinea, 1968
 Eritrea, 1993
 Estonia, 1991
 Ethiopia, 1945
 Fiji, 1970
 Finland, 1955
 France, 1945
 Gabon, 1960
 Gambia, 1965
 Georgia, 1992
 Germany, 1973
 Ghana, 1957
 Greece, 1945
 Grenada, 1974
 Guatemala, 1945
 Guinea, 1958
 Guinea-Bissau, 1974
 Guyana, 1966
 Haiti, 1945
 Honduras, 1945
 Hungary, 1955
 Iceland, 1946
 India, 1945
 Indonesia, 1950
 Iran, 1945
 Iraq, 1945
 Ireland, 1955
 Israel, 1949
 Italy, 1955
 Jamaica, 1962
 Japan, 1956
 Jordan, 1955
 Kazakhstan, 1992
 Kenya, 1963
 Kiribati, 1999
 Korea, Democratic People's
 Republic of (North Korea),
 1991
 Korea, Republic of (South
 Korea), 1991
 Kuwait, 1963
 Kyrgyzstan, 1992
 Laos, 1955
 Latvia, 1991
 Lebanon, 1945
 Lesotho, 1966
 Liberia, 1945
 Libya, 1955
 Liechtenstein, 1990
 Lithuania, 1991
 Luxembourg, 1945
 Macedonia, Former Yugoslav
 Republic of, 1993
 Madagascar, 1960
 Malawi, 1964
 Malaysia, 1957
 Maldives, 1965
 Mali, 1960
 Malta, 1964
 Marshall Islands, 1991
 Mauritania, 1961
 Mauritius, 1968
 Mexico, 1945
 Micronesia, 1991
 Moldova, 1992
 Monaco, 1993
 Mongolia, 1961
 Montenegro, 2006
 Morocco, 1956
 Mozambique, 1975
 Myanmar, 1948
 Namibia, 1990
 Nauru, 1999
 Nepal, 1955
 Netherlands, 1945
 New Zealand, 1945
 Nicaragua, 1945
 Niger, 1960
 Nigeria, 1960
 Norway, 1945
 Oman, 1971
 Pakistan, 1947
 Palau, 1994
 Panama, 1945
 Papua New Guinea, 1975
 Paraguay, 1945
 Peru, 1945
 Philippines, 1945
 Poland, 1945
 Portugal, 1955
 Qatar, 1971
 Romania, 1955
 Russia, 1945
 Rwanda, 1962
 Saint Kitts and Nevis, 1983
 Saint Lucia, 1979
 Saint Vincent and the
 Grenadines, 1980
 Samoa, 1976
 San Marino, 1992
 Sao Tome and Principe, 1975
 Saudi Arabia, 1945
 Senegal, 1960
 Serbia, 2000
 Seychelles, 1976
 Sierra Leone, 1961
 Singapore, 1965
 Slovakia, 1993
 Slovenia, 1992
 Solomon Islands, 1978
 Somalia, 1960
 South Africa, 1945
 Spain, 1955
 Sri Lanka, 1955
 Sudan, 1956
 Suriname, 1975
 Swaziland, 1968
 Sweden, 1946
 Switzerland, 2002
 Syria, 1945
 Tajikistan, 1992
 Tanzania, 1961
 Thailand, 1946
 Timor-Leste, 2002
 Togo, 1960
 Tonga, 1999
 Trinidad and Tobago, 1962
 Tunisia, 1956
 Turkey, 1945
 Turkmenistan, 1992
 Tuvalu, 2000
 Uganda, 1962
 UK, 1945
 Ukraine, 1945
 United Arab Emirates, 1971
 Uruguay, 1945
 USA, 1945
 Uzbekistan, 1992
 Vanuatu, 1981
 Venezuela, 1945
 Viet Nam, 1977
 Yemen, 1947
 Zambia, 1964
 Zimbabwe, 1980

UN Security Council

<<http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/>>

Permanent members (the P5): China, France, Russia, UK, USA

Non-permanent members in 2009 (elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms; the year in brackets is the year at the end of which the term expires): Austria (2010), Burkina Faso (2009), Costa Rica (2009), Croatia (2009), Japan (2010), Libya (2009), Mexico (2010), Turkey (2010), Uganda (2010), Viet Nam (2009)

Conference on Disarmament (CD)

<<http://www.unog.ch/>>

The CD is a multilateral arms control negotiating body that has been enlarged and renamed several times since 1959 and has had its present name since 1984. It is not a UN body but reports to the UN General Assembly. It is based in Geneva, Switzerland.

Members (65): Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (North), Korea (South), Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

<<http://www.iaea.org/>>

The IAEA is an intergovernmental organization within the UN system. It is endowed by its Statute, which entered into force in 1957, to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy and ensure that nuclear activities are not used to further any military purpose. Under the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty and the nuclear weapon-free zone treaties, non-nuclear weapon states must accept IAEA nuclear safeguards to demonstrate the fulfilment of their obligation not to manufacture nuclear weapons. Its headquarters are in Vienna, Austria.

Members (145): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro,

Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, *Nepal*, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, *Palau*, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Note: North Korea was a member of the IAEA until June 1994 and Cambodia until March 2003.

African Union (AU)

<<http://www.africa-union.org/>>

The AU was formally established in 2001 when the Constitutive Act of the African Union entered into force. In 2002 it replaced the Organization for African Unity. Membership is open to all African states. The AU promotes unity, security and conflict resolution, democracy, human rights, and political, social and economic integration in Africa. Its headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Members (53): Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea*, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania*, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Western Sahara (Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, SADR), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* Guinea and Mauritania were suspended from participation in the activities of the AU during 2008 following military coups d'état.

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

<<http://www.apec.org/>>

APEC was established in 1989 to enhance open trade and economic prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. Security and political issues, including combating terrorism, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and effective export control systems, have been increasingly discussed since the mid-1990s. Its seat is in Singapore.

Member economies (21): Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

<<http://www.aseansec.org/>>

ASEAN was established in 1967 to promote economic, social and cultural development as well as regional peace and security in South East Asia. The seat of the secretariat is in Jakarta, Indonesia.

Members (10): Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

<<http://www.aseanregionalforum.org/>>

The ARF was established in 1994 to address security issues.

Participants (27): The ASEAN member states and Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, Korea (North), Korea (South), Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia, *Sri Lanka*, Timor-Leste, USA

ASEAN Plus Three (APT)

<<http://www.aseansec.org/4918.htm>>

The APT cooperation began in 1997, in the wake of the Asian financial crisis, and was institutionalized in 1999. It aims to foster economic, political and security cooperation and financial stability among its members.

Participants (13): The ASEAN member states and China, Japan and Korea (South)

East Asia Summit (EAS)

<<http://www.dfat.gov.au/asean/eas/>>

The East Asia Summit started in 2005 as a regional forum for dialogue on strategic, political and economic issues with the aim of promoting peace, stability and economic prosperity in East Asia. The annual meetings are held in connection with the ASEAN summits.

Participants (16): The ASEAN member states and Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea (South) and New Zealand

Australia Group (AG)

<<http://www.australiagroup.net/>>

The AG is a group of states, formed in 1985, that meet informally each year to monitor the proliferation of chemical and biological products and to discuss chemical and biological weapon-related items that should be subject to national regulatory measures.

Participants (41): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

<<http://www.dkb.gov.ru/>>

The CSTO was formally established in 2002–2003 by six signatories of the 1992 Collective Security Treaty. It aims to promote cooperation among its members. An objective is to provide a more efficient response to strategic problems such as terrorism and narcotics trafficking. Its seat is in Moscow, Russia.

Members (7): Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

<<http://www.cis.minsk.by/>>

The CIS was established in 1991 as a framework for multilateral cooperation among former Soviet republics. Its headquarters are in Minsk, Belarus.

Members (12): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Commonwealth of Nations

<<http://www.thecommonwealth.org/>>

Established in its current form in 1949, the Commonwealth is an organization of developed and developing countries whose aim is to advance democracy, human rights, and sustainable economic and social development within its member states and beyond. Its secretariat is in London, UK.

Members (53): Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Fiji*, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guyana, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nauru, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Vanuatu, Zambia

* Fiji was suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth in December 2006.

Communauté Économiques d'États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC, Economic Community of Central African States, ECCAS)

<<http://www.ceeac-eccas.org/>>

CEEAC was established in 1983 to promote political dialogue, create a customs union and establish common policies in Central Africa. Its secretariat is in Libreville, Gabon. The Protocol establishing the Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (COPAX) entered into force in 2004. COPAX is a mechanism for promoting joint political and military strategies for conflict prevention, management and resolution in Central Africa.

Members (10): Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

<<http://www.ctbto.org/>>

The CTBTO will become operational when the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) has entered into force. It will resolve questions of compliance with the treaty and act as a forum for consultation and cooperation among the states parties. A Preparatory Commission was established to prepare for the work of the CTBTO, in particular by establishing the International Monitoring System, consisting of seismic, hydro-acoustic, infrasound and radionuclide stations from which data are transmitted to the CTBTO International Data Centre. Its seat is in Vienna, Austria.

Signatories to the CTBT (180): See annex A

Conference on Interaction and Confidence-building Measures in Asia (CICA)

Initiated in 1992, CICA was established by the 1999 Declaration on the Principles Guiding Relations among the CICA Member States, as a forum to enhance security cooperation and confidence-building measures among the member states. It also promotes economic, social and cultural cooperation.

Members (21): Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, *Jordan*, Kazakhstan, *Korea (South)*, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestine, *Qatar*, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, *United Arab Emirates*, Uzbekistan

Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP)

<<http://www.cscap.org/>>

CSCAP was established in 1993 as an informal, non-governmental process for regional confidence building and security cooperation through dialogue and consultation on security matters in the Asia-Pacific region.

Member committees (21): Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Canada, China, CSCAP Europe, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea (North), Korea (South), Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Viet Nam

Council of Europe (COE)

<<http://www.coe.int/>>

Established in 1949, the Council is open to membership of all the European states that accept the principle of the rule of law and guarantee their citizens' human rights and fundamental freedoms. Its seat is in Strasbourg, France. Among its organs are the European Court of Human Rights and the Council of Europe Development Bank.

Members (47): Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Moldova, Monaco,

Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

<<http://www.cbss.st/>>

The CBSS was established in 1992 as a regional intergovernmental organization for cooperation among the states of the Baltic Sea region. Its secretariat is in Stockholm, Sweden.

Members (12): Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

<<http://www.ecowas.int/>>

ECOWAS was established in 1975 to promote trade and cooperation and contribute to development in West Africa. In 1981 it adopted the Protocol on Mutual Assistance in Defence Matters. Its executive secretariat is in Lagos, Nigeria.

Members (15): Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea*, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

* Guinea was suspended from participation in the activities of the ECOWAS on 10 Jan. 2009 following a military coup d'état on 24 Dec. 2008.

European Union (EU)

<<http://europa.eu/>>

The EU is an organization of European states with its headquarters in Brussels, Belgium. The three EU 'pillars' are: the European Community, including the Single European Market, the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the Euratom Treaty; the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP); and police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters. The 2000 Treaty of Nice entered into force on 1 February 2003. The 2007 Treaty of Lisbon, which modernizes the way in which the EU functions, will enter into force if all EU member states ratify it.

Members (27): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom, or EAEC)

<<http://ec.europa.eu/euratom/>>

Euratom was created by the 1957 Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom Treaty) to promote the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to administer the

multinational regional safeguards system covering the EU member states. It is located in Brussels, Belgium.

Members (27): The EU member states

European Defence Agency (EDA)

<<http://eda.europa.eu/>>

The EDA is an agency of the EU, under the direction of the Council. It was established in 2004 to help develop European defence capabilities, to promote European armaments cooperation and to work for a strong European defence technological and industrial base. The Steering Board, composed of the defence ministers of the participating member states and the European Commission, is its decision-making body. The EDA is located in Brussels, Belgium.

Participating member states (26): Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK

Group of Eight (G8)

<<http://www.g8.gc.ca/>>

The G8 is a group of (originally seven) leading industrialized nations that have met informally, at the level of heads of state or government, since the 1970s.

Members (8): Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, UK, USA

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

<<http://www.gcc-sg.org/>>

Formally called the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, the GCC was created in 1981 to promote regional integration in such areas as economy, finance, trade, administration and legislation and to foster scientific and technical progress. The members also cooperate in areas of foreign policy and military and security matters. The Supreme Council is the highest GCC authority. Its headquarters are in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

Members (6): Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)

<<http://www.bmeia.gv.at/index.php?id=64664&L=1>>

The 2002 HCOC is subscribed to by a group of states that recognize its principles, primarily the need to prevent and curb the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction and the importance of strengthening multilateral disarmament and non-proliferation mechanisms. The Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, Austria, acts as the HCOC secretariat.

Subscribing states (130): Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (South), Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, *Maldives*, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, *Samoa*, *San Marino*, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

<<http://www.igad.org/>>

Initiated in 1986 as the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development, IGAD was formally established in 1996 to promote peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and to create mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution. Its secretariat is in Djibouti.

Members (7): Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

International Criminal Court (ICC)

<<http://www.icc-cpi.int/>>

The ICC is an independent, permanent international criminal court dealing with questions of genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity. The court's statute was adopted in Rome in 1998 and entered into force on 1 July 2002. Its seat is at The Hague, the Netherlands.

Parties (108): Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nauru, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zambia

Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission (JCIC)

JCIC is the forum established by the 1991 START I Treaty in which the parties exchange data, resolve questions of compliance, clarify ambiguities and discuss ways to improve implementation of the treaty. It convenes at the request of at least one of the parties.

Parties to the START Treaty (5): See annex A

Joint Consultative Group (JCG)

<<http://www.osce.org/item/13517.html>>

The JCG was established by the 1990 Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) to promote the objectives and implementation of the treaty by reconciling ambiguities of interpretation and implementation. Its seat is in Vienna, Austria.

Parties to the CFE Treaty (30): See annex A

League of Arab States

<<http://www.arableagueonline.org/>>

Also known as the Arab League, it was established in 1945. Its principal objective is to form closer union among Arab states and foster political and economic cooperation. An agreement for collective defence and economic cooperation among the members was signed in 1950. Its Permanent Headquarters are in Cairo, Egypt.

Members (22): Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

<<http://www.mtcr.info/>>

The MTCR is an informal military-related export control regime which in 1987 produced the Guidelines for Sensitive Missile-Relevant Transfers (subsequently revised). Its goal is to limit the spread of weapons of mass destruction by controlling ballistic missile delivery systems.

Partners (34): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

<<http://www.cubanoal.cu/>>

NAM was established in 1961 as a forum for consultations and coordination of positions in the United Nations on political, economic and arms control issues among non-aligned states.

Members (118): Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (North), Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

<<http://www.nato.int/>>

NATO was established in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty (Washington Treaty) as a Western defence alliance. Article 5 of the treaty defines the members' commitment to respond to an armed attack against any party to the treaty. Its headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

Members (26): Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France*, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA

* France is not in the integrated military structures of NATO.

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC)

<<http://www.nato.int/issues/eapc/>>

The EAPC brings together NATO and its Partnership for Peace (PFP) partners for dialogue and consultation. It is the overall political framework for the bilateral PFP programme.

Members (50): The NATO member states and Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

NATO–Russia Council (NRC)

<<http://www.nato-russia-council.info/>>

The NRC was established in 2002 as a mechanism for consultation, consensus building, cooperation, and joint decisions and action on security issues, focusing on areas of mutual interest identified in the 1997 NATO–Russia Founding Act on Mutual Relations, Cooperation and Security and new areas, such as terrorism, crisis management and non-proliferation.

Participants (27): The NATO member states and Russia

NATO–Ukraine Commission (NUC)

<<http://www.nato.int/issues/nuc/>>

The NUC was established in 1997 for consultations on political and security issues, conflict prevention and resolution, non-proliferation, arms exports and technology transfers, and other subjects of common concern.

Participants (27): The NATO member states and Ukraine

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

<<http://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/>>

The NSG, formerly also known as the London Club, was established in 1975. It coordinates national export controls on nuclear materials according to its Guidelines for Nuclear Transfers (London Guidelines, first agreed in 1978), which contain a ‘trigger list’ of materials that should trigger IAEA safeguards when they are to be exported for peaceful purposes to any non-nuclear weapon state, and the Guidelines for Transfers of Nuclear-Related Dual-Use Equipment, Materials, Software and Related Technology (Warsaw Guidelines).

Participants (45): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC)

<<http://www.osce.org/item/13516.html>>

The OSCC was established by the 1992 Open Skies Treaty to resolve questions of compliance with the treaty.

Parties to the Open Skies Treaty (34): See annex A

Organisation Conjointe de Coopération en matière d'Armement (OCCAR, Organisation for Joint Armament Cooperation)

<<http://www.occar-ea.org/>>

OCCAR was established in 1996, with legal status since 2001, by France, Germany, Italy and the UK. Its aim is to provide more effective and efficient arrangements for the management of specific collaborative armament programmes. Its headquarters are in Bonn, Germany.

Members (6): Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, UK

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

<<http://www.oecd.org/>>

Established in 1961, the OECD's objectives are to promote economic and social welfare by coordinating policies among the member states. Its headquarters are in Paris, France.

Members (30): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development–GUAM

<<http://www.guam.org.ua/>>

GUAM is a group of four states, established to promote stability and strengthen security, whose history goes back to 1997. The Organization was established in 2006. The members cooperate to promote social and economic development and trade in seven working groups. Its Information Office, which functions as a secretariat, is in Kyiv, Ukraine.

Members (4): Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

<<http://www.osce.org/>>

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which had been initiated in 1973, was renamed the OSCE and transformed into an organization in 1995 as a primary instrument for early warning, conflict prevention and crisis management. Its headquarters are in Vienna, Austria. Its Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC), also in Vienna, deals with arms control and confidence- and security-building measures. The OSCE comprises several institutions, all located in Europe.

Participants (56): Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland,

Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

<<http://www.opcw.org/>>

The OPCW was established by the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention as a body for the parties to oversee implementation of the convention and resolve questions of compliance. Its seat is in The Hague, the Netherlands.

Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (186): See annex A

Organization of American States (OAS)

<<http://www.oas.org/>>

The OAS is a group of states in the Americas that adopted its charter in 1948, with the objective of strengthening peace and security in the western hemisphere. The general secretariat is in Washington, DC, USA.

Members (35): Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba*, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela

* Cuba has been excluded from participation in the OAS since 1962.

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

<<http://www.bsec-organization.org/>>

BSEC was established in 1992. Its aims are to ensure peace, stability and prosperity and to promote and develop economic cooperation and progress in the Black Sea region. Its permanent secretariat is in Istanbul, Turkey.

Members (12): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine

Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

<<http://www.oic-oci.org/>>

The OIC was established in 1969 by Islamic states to promote cooperation among the members and to support peace, security and the struggle of the people of Palestine and all Muslim people. Its secretariat is in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Members (57): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Suriname, Syria, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen

Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina y el Caribe (OPANAL, Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean)

<<http://www.opanal.org/>>

OPANAL was established by the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco to resolve, together with the IAEA, questions of compliance with the treaty. Its seat is in Mexico City, Mexico.

Parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco (33): See annex A

Pacific Islands Forum

<<http://www.forumsec.org/>>

The Forum was founded in 1971 by a group of South Pacific states that proposed the South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone, embodied in the 1985 Treaty of Rarotonga, and contribute to monitoring implementation of the treaty. The secretariat is in Suva, Fiji.

Members (16): Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Regional Cooperation Council

<<http://www.rcc.int/>>

The RCC was launched in 2008 as the successor of the Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe that was initiated by the EU at the 1999 Conference on South Eastern Europe. It promotes mutual cooperation and European and Euro-Atlantic integration of South East Europe in order to inspire development in the region to the benefit of its people. It focuses on six priority areas: economic and social development, energy and infrastructure, justice and home affairs, security cooperation, building human capital, and parliamentary cooperation. Its secretariat is based in Sarajevo and its Liaison Office in Brussels.

Members (45): Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Council of Europe, Council of Europe Development Bank, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, European Union (EU Presidency, European Commission, Council Secretariat, European Parliament), Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Montenegro, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Norway, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South East European Cooperative Initiative, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, United Nations, UN Economic Commission for Europe, UN Development Programme, UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, USA, World Bank

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

<<http://www.sectSCO.org/>>

The SCO's predecessor group, the Shanghai Five, was founded in 1996; it was renamed the SCO in 2001 and opened for membership of all states that support its aims. The member states cooperate on confidence-building measures and regional security and in the economic sphere. The SCO secretariat is in Beijing, China.

Members (6): China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Six-Party Talks

A forum for multilateral negotiations on North Korea's nuclear programme. The talks are held in Beijing, and are chaired by China.

Participants (6): China, Japan, Korea (North), Korea (South), Russia, USA

Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)

<<http://www.secicenter.org/>>

SECI was initiated by the USA in coordination with the EU in 1996 to promote cooperation and stability among the countries of South Eastern Europe and facilitate their accession into European structures. The SECI secretariat is located in the OSCE offices in Vienna.

Members (13): Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, *Montenegro*, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

<<http://www.sadc.int/>>

SADC was established in 1992 to promote regional economic development and the fundamental principles of sovereignty, peace and security, human rights and democracy. The secretariat is in Gaborone, Botswana.

Members (15): Angola, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Special Verification Commission (SVC)

The Commission was established by the 1987 Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles (INF Treaty) as a forum to resolve compliance questions and measures necessary to improve the viability and effectiveness of the treaty.

Parties to the INF Treaty (5): See annex A

Sub-Regional Consultative Commission (SRCC)

<<http://www.osce.org/item/13692.html>>

The SRCC was established by the 1996 Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control (Florence Agreement) as the forum in which the parties resolve questions of compliance with the agreement.

Parties to the Florence Agreement (4): See annex A

Unión de Naciones Suramericanas (UNASUR, Union of South American Nations)

<<http://www.comunidadandina.org/ingles/sudamerican.htm>>

UNASUR is an intergovernmental organization formed in May 2008 with the aim of strengthening regional integration, political dialogue, economic development and coordination in defence matters among its member states. Its headquarters are in Quito, Ecuador. The UNASUR will gradually replace the Andean Community and the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR, Southern Common Market). A South American Parliament with its seat in Cochabamba, Bolivia, will be created through an Additional Protocol to the Constitutive Treaty. The South American Defence Council (Consejo de Defensa Suramericano) was approved by the member states in December 2008 and will be formed during 2009.

Members (12): Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

Wassenaar Arrangement (WA)

<<http://www.wassenaar.org/>>

The Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies was formally established in 1996. It aims to prevent the acquisition of armaments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies for military uses by states whose behaviour is cause for concern to the member states. Its secretariat is in Vienna, Austria.

Participants (40): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

Western European Union (WEU)

<<http://www.weu.int/>>

The WEU was established by the 1954 Modified Brussels Treaty. Its seat is in Brussels, Belgium. The WEU's operational activities (the Petersberg Tasks) were transferred to the EU in 2000.

Members (10): Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK

Zangger Committee

<<http://www.zanggercommittee.org/>>

Established in 1971–74, the Nuclear Exporters Committee, called the Zangger Committee, is a group of nuclear supplier countries that meets informally twice a year to coordinate export controls on nuclear materials according to its regularly updated trigger list of items which, when exported, must be subject to IAEA safeguards. It complements the work of the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

Members (37): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, *Kazakhstan*, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

