

# Annex B. International organizations and intergovernmental 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 2008.

The member states of the United Nations and organs within the UN system are listed first, followed by all other organizations in alphabetical order. Note that not all members or participants of these organizations are UN member states. 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 in this volume.

## 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	Benin, 1960	Chile, 1945
Albania, 1955	Bhutan, 1971	China, 1945
Algeria, 1962	Bolivia, 1945	Colombia, 1945
Andorra, 1993	Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1992	Comoros, 1975
Angola, 1976	Botswana, 1966	Congo, Democratic Republic of the, 1960
Antigua and Barbuda, 1981	Brazil, 1945	Congo, Republic of the, 1960
Argentina, 1945	Brunei Darussalam, 1984	Costa Rica, 1945
Armenia, 1992	Bulgaria, 1955	Côte d'Ivoire, 1960
Australia, 1945	Burkina Faso, 1960	Croatia, 1992
Austria, 1955	Burundi, 1962	Cuba, 1945
Azerbaijan, 1992	Cambodia, 1955	Cyprus, 1960
Bahamas, 1973	Cameroon, 1960	Czech Republic, 1993
Bahrain, 1971	Canada, 1945	Denmark, 1945
Bangladesh, 1974	Cape Verde, 1975	Djibouti, 1977
Barbados, 1966	Central African Republic, 1960	Dominica, 1978
Belarus, 1945	Chad, 1960	Dominican Republic, 1945
Belgium, 1945		Ecuador, 1945
Belize, 1981		

- 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/sc/>>

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

*Non-permanent members in 2008 (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):* Belgium (2008), Burkina Faso (2009), Costa Rica (2009), Croatia (2009), Indonesia (2008), Italy (2008), Libya (2009), Panama (2008), South Africa (2008), 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:* 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, 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:* 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, 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:* 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

### **Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)**

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

APEC was established in 1989 to enhance economic growth and security in the Asia–Pacific region. Its member economies engage in dialogue and enter into non-binding commitments on e.g. combating terrorism, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and effective export control systems. Its seat is in Singapore.

*Member economies:* 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:* 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:* The ASEAN member states plus Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, China, European Union, India, Japan, Korea (North), Korea (South), Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Russia, Timor-Leste, USA

### **ASEAN Plus Three**

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

Cooperation on political and security issues in the ASEAN Plus Three forum started in 1997 and was institutionalized in 1999.

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

### **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:* 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

### **Central European Initiative (CEI)**

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

The CEI was established in 1989 to promote cooperation among its members in the political and economic spheres. It provides support to its non-EU members in their process of accession to the EU. The seat of the executive secretariat is in Trieste, Italy.

*Members:* Albania, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

### **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:* 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:* 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:* 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.

\*\* Pakistan was suspended from the Councils of the Commonwealth in November 2007.

### **Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)**

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

The CTBTO was established by the 1996 Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to resolve questions of compliance with the treaty and as a forum for consultation and cooperation among the states parties. The CTBTO will become operational when the CTBT has entered into force. 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.

*Parties to the CTBT:* 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:* Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestine, Russia, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Uzbekistan

### **Council for Security Cooperation in the Asia Pacific (CSCAP)**

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

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:* 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:* 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:* Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden

### **Developing Eight (D-8)**

<<http://www.developing8.org/>>

The D-8 is a group that was established in 1997 to improve the developing countries' positions in the world economy and enhance participation in decision making at the international level. It holds summit meetings every two years. The Council is composed of ministers of foreign affairs and is the political decision-making body. The Commission is the executive body. The secretariat is in Istanbul, Turkey.

*Members:* Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey

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

### **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 Community dimension, 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 Treaty of Lisbon was signed by the EU heads of state or government in December 2007, but it will not enter into force until all the EU governments have ratified it.

*Members:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates

**Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOG)**

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

The 2002 HCOG 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 HCOG secretariat.

*Subscribing states:* 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, 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, 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:* Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda

### **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 START treaties. It convenes at the request of at least one of the parties.

*Parties to the START treaties:* 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:* 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:* 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

### **Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR, Southern Common Market)**

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

MERCOSUR was established in 1991 to achieve economic integration between the South American states. In 1996 it adopted a decision that only countries with democratic, accountable institutions in place would be allowed to participate. The Common Market Council is the highest decision-making body, and the Common Market Group is the permanent executive body. The secretariat and parliament are located in Montevideo, Uruguay.

*Members:* Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay

### **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:* 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:* 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 institutional headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium.

*Members:* 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 was established in 1997, as a forum for cooperation between NATO and its Partnership for Peace partners.

*Members:* The NATO member states and Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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 four European states. 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* 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:* Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

**Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)**

<<http://www.sectsc.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:* China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

**South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC)**

<<http://www.saarc-sec.org/>>

SAARC was created in 1985 as an association of states to promote political and economic cooperation in South Asia. Its secretariat is in Kathmandu, Nepal.

*Members:* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

**Southeast European Cooperative Initiative (SECI)**

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

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:* Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Moldova, 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:* Angola, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, 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:* See annex A

### **Stability Pact for South Eastern Europe**

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

The Pact was initiated by the EU at the 1999 Conference on South Eastern Europe and subsequently placed under OSCE auspices. It was intended to provide the sub-region with a comprehensive, long-term conflict prevention strategy by promoting political and economic reforms, development and enhanced security, and integration of South East European countries into the Euro-Atlantic institutions. Its activities were coordinated by the South Eastern Europe Regional Table and chaired by the Special Co-ordinator of the Stability Pact. The seat of the Special Co-ordinator was in Brussels, Belgium. It was replaced by the Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) on 28 February 2008.

*Country partners:* Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA

*Other partners:* Central European Initiative, Council of Europe (Council of Europe Development Bank), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, European Union (Council of the European Union, European Agency for Reconstruction, European Commission, European Parliament, Office for South Eastern Europe), International Finance Corporation, International Monetary Fund, International Organization for Migration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Office of the High Representative in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, Southeast European Cooperative Initiative, South-East



European Cooperation Process, United Nations (UN Development Programme, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UN Mission in Kosovo), World Bank

### **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:* See annex A

### **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:* 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. WEU operational activities (the Petersberg Tasks) were transferred to the EU in 2000. The Assembly of WEU, the Interparliamentary European Security and Defence Assembly, seated in Paris, France, scrutinizes intergovernmental cooperation in armaments and arms research and development.

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