

Annex B. International security cooperation bodies

This annex describes the main international organizations, intergovernmental bodies, treaty-implementing bodies and transfer control regimes whose aims include the promotion of security, stability, peace or arms control and lists their members or participants as of 1 January 2022. The bodies are divided into three categories: those with a global focus or membership (section I), those with a regional focus or membership (section II) and those that aim to control strategic trade (section III).

The member states of the United Nations and organs within the UN system are listed first, followed by all other bodies in alphabetical order. Not all members or participants of these bodies are UN member states. States that joined or first participated in the body during 2021 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.

I. Bodies with a global focus or membership

United Nations (UN)

The UN, the world intergovernmental organization, was founded in 1945 through the adoption of its Charter. Its headquarters are in New York, United States. 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 General Assembly has six main committees. The First Committee (Disarmament and International Security Committee) deals with disarmament and related international security questions. The Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization Committee) deals with a variety of subjects including decolonization, Palestinian refugees and human rights, peacekeeping, mine action, outer space, public information, atomic radiation and the University for Peace.

The UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA), an office of the UN Secretariat, promotes disarmament of nuclear, biological, chemical and conventional weapons. The UN also has a large number of specialized agencies and other autonomous bodies.

UN member states (193) and year of membership

Afghanistan, 1946	Ecuador, 1945	Liechtenstein, 1990
Albania, 1955	Egypt, 1945	Lithuania, 1991
Algeria, 1962	El Salvador, 1945	Luxembourg, 1945
Andorra, 1993	Equatorial Guinea, 1968	Madagascar, 1960
Angola, 1976	Eritrea, 1993	Malawi, 1964
Antigua and Barbuda, 1981	Estonia, 1991	Malaysia, 1957
Argentina, 1945	Eswatini, 1968	Maldives, 1965
Armenia, 1992	Ethiopia, 1945	Mali, 1960
Australia, 1945	Fiji, 1970	Malta, 1964
Austria, 1955	Finland, 1955	Marshall Islands, 1991
Azerbaijan, 1992	France, 1945	Mauritania, 1961
Bahamas, 1973	Gabon, 1960	Mauritius, 1968
Bahrain, 1971	Gambia, 1965	Mexico, 1945
Bangladesh, 1974	Georgia, 1992	Micronesia, 1991
Barbados, 1966	Germany, 1973	Moldova, 1992
Belarus, 1945	Ghana, 1957	Monaco, 1993
Belgium, 1945	Greece, 1945	Mongolia, 1961
Belize, 1981	Grenada, 1974	Montenegro, 2006
Benin, 1960	Guatemala, 1945	Morocco, 1956
Bhutan, 1971	Guinea, 1958	Mozambique, 1975
Bolivia, 1945	Guinea-Bissau, 1974	Myanmar, 1948
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1992	Guyana, 1966	Namibia, 1990
Botswana, 1966	Haiti, 1945	Nauru, 1999
Brazil, 1945	Honduras, 1945	Nepal, 1955
Brunei Darussalam, 1984	Hungary, 1955	Netherlands, 1945
Bulgaria, 1955	Iceland, 1946	New Zealand, 1945
Burkina Faso, 1960	India, 1945	Nicaragua, 1945
Burundi, 1962	Indonesia, 1950	Niger, 1960
Cabo Verde, 1975	Iran, 1945	Nigeria, 1960
Cambodia, 1955	Iraq, 1945	North Macedonia, 1993
Cameroon, 1960	Ireland, 1955	Norway, 1945
Canada, 1945	Israel, 1949	Oman, 1971
Central African Republic, 1960	Italy, 1955	Pakistan, 1947
Chad, 1960	Jamaica, 1962	Palau, 1994
Chile, 1945	Japan, 1956	Panama, 1945
China, 1945	Jordan, 1955	Papua New Guinea, 1975
Colombia, 1945	Kazakhstan, 1992	Paraguay, 1945
Comoros, 1975	Kenya, 1963	Peru, 1945
Congo, Democratic Republic of the, 1960	Kiribati, 1999	Philippines, 1945
Congo, Republic of the, 1960	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North Korea), 1991	Poland, 1945
Costa Rica, 1945	Korea, Republic of (South Korea), 1991	Portugal, 1955
Côte d'Ivoire, 1960	Kuwait, 1963	Qatar, 1971
Croatia, 1992	Kyrgyzstan, 1992	Romania, 1955
Cuba, 1945	Laos, 1955	Russia, 1945
Cyprus, 1960	Latvia, 1991	Rwanda, 1962
Czechia, 1993	Lebanon, 1945	Saint Kitts and Nevis, 1983
Denmark, 1945	Lesotho, 1966	Saint Lucia, 1979
Djibouti, 1977	Liberia, 1945	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 1980
Dominica, 1978	Libya, 1955	Samoa, 1976
Dominican Republic, 1945		San Marino, 1992
		Sao Tome and Principe, 1975

Saudi Arabia, 1945	Suriname, 1975	Uganda, 1962
Senegal, 1960	Sweden, 1946	UK, 1945
Serbia, 2000	Switzerland, 2002	Ukraine, 1945
Seychelles, 1976	Syria, 1945	United Arab Emirates, 1971
Sierra Leone, 1961	Tajikistan, 1992	Uruguay, 1945
Singapore, 1965	Tanzania, 1961	USA, 1945
Slovakia, 1993	Thailand, 1946	Uzbekistan, 1992
Slovenia, 1992	Timor-Leste, 2002	Vanuatu, 1981
Solomon Islands, 1978	Togo, 1960	Venezuela, 1945
Somalia, 1960	Tonga, 1999	Viet Nam, 1977
South Africa, 1945	Trinidad and Tobago, 1962	Yemen, 1947
South Sudan, 2011	Tunisia, 1956	Zambia, 1964
Spain, 1955	Turkey, 1945	Zimbabwe, 1980
Sri Lanka, 1955	Turkmenistan, 1992	
Sudan, 1956	Tuvalu, 2000	

Non-member observer states (2): Holy See, Palestine

Website: <<https://www.un.org/>>

UN Security Council

The Security Council has responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All UN members states must comply with its decisions. It has 5 permanent members, which can each exercise a veto on the Council's decisions, and 10 non-permanent members elected by the UN General Assembly for two-year terms.

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

Non-permanent members (10): Albania[†], Brazil[†], Gabon[†], Ghana[†], India*, Ireland*, Kenya*, Mexico*, Norway*, United Arab Emirates[†]

* Member in 2021–22.

† Member in 2022–23.

Website: <<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/>>

Conference on Disarmament (CD)

The CD is intended to be the single multilateral arms control and disarmament negotiating forum of the international community. It has been enlarged and renamed several times since 1960. 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

Website: <<https://www.un.org/disarmament/conference-on-disarmament/>>

UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC)

The UNDC in its original form was established in 1952. After changes of name and format, it became the Conference on Disarmament in 1978. In that year, the UN General Assembly re-established the UNDC in its current form. It meets for three weeks each year in New York to consider a small number of disarmament issues—currently two substantive items per session—and formulate consensus principles, guidelines and recommendations. It was unable to reach agreement on any such outcome in 2000–16 or 2018–21, but in 2017 adopted consensus recommendations on ‘Practical confidence-building measures in the field of conventional weapons’.

Members (193): The UN member states

Website: <<https://www.un.org/disarmament/institutions/disarmament-commission/>>

UN Peacebuilding Commission (PBC)

The PBC was established in 2005 by the General Assembly and the Security Council to advise them on post-conflict peacebuilding and recovery, to marshal resources and to propose integrated strategies.

The General Assembly, the Security Council and ECOSOC each elect seven members of the PBC for two-year terms; the remaining members are the top five providers of military personnel and civilian police to UN missions and the top five contributors of funds to the UN. Additional states and organizations participate in country-specific meetings on countries on the PBC agenda.

Members (31): Bangladesh*^{||}, Brazil*[†], Bulgaria**[†], Canada*[#], China*[†], Colombia*[§], Costa Rica*[†], Dominican Republic**[†], Egypt*[†], Ethiopia*^{||}, France*[‡], Germany*[#], India*^{||}, Japan*[#], Kenya*[‡], Korea (South)*[§], Latvia*[§], Lebanon*[†], Mexico*[‡], Netherlands*[#], New Zealand*[§], Nigeria*[§], Pakistan*^{||}, Portugal*[§], Thailand*[§], Russia*[†], Rwanda*^{||}, South Africa*[†], Sweden*[#], UK*[‡], USA*[‡]

* Member until 31 Dec. 2022.

** Member until 31 Dec. 2023.

† Elected by the General Assembly.

‡ Elected by the Security Council.

§ Elected by ECOSOC.

|| Top 5 contributor of personnel.

Top 5 contributor of funds.

Website: <<https://www.un.org/peacebuilding/commission/>>

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The IAEA is an intergovernmental organization within the UN system. It is mandated 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 (173): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Estonia, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, 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, North Macedonia, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Romania, Russia, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, *Samoa*, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Notes: North Korea was a member of the IAEA until June 1994. In addition to the 173 members as of 1 Jan. 2022, the IAEA General Conference had also approved the membership of Cabo Verde, the Gambia, Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Tonga; each will take effect once the state deposits the necessary legal instruments with the IAEA.

Website: <<https://www.iaea.org/>>

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

The ICJ was established in 1945 by the UN Charter and is the principal judicial organ of the UN. The court's role is to settle legal disputes submitted to it by states and to give advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized agencies. The court is composed of 15 judges, who are elected for terms of office of nine years by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council. Its seat is at The Hague, the Netherlands.

Website: <<https://www.icj-cij.org/>>

Bilateral Consultative Commission (BCC)

The BCC is a forum established under the 2010 Russian–US Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New

START, Prague Treaty) to discuss issues related to the treaty's implementation. It replaced the joint compliance and inspection commission (JCIC) of the 1991 START treaty. The BCC is required to meet at least twice each year in Geneva, Switzerland, unless the parties agree otherwise. Its work is confidential.

Website: US Department of Defense, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, <<https://www.acq.osd.mil/asda/ssipm/sdc/tc/nst/index.html>>

Commonwealth of Nations

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. It adopted a charter reaffirming its core values and principles in 2012. The members' leaders meet in the biennial Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings (CHOGMs). Its secretariat is in London, UK.

Members (54): Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, Canada, Cyprus, Dominica, Eswatini, 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, Rwanda[†], Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK*, Vanuatu, Zambia

* CHOGM host in 2018 and Chair-in-Office in 2018–22.

† CHOGM host in 2022 and Chair-in-Office from 2022.

Note: Zimbabwe (which withdrew in 2013) applied to rejoin the Commonwealth in May 2018.

Website: <<https://www.thecommonwealth.org/>>

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO)

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 and provisional Technical Secretariat are preparing 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 is transmitted to the CTBTO International Data Centre. Their headquarters are in Vienna, Austria.

Signatories to the CTBT (185): See annex A

Website: <<https://www.ctbto.org/>>

Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

The FATF is an intergovernmental policymaking body whose purpose is to establish international standards and develop and promote policies, at both national and international levels. It was established in 1989 by the Group of Seven (G7), initially to examine and develop measures to combat money

laundering; its mandate was expanded in 2001 to incorporate efforts to combat terrorist financing and again in 2008 to include the financing of weapon of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation efforts. It published revised recommendations in 2012, which are updated regularly. Its secretariat is in Paris, France.

Members (39): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Gulf Cooperation Council, Hong Kong (China), Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA

Website: <<https://www.fatf-gafi.org/>>

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT)

The GICNT was established in 2006 as a voluntary international partnership of states and international organizations that are committed to strengthening global capacity to prevent, detect and respond to nuclear terrorism. The GICNT works towards this goal by conducting multilateral activities that strengthen the plans, policies, procedures and interoperability of its partner. The partners meet at biennial plenaries. Russia and the USA act as co-chairs and Morocco leads the implementation and assessment group.

Partners (89): Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Canada, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Libya, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Seychelles, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, USA, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia

Official observers (6): European Union, International Atomic Energy Agency, International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), UN Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, UN Office of Counter-Terrorism, UN Office on Drugs and Crime

Website: <<https://gicnt.org/>>

Group of Seven (G7)

The G7 is a group of leading industrialized countries that have met informally, at the level of head of state or government, since the 1970s. The presidents of the European Council and the European Commission represent the European Union at summits.

Between 1997 and 2013 the G7 members and Russia met together as the Group of Eight (G8). Following Russia's annexation of Crimea, the G7 states decided in March 2014 to meet without Russia until further notice.

Members (7): Canada, France, Germany[†], Italy, Japan[‡], UK*, USA

* G7 presidency and summit host in 2021.

[†] G7 presidency and summit host in 2022.

[‡] G7 presidency and summit host in 2023.

Website: <https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/g7/index.aspx>

Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

The Global Partnership was launched in 2002 by the G8 to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counterterrorism and nuclear safety issues. The members meet twice each year, hosted by the state holding the G7 presidency, with the main goal of launching specific projects to tackle the abuse of weapons and materials of mass destruction and reduce chemical, biological, radioactive and nuclear risks. The Global Partnership was extended for an unspecified period in May 2011.

Members (31): Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czechia, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, Ukraine, USA

Note: Russia was a founding partner of the Global Partnership, but it ceased to be a partner following its exclusion from the G8.

Website: <<https://www.gpwmd.com/>>

International Criminal Court (ICC)

The ICC is a permanent international court dealing with the crime of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression. Its seat is at The Hague, the Netherlands, and it has field offices in the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Georgia, Kenya, Mali and Uganda. The court has 18 judges and an independent prosecutor, elected by the assembly of states parties for nine-year terms.

The court's powers and jurisdiction are defined by the 1998 Rome Statute and its amendments. While the ICC is independent of the UN, the Rome Statute grants the UN Security Council certain powers of referral and deferral.

Parties to the Rome Statute (123) and its amendments: See annex A

Website: <<https://www.icc-cpi.int/>>

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

NAM was established in 1961 as a forum for non-aligned states to consult on political, economic and arms control issues and coordinate their positions in the UN.

Members (120): Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Azerbaijan*, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, 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, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Fiji, 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, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda[†], United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* NAM chair in 2019–23 and summit host in 2019.

[†] NAM chair from 2023 and summit host in 2023.

Note: A 60th anniversary commemorative summit was held in Serbia in 2021.

Website: <<https://www.namazerbaijan.org/>>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

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 (38): Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, *Costa Rica*, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA

Website: <<https://www.oecd.org/>>

Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)

The OPCW implements the 1993 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). Among other things, it oversees the destruction of chemical weapon stockpiles and associated infrastructure, implements a verification regime to ensure that such weapons do not re-emerge, provides assistance and protection to states parties threatened by such weapons, and facilitates and engages in international cooperation to strengthen treaty compliance and to promote the peaceful uses of chemistry. In addition to the responsibility to investigate alleged use of chemical weapons, in 2018 the OPCW gained the power to attribute responsibility for any chemical weapon use on the territory of a member state if requested to do so by that state.

The work of the OPCW and its Technical Secretariat is overseen by the Executive Council, whose 41 members are elected for two-year terms by the Conference of States Parties. It is based in The Hague, the Netherlands.

Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention (193): See annex A

Website: <<https://www.opcw.org/>>

Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

The OIC (formerly the Organization of the Islamic Conference) 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. Among its organs are the Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB). 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

Website: <<https://www.oic-oci.org/>>

II. Bodies with a regional focus or membership

African Commission on Nuclear Energy (AFCONE)

AFCONE was established by the 1996 African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) to ensure compliance with the treaty and to advance the peaceful application of nuclear science and technology in Africa. Its seat is in Pretoria, South Africa.

Parties to the Treaty of Pelindaba (42): See annex A

Website: <<https://www.afcone.org/>>

African Union (AU)

The AU was formally established in 2001 and launched in 2002. It replaced the Organization for African Unity (OAU), which had been established in 1963. 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 main organs include the Assembly of Heads of State and Government (the supreme body), the Executive Council (made up of designated national ministers), the AU Commission (the secretariat), the Pan-African Parliament, and the Peace and Security Council. The AU's headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Members (55): Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea*, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali[†], Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (Western Sahara), Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan[‡], Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* Guinea was suspended from the AU on 10 Sep. 2021 following the military coup of 5 Sep.

[†] Mali was suspended from the AU on 1 June 2021 following the military coup of 24 May. It had previously been suspended on 19 Aug. 2020 following the military coup of 18 Aug. That suspension was lifted on 9 Oct. 2020 after agreement on an 18-month transition to a civilian-led government.

[‡] Sudan was suspended from the AU on 26 Oct. 2021 following the military coup on the previous day. It had previously been suspended between 6 June and 6 Sep. 2019.

Note: In addition to the 3 member states of the AU suspended as of 1 Jan. 2022, Burkina Faso was suspended on 31 Jan. 2022 following the military coup of 24 Jan.

Website: <<https://www.au.int/>>

Peace and Security Council (PSC)

The PSC is the AU's standing decision-making organ for the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts. Its 15 members are elected by the Executive Council subject to endorsement by the Assembly. It is the main pillar of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

Members for a 3-year term 1 Apr. 2019–31 Mar. 2022 (5): Algeria, Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Nigeria

Members for a 2-year term 1 Apr. 2020–31 Mar. 2022 (10): Benin, Ghana, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mozambique, Senegal

Members for a 3-year term 1 Apr. 2022–31 Mar. 2025 (5): Cameroon, Djibouti, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria

Members for a 2-year term 1 Apr. 2022–31 Mar. 2024 (10): Burundi, Congo (Republic of the), Gambia, Ghana, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Tanzania, Tunisia, Zimbabwe

Website: <<https://www.peaceau.org/>>

Asia–Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

APEC was established in 1989 as a regional economic forum to enhance open trade and economic prosperity in the Asia–Pacific region. Since 2001 the forum has been engaged in helping to protect the economies in the region from terrorism. A task force established in 2003 became the Counter-Terrorism Working Group in 2013. The APEC Secretariat is based 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

* Host of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2021.

[†] Host of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2022.

[‡] Host of APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting in 2023.

Website: <<https://www.apec.org/>>

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN was established in 1967 to promote economic, social and cultural development as well as regional peace and security in South East Asia. Development of the ASEAN Political–Security Community is one of the three pillars (along with the Economic and Sociocultural communities) of the ASEAN

Community, which was launched in 2015 as a framework for further integration. The ASEAN Secretariat is in Jakarta, Indonesia.

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

* ASEAN chair and summit host in 2021.

[†] ASEAN chair and summit host in 2022.

Website: <<https://www.asean.org/>>

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)

The ARF was established in 1994 to foster constructive dialogue and consultation on political and security issues and to contribute to confidence-building and preventive diplomacy in the Asia-Pacific region.

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

Website: <<https://aseanregionalforum.asean.org/>>

ASEAN Plus Three (APT)

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 participants.

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

Website: <<https://aseanplusthree.asean.org/>>

East Asia Summit (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 (18): The ASEAN member states and Australia, China, India, Japan, Korea (South), New Zealand, Russia, USA

Website: <<https://eastasiasummit.asean.org/>>

Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)

The CSTO was formally established in 2002–2003 by six signatories of the 1992 Collective Security Treaty. It aims to promote military and political cooperation among its members. Under Article 4 of the 1992 treaty, aggression against one member state is considered to be aggression against them all. An objective of

the CSTO is to provide a more efficient response to strategic problems such as terrorism and narcotics trafficking. Its seat is in Moscow, Russia.

Members (6): Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan

Website: <<https://odkb-csto.org/>>

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

The CIS was established in 1991 as a framework for multilateral cooperation among former republics of the Soviet Union. The institutions of the CIS, including the Council of Defence Ministers, were established by the 1993 Charter. Their headquarters are in Minsk, Belarus.

Members (10): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan*, Uzbekistan

* Turkmenistan has not ratified the 1993 CIS Charter but since 26 Aug. 2005 has participated in CIS activities as an associate member.

Note: Although Ukraine did not ratify the CIS Charter, it was an unofficial associate member from 1993. Ukraine decided to end its participation in CIS institutions in May 2018; it completed the process of withdrawing from the CIS coordination bodies in Feb. 2019. It continues to withdraw from CIS agreements.

Website: <<https://www.cis.minsk.by/>>

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

CEEAC was established in 1983 to promote political dialogue, create a customs union and establish common policies in Central Africa. It also coordinates activities under the 2010 Central African Convention for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons, Their Ammunition and All Parts and Components That Can Be Used for Their Manufacture, Repair and Assembly (Kinshasa Convention). Its secretariat is in Libreville, Gabon.

The **Council for Peace and Security in Central Africa (Conseil de paix et de sécurité de l'Afrique Centrale, COPAX)** is a mechanism for promoting joint political and military strategies for conflict prevention, management and resolution in Central Africa.

Members (11): Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe

Website: <<https://ceeac-eccas.org/>>

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

Initiated in 1992, CICA was formally established in 1999 as a forum to enhance security cooperation and confidence-building measures among the member states. It also promotes economic, social and cultural cooperation. Its secretariat is in Astana, Kazakhstan.

Members (27): Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan*, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Russia, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam

* Chair from 2020.

Website: <<https://www.s-cica.org/>>

Council of Europe (COE)

The Council was established in 1949. Membership is open to all 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 Council of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly, 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, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine

Note: Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 Feb. 2022, the Committee of Ministers suspended Russia from its rights of representation in the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly on 25 Feb. On 15 Mar. Russia formally notified the COE that it would withdraw, with effect from 31 Dec. 2022. On 16 Mar. the Committee of Ministers expelled Russia with immediate effect.

Website: <<https://www.coe.int/>>

Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)

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 Union, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden

Note: Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine on 24 Feb. 2022, Russia was suspended from the CBSS on 3 Mar.

Website: <<https://www.cbss.org/>>

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

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 Commission, Court of Justice and Parliament are based in Abuja, Nigeria.

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

* Guinea was suspended from the AU on 8 Sep. 2021 following the military coup of 5 Sep.

† Mali was suspended from ECOWAS on 30 May 2021 following the military coup of 24 May. It had previously been suspended on 20 Aug. 2020 following the military coup of 18 Aug. That suspension was lifted on 6 Oct. 2020 after agreement on an 18-month transition to a civilian-led government.

Notes: In June 2017 ECOWAS agreed in principle to admit Morocco as its 16th member. In addition to the 2 member states of ECOWAS suspended as of 1 Jan. 2022, Burkina Faso was suspended on 28 Jan. 2022 following the military coup of 24 Jan.

Website: <<https://www.ecowas.int/>>

European Union (EU)

The EU is an organization of European states that cooperate in a wide field, including a single market with free movement of people, goods, services and capital, a common currency (the euro) for some members, and a Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including a Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The EU's main bodies are the European Council, the Council of the European Union (also known as the Council of Ministers or the Council), the European Commission (the secretariat), the European Parliament and the European Court of Justice.

The CFSP and CSDP are coordinated by the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, assisted by the European External Action Service (EEAS) and the EU Military Staff.

The principal seat of the EU is in Brussels, Belgium.

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

Website: <<https://europa.eu/>>

European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom, or EAEC)

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 (in cooperation with the IAEA) the multinational regional safeguards system covering the EU member states. The Euratom Supply Agency, located in Luxembourg, has the task of ensuring a regular and equitable supply of ores, source materials and special fissile materials to EU member states.

Members (27): The EU member states

Website: <<https://euratom-supply.ec.europa.eu/>>

European Defence Agency (EDA)

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 EDA's decision-making body is the Steering Board, composed of the defence ministers of the participating member states and the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (as head of the agency). The EDA is located in Brussels, Belgium.

Participating member states (26): The EU member states other than Denmark

Note: The EDA has signed administrative arrangements with Norway (2006), Switzerland (2012), Serbia (2013) and Ukraine (2015) that enable these states to participate in its projects and programmes.

Website: <<https://eda.europa.eu/>>

Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO)

The Council of the EU established PESCO in 2017 as a framework to deepen security and defence cooperation between EU member states. Through joint projects, it aims to increase the military capabilities available to EU member states. The EDA and the EEAS jointly act as the PESCO secretariat.

Participating member states (25): The EU member states other than Denmark and Malta

Website: <<https://pesco.europa.eu/>>

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

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 (consisting of the head of each member state) is the highest GCC authority. Its headquarters are in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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

Website: <<https://www.gcc-sg.org/>>

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

IGAD was established in 1996 to expand regional cooperation and promote peace and stability in the Horn of Africa. It superseded the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD), which was established in 1986. Its secretariat is in Djibouti.

Members (8): Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda

Website: <<https://www.igad.int/>>

International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)

The ICGLR, which was initiated in 2004, works to promote peace and security, political and social stability, and growth and development in the Great Lakes region. In 2006 the member states adopted the Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, which entered into force in 2008. Its executive secretariat is in Bujumbura, Burundi.

The ICGLR Joint Intelligence Fusion Centre (JIFC) and the Expanded Joint Verification Mechanism (EJVM) were launched in 2012 in Goma, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The JIFC collects, analyses and disseminates information on armed groups in the region and recommends action to member states. The EJVM monitors and investigates security incidents.

Members (12): Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Congo (Republic of the), Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia

Website: <<https://www.icglr.org/>>

League of Arab States

The Arab League was established in 1945 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. In 2015 the Arab League agreed to create a joint Arab military force for regional peacekeeping, but no progress in its establishment has been subsequently made. The general secretariat of the Arab League is 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

* Syria was suspended from the organization on 16 Nov. 2011.

Website: <<http://www.leagueofarabstates.net/>>

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

NATO was established in 1949 by the North Atlantic Treaty (Washington Treaty) as a Western military 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 (30): Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway, North Macedonia, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA

Website: <<https://www.nato.int/>>

Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (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 Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malta, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Website: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49276.htm>

Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI)

The ICI was established in 2004 to contribute to long-term global and regional security by offering practical bilateral security cooperation with NATO to countries of the broader Middle East region.

Participants (34): The NATO member states and Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates

Note: In addition to the 34 participating states, Oman and Saudi Arabia participate in selected activities within the ICI framework.

Website: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52956.htm>

Mediterranean Dialogue

NATO's Mediterranean Dialogue was established in 1994 as a forum for political dialogue and practical cooperation between NATO and countries of the Mediterranean and North Africa. It reflects NATO's view that security in Europe is closely linked to security and stability in the Mediterranean.

Participants (37): The NATO member states and Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Website: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52927.htm>

NATO–Georgia Commission (NGC)

The NGC was established in September 2008 to serve as a forum for political consultations and practical cooperation to help Georgia achieve its goal of joining NATO.

Participants (31): The NATO member states and Georgia

Website: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_52131.htm>

NATO–Russia Council (NRC)

The NRC was established in 2002 as a mechanism for consultation, consensus building, cooperation, and joint decisions and action on security issues. It focuses 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 (31): The NATO member states and Russia

Note: In Apr. 2014, following Russian military intervention in Ukraine, NATO suspended all practical cooperation with Russia, although political dialogue in the NRC continues at the ambassadorial level or above.

Website: <<https://www.nato.int/nrc-website/>>

NATO–Ukraine Commission (NUC)

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

Participants (31): The NATO member states and Ukraine

Website: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_50319.htm>

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

OCCAR was established in 1996, with legal status since 2001, 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

Participants (7): Finland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Turkey

Website: <<https://www.occar.int/>>

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)

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

Website: <<https://www.opanal.org/>>

Organization for Democracy and Economic Development–GUAM

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 eight working groups. Its secretariat is in Kyiv, Ukraine.

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

Website: <<https://guam-organization.org/>>

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

The Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), which had been initiated in 1973, was renamed the OSCE in 1995. It is intended to be the primary instrument of comprehensive and cooperative security for early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation in its area. Its headquarters are in Vienna, Austria, and its other institutions are based elsewhere in Europe.

The OSCE Troika consists of representatives of the states holding the chair in the current year, the previous year and the succeeding year. The Forum for Security Cooperation (FSC) deals with arms control and confidence- and security-building measures.

Participants (57): Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, North Macedonia[‡], Norway, Poland[†], Portugal, Romania, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden*, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan

* Chair in 2021.

† Chair in 2022.

‡ Chair in 2023.

Website: <<https://www.osce.org/>>

Joint Consultative Group (JCG)

The JCG is an OSCE-related body 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

Note: In 2007 Russia suspended its participation in the CFE Treaty, and in Mar. 2015 it announced that it had decided to completely halt its participation in the treaty, including the JCG.

Website: <<https://www.osce.org/jcg/>>

Minsk Group

The Minsk Group supports the Minsk Process, an ongoing forum for negotiations on a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Members (13): Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Finland, France*, Germany, Italy, Russia*, Sweden, Turkey, USA*, OSCE Troika (North Macedonia, Poland and Sweden)

* The representatives of these 3 states co-chair the group.

Website: <<https://www.osce.org/mg/>>

Open Skies Consultative Commission (OSCC)

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

Parties to the Open Skies Treaty (32): See annex A

Note: The USA withdrew from the treaty and the OSCC on 22 Nov. 2020 and Russia withdrew on 18 Dec. 2021.

Website: <<https://www.osce.org/oscc/>>

Organization of American States (OAS)

The OAS, which adopted its charter in 1948, has the objective of strengthening peace and security in the western hemisphere. Its activities are based on the four pillars of democracy, human rights, security and development. Its 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

* By a resolution of 3 June 2009, the 1962 resolution that excluded Cuba from the OAS ceased to have effect; according to the 2009 resolution, Cuba's participation in the organization 'will be the result of a process of dialogue'. Cuba has declined to participate in OAS activities.

Website: <<https://www.oas.org/>>

Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)

The BSEC initiative was established in 1992 and became a full regional economic organization when its charter entered into force in 1999. Its aims are to ensure peace, stability and prosperity and to promote and develop economic co-operation and progress in the Black Sea region. Its permanent secretariat is in Istanbul, Turkey.

Members (13): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, North Macedonia, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Turkey, Ukraine

Website: <<https://www.bsec-organization.org/>>

Pacific Islands Forum

The forum, which was founded in 1971 as the South Pacific Forum, aims to enhance cooperation in sustainable development, economic growth, governance and security. It also monitors implementation of the 1985 South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Rarotonga). Its secretariat is in Suva, Fiji.

Members (18): Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Note: Following a dispute over the appointment of a new secretary-general, in Feb. 2021 Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru and Palau agreed to initiate the formal process of leaving the forum. In Feb. 2022 the 5 states 'temporarily rescinded' their withdrawal after the new secretary-general agreed to resign early, in June 2022.

Website: <<https://www.forumsec.org/>>

Regional Centre on Small Arms in the Great Lakes Region, the Horn of Africa and Bordering States (RECSA)

The Nairobi Secretariat on Small Arms and Light Weapons was established to coordinate implementation of the 2000 Nairobi Declaration on the Problem of Illicit Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa. It was transformed into RECSA in 2005 to oversee the implementation of the 2004 Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons. It is based in Nairobi, Kenya.

Members (15): Burundi, Djibouti, Central African Republic, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Congo (Republic of the), Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

Website: <<https://www.recsasec.org/>>

Regional Cooperation Council

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 states in South Eastern Europe in order to inspire development in the region for the benefit of its people. It focuses on six areas: economic and social development, energy and infrastructure, justice and home affairs, security cooperation, building human capital, and parliamentary cooperation. Its secretariat is in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has a liaison office in Brussels, Belgium.

Participants (46): Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Council of Europe, Council of Europe Development Bank, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, European Union, Germany, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, International Organization for Migration, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, North Macedonia, Norway, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization for Security and Cooperation 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, USA, World Bank

Website: <<https://www.rcc.int/>>

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

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. Its secretariat is in Beijing, China. The SCO Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) is based in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Members (8): China, India, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan

Website: <<http://eng.sectsc.org/>>

Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA, Central American Integration System)

SICA was launched in 1993 on the basis of the 1991 Tegucigalpa Protocol. Its objective is the integration of Central America to constitute a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development, based on respect for and protection and promotion of human rights. The SICA headquarters are in San Salvador, El Salvador.

The **Comisión de Seguridad de Centroamérica (CSC, Central American Security Commission)** was established by the 1995 Framework Treaty on Democratic Security in Central America. Its objectives include following up on proposals on regional security, based on a reasonable balance of forces, strengthening civilian power, and eradicating violence, corruption, terrorism, drug trafficking and arms trafficking.

Members (8): Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

Website: <<https://www.sica.int/>>

Southern African Development Community (SADC)

SADC was established in 1992 to promote regional economic development and the fundamental principles of sovereignty, peace and security, human rights and democracy. It superseded the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC), established in 1980. Its secretariat is in Gaborone, Botswana.

The **SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation (OPDS)** is mandated to promote peace and security in the region.

Members (16): Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Congo (Democratic Republic of the), Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Website: <<https://www.sadc.int/>>

Sub-Regional Consultative Commission (SRCC)

The SRCC meets regularly to monitor implementation of the 1996 Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control (Florence Agreement) in the former Yugoslavia. Representatives of the Contact Group consisting of France, Italy, Germany, Russia, the UK and the USA also take part in these sessions.

Parties to the Agreement on Sub-Regional Arms Control (4): See annex A

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

UNASUR is an intergovernmental organization with the aim of strengthening regional integration, political dialogue, economic development and coordination in defence matters among its member states. Its 2008 Constitutive Treaty entered into force on 11 March 2011 and it was intended to gradually replace the Andean Community and the Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR, Southern Common Market). Its headquarters were in Quito, Ecuador.

The **Consejo de Defensa Suramericano (CDS, South American Defence Council)** met for the first time in March 2009. Its objectives are to consolidate South America as a zone of peace and to create a regional identity and strengthen regional cooperation in defence issues.

Members (5): Bolivia, Guyana, Peru, Suriname, Venezuela

Notes: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay withdrew from UNASUR during 2019–20. Peru suspended its participation in Apr. 2018. Bolivia suspended its participation in Nov. 2019 but resumed again in Nov. 2020.

At a summit in Santiago, Chile, on 22 Mar. 2019, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay and Peru launched a process to form a new regional group, known as the Forum for the Progress of South America (Foro para el Progreso de América del Sur, PROSUR).

Website: <<http://www.unasursg.org/>>

III. Strategic trade control regimes

Australia Group (AG)

The AG is an informal group of states and the European Commission formed in 1985. The AG meets annually to exchange views and best practices on strategic trade controls in order to ensure that dual-use material, technology and equipment are not used to support chemical and biological warfare activity or weapon programmes.

Participants (43): Argentina, Australia*, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

* Permanent chair.

Website: <<https://www.australiagroup.net/>>

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)

The principle of the 2002 HCOC is the need to curb the proliferation of ballistic missile systems capable of delivering WMD. Subscribing states commit to exercise restraint in the development, testing and deployment of such missiles, to issue pre-launch notifications and to provide annual declarations on their policies concerning ballistic missiles and space-launch vehicles. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria acts as the HCOC Secretariat.

Subscribing states (143): Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina[†], Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Colombia, Comoros, Congo (Republic of the), Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Korea (South), Latvia, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland*, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Zambia

* Chair in 2020/21.

† Chair in 2021/22.

Website: <<https://www.hcoc.at/>>

Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)

The MTCR, established in 1987, is an informal group of countries that seeks to coordinate national export licensing efforts aimed at preventing the proliferation of missiles and other delivery systems capable of delivering WMD. The partner countries apply the Guidelines for Sensitive Missile-Relevant Transfers. The MTCR has no secretariat. A point of contact based in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of France distributes the regime's working papers and hosts regular policy and information-exchange meetings.

Partners (35): Argentina, Australia, Austria*, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia[†], South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland[‡], Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

* Chair in 2020/21.

† Chair in 2021/22.

‡ Chair in 2022/23.

Website: <<https://www.mtcr.info/>>

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG)

The NSG, formerly also known as the London Club, was established in 1975. It coordinates national transfer 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). The NSG Guidelines are implemented by each participating state in accordance with its national laws and practices. The NSG has no secretariat. The Permanent Mission of Japan to the IAEA in Vienna acts as a point of contact and carries out practical support functions.

Participants (48): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium*, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland†, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

* Chair in 2020/21.

† Chair in 2021/22.

Note: In addition, the European Union and the chair of the Zangger Committee are permanent observers.

Website: <<https://www.nuclearsuppliersgroup.org/>>

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI)

Based on a US initiative announced in 2003, the PSI is a multilateral forum focusing on law enforcement cooperation for the interdiction and seizure of illegal WMD, missile technologies and related materials when in transit on land, in the air or at sea. The PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles was issued in 2003. The PSI has no secretariat, but its activities are coordinated by a 21-member Operational Experts Group.

Participants (107): Afghanistan, Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina*, Armenia, Australia*†, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Canada*, Chile, Colombia, Croatia†, Cyprus, Czechia†, Denmark*, Djibouti†, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France*†, Georgia, Germany*†, Greece*, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy*†, Japan*†, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South)*†, Kyrgyzstan, Kuwait, Latvia, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania†, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands*†, New Zealand*†, North Macedonia, Norway*†, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland*†, Portugal*†, Qatar†, Romania, Russia*, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore*†, Slovakia, Slovenia†, Spain*†, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey*†, Turkmenistan, UK*†, Ukraine†, United Arab Emirates†, USA*†, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen

* Member of the Operational Experts Group.

† PSI exercise host, 2003–21.

Website: <<https://www.psi-online.info>>

Wassenaar Arrangement on Export Controls for Conventional Arms and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies (Wassenaar Arrangement, WA)

The Wassenaar Arrangement was formally established in 1996 as the successor to the cold war-era Co-ordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM). It aims to promote transparency and responsibility in the transfers of conventional weapons and dual-use goods and technologies. Participating states seek to prevent transfers of armaments and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies that contribute to destabilizing accumulations of weapons, as well as transfers to terrorists. The WA Secretariat is located in Vienna, Austria.

Participants (42): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary*, India, Ireland†, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

* Chair in 2021.

† Chair in 2022.

Website: <<https://www.wassenaar.org/>>

Zangger Committee

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 transfer 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 (39): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA

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