

# INDIA

<b>INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</b>	<b>STATUS<sup>1</sup></b>
<a href="#">United Nations (UN)</a>	Member
<a href="#">Conference on Disarmament (CD)</a>	Member
<a href="#">International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</a>	Member
<a href="#">Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons<sup>2</sup> (OPCW)</a>	Member
<a href="#">Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory Commission</a>	-----
<a href="#">South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)</a>	Member
<b>TREATIES &amp; AGREEMENTS</b>	
<i>Nuclear:</i>	
<a href="#">Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)</a>	-----
<a href="#">Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)</a>	----- <sup>3</sup>
<a href="#">Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)</a>	State Party
IAEA Safeguards Agreement	Yes (INFCIRC 66, 66 Rev. 2, 154, 211, 260, 360, --374, 433, 754)
IAEA Additional Protocol	Signed 5/15/2009
<a href="#">Nuclear Safety Convention</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Joint Spent Fuel Management Convention</a>	-----
<a href="#">Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material</a>	State Party
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	State Party
<a href="#">India-Pakistan Non-Attack Agreement</a>	State Party
Antarctic Treaty	State Party
<i>Chemical &amp; Biological:</i>	
<a href="#">Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)</a>	State Party <sup>4</sup>
BTWC Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) <sup>5</sup>	Submitted <sup>6</sup>
<a href="#">Geneva Protocol</a>	State Party <sup>7</sup>
<i>WMD delivery systems:</i>	
<a href="#">Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation</a>	-----
<i>Other:</i>	
<a href="#">Proliferation Security Initiative</a>	-----
<b>NONPROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROLS</b>	
<a href="#">Zangger Committee</a>	-----
<a href="#">Nuclear Suppliers Group</a>	Pending
<a href="#">Australia Group</a>	-----
<a href="#">Missile Technology Control Regime</a>	----- <sup>8</sup>
<a href="#">Wassenaar Agreement</a>	-----
<b>COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS &amp; OBLIGATIONS</b>	
<a href="#">Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Suppression of Terrorist Bombings</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Against the Taking of Hostages</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime</a>	State Party

<a href="#">Navigation</a>	
<a href="#">Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism</a>	State Party

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

<sup>2</sup> Membership requires ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

<sup>3</sup> India's signature and ratification required for the CTBT to enter into force.

<sup>4</sup> India issued a statement upon its signature of the BTWC clarifying the Treaty's terms.

<sup>5</sup> A set of voluntary confidence building measures agreed to at the Second Review Conference of the States party to the BTWC (1986) under Article V.

<sup>6</sup> Submitted information on BTWC CBMs reports in the following years: 1997, 2007 and 2009-2011.

<sup>7</sup> A number of States, including India, declared upon their accession to the Protocol that it would cease to be binding on them if their enemies, or the allies of their enemies, failed to respect the prohibitions of the Protocol.

<sup>8</sup> India has been a "unilateral adherent" to the MTCR since 2008.