

# CHINA

<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>	Member
<b>TREATIES &amp; AGREEMENTS</b>	
<i>Nuclear:</i>	
<a href="#">Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)</a>	Signatory <sup>3</sup>
<a href="#">Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)</a>	-----
IAEA Safeguards Agreement	Yes ( <a href="#">INFCIRC 369</a> )
IAEA Additional Protocol	In force 03/28/2002
<a href="#">Nuclear Safety Convention</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Joint Spent Fuel Management Convention</a>	State Party
<a href="#">Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material</a>	State Party
Amendment to the Convention for the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (2005)	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="#">Zanger Committee</a>	Member
<a href="#">Nuclear Suppliers Group</a>	Member
<a href="#">Australia Group</a>	-----
<a href="#">Missile Technology Control Regime</a>	----- <sup>8</sup>
<a href="#">Wassenaar Arrangement</a>	-----
Security Council resolution 1540 <sup>9</sup>	<a href="#">Report submitted 10/04/04</a> <a href="#">Add.1 submitted 09/02/05</a>
<b>COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS &amp; OBLIGATIONS</b>	
Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) <sup>10</sup>	<a href="#">Report submitted 04/23/04</a> <a href="#">Report submitted 06/30/06</a>
Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and 1455 (2003) <sup>11</sup>	-----
<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>	-----
<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 for 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 Navigation</a>	State Party
<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> China's ratification required for the CTBT to enter into force.

<sup>4</sup> China issued a statement indicating its reservations to the BTWC.

<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 CBM reports in the following years: 1989-2011.

<sup>7</sup> A number of States, including China, 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> China is not a member of the MTCR, but has shown willingness to adhere to its guidelines, and announced in November 2000 that it would refrain from helping other countries build ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons.

<sup>9</sup> Resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

<sup>10</sup> Resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

<sup>11</sup> Resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.