## $TAIWAN^{1} \\$

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	$STATUS^2$
United Nations (UN)	
Conference on Disarmament (CD)	
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons <sup>3</sup> (OPCW)	
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization Preparatory	
Commission	
TREATIES & AGREEMENTS	
Nuclear:	
Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT)	4
Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	
Partial Test Ban Treaty (PTBT)	
IAEA Safeguards Agreement	INFCIRC/133
	INFCIRC/158 <sup>5</sup>
IAEA Additional Protocol	
Nuclear Safety Convention	
Joint Spent Fuel Management Convention	
Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material	
Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear	
Material (2005)	
Chemical& Biological:	
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	6
Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC)	
BTWC Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) <sup>8</sup>	
Geneva Protocol	
WMD delivery systems:	
Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation	
Other:	
Proliferation Security Initiative	
NONPROLIFERATION EXPORT CONTROLS	
Zangger Committee	
Nuclear Suppliers Group	9
Australia Group	
Missile Technology Control Regime	
Wassenaar Arrangement	
Security Council resolution 1540 <sup>10</sup>	
COUNTER-TERRORISM CONVENTIONS & OBLIGATIONS	
Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) <sup>11</sup>	
Security Council resolution 1267 (1999) and 1455 (2003) <sup>12</sup>	
Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism	
Suppression of Terrorist Bombings	
Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection	
Against the Taking of Hostages	
Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft	
Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft	
Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports	
Serving International Civil Aviation	
Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime	
Navigation CXX is a second of the second of	
Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of	

Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf	
Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally	
Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents	
Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism	

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Taiwan is not legally considered a sovereign state by most countries or international organizations, including the UN, thus it cannot participate in international nonproliferation treaties or export control regimes. It does, however, assert its adherence to several treaties despite ineligibility for membership.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</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>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Membership requires ratification of the Chemical Weapons Convention. Taiwan cannot join the <u>Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)</u>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Taiwan was one of the original members of the NPT in 1968. After the People's Republic of China took Taiwan's place at the United Nations in 1971, Taiwan ceased to be a party to the NPT. However, it signed a trilateral agreement with the United States and the IAEA in 1971 stating that it would continue to abide by the terms of the NPT.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> While not a member of the IAEA, Taiwan does continue to subscribe to the IAEA's safeguards under two agreements, INFCIRC/133 and INFCIRC/158.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Taiwan cannot join the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Taiwan signed the BTWC in 1972 as the Republic of China, although it was no longer a member of the UN. The ratification of the BTWC was deposited with the United States. When the U.S. switched diplomatic recognition to Beijing in 1979, Taipei's role in this treaty was no longer officially recognized.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</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>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Taiwan cannot join the Australia Group.

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

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Resolution adopted under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.