



OPAQ

Conferencia de los Estados Partes

Décimo periodo de sesiones
7 a 11 de noviembre de 2005

C-10/DG.4/Rev.1
EC-M-25/DG.1
2 de noviembre de 2005
ESPAÑOL
Original: INGLÉS

NOTA DEL DIRECTOR GENERAL

INFORME SOBRE EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN RELATIVO A LA APLICACIÓN DE LAS OBLIGACIONES PREVISTAS EN EL ARTÍCULO VII

1. En su octavo periodo de sesiones, la Conferencia de los Estados Partes (en adelante, la “Conferencia”) adoptó un plan de acción relativo a la aplicación de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII y se comprometió a seguir examinando, en su décimo periodo de sesiones, el estado de aplicación del artículo VII, y a considerar y decidir las medidas pertinentes que debiesen adoptarse, en caso necesario, para asegurar el cumplimiento de este artículo por todos los Estados Partes (C-8/DEC.16, de fecha 24 de octubre de 2003).
2. Para facilitar el trabajo del Consejo Ejecutivo (en adelante, el “Consejo”) y de la Conferencia, y de conformidad con lo dispuesto en el Plan de acción y en la decisión posterior tomada por el noveno periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia sobre las nuevas medidas acordadas con el Plan (C-9/DEC.4, de fecha 30 de noviembre de 2004), el Director General remitió al cuadragésimo segundo periodo de sesiones del Consejo un informe sobre los resultados conseguidos y una visión general sobre el estado de aplicación del artículo VII en cada Estado Parte, así como una lista de Estados Partes que habían ofrecido o solicitado asistencia desde la adopción del Plan de acción. En dicha lista se incluyó información detallada sobre la asistencia solicitada, los ofrecimientos hechos y las medidas de seguimiento tomadas por la Secretaría Técnica (en adelante, la “Secretaría”) y los Estados Partes (EC-42/DG.8 C-10/DG.4, de fecha 7 de septiembre de 2005; y Corr.1, de fecha 26 de septiembre de 2005).
3. En dicho informe, el Director General señaló que el informe se actualizaría antes del décimo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia. Para ello, la fecha límite sería el 17 de octubre de 2005.
4. En su cuadragésimo segundo periodo de sesiones, el Consejo tomó nota del informe y pidió que el facilitador, el Sr. Ronald Munch, de Alemania, siguiese manteniendo consultas a fin de formular recomendaciones a la vigésima quinta reunión del Consejo. Se espera que, en esa reunión, el Consejo presente a la Conferencia recomendaciones sobre las iniciativas que permitan hacer un seguimiento del asunto.
5. Al adoptar el Plan de acción, la Conferencia convino, sin perjuicio de los plazos establecidos en la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas (en adelante, la



“Convención”), en recordar las obligaciones de los Estados Partes previstas en el artículo VII, y en avisarles de que ya han transcurrido más de seis años desde la entrada en vigor de la Convención, y que es imperativo que aquellos Estados Partes que todavía no hayan procedido a ello, tomen las iniciativas pertinentes y fijen fechas realistas para promulgar la legislación necesaria, incluida legislación penal, según los casos, y para adoptar medidas administrativas que permitan aplicar la Convención no más tarde del décimo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia.

6. El éxito del Plan ha residido en el compromiso activo y sistemático de los Estados Partes con respecto a sus objetivos. Contar con una meta para llevar a término las medidas previstas en el Plan ha contribuido a dar ímpetu a los Estados Partes, y muchos de ellos han desarrollado y aplicado sus propios planes de acción nacionales a fin de satisfacer las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII. En el Plan se establece también que los Estados Partes podrán solicitar, y recibir, asistencia y apoyo técnicos de la Secretaría y de otros Estados Partes.
7. Muchos Estados Partes han trabajado duramente para conseguir los objetivos del Plan. Sobre todo en 2005, han hecho un mayor esfuerzo para cumplir con las metas que ellos mismos se fijaron, y han recurrido a la asistencia disponible proporcionada por la OPAQ. Al mismo tiempo, la Secretaría ha prestado, previa solicitud, una mayor asistencia y apoyo técnicos a los Estados Partes. La Secretaría ha llevado a cabo una serie de medidas de apoyo, entre ellas, talleres regionales, subregionales y temáticos, sobre aspectos prácticos de la aplicación de la Convención, visitas de asistencia técnica, cursos de formación, y talleres para responder a las solicitudes de asistencia de los Estados Partes sobre redacción de legislación y creación de Autoridades Nacionales eficaces, y sobre asistencia en el plano legislativo, mediante comentarios a los proyectos de legislación y asesoramiento especializado a través de la Red de expertos jurídicos de la OPAQ o de la Secretaría directamente.
8. Muchos Estados Partes han ofrecido asistencia a otros Estados Partes, mediante cursos de formación dirigidos al personal de las Autoridades Nacionales, apoyo (como programas informáticos) en la preparación de las declaraciones, y asistencia de índole legislativa y práctica en materia de aplicación. Asimismo, varios Estados Partes y la Unión Europea (UE) han dado su apoyo a la Secretaría en su labor de asistencia en cuestiones de aplicación, financiando proyectos concretos. Quince Estados Partes han presentado a la Secretaría los nombres de expertos que ya están preparados para participar en las visitas de asistencia técnica. Sus nombres se han hecho constar en el servidor externo de la OPAQ, a disposición de las delegaciones.
9. El número de Estados Partes que, previa solicitud, ha recibido asistencia técnica de la Secretaría de un modo u otro, según el Plan de acción, son ahora 107. En la fecha del presente informe, 65 de ellos habían recibido apoyo *in situ* en forma de visitas de asistencia técnica, o cursos o talleres de formación nacional, impartidos por la Secretaría; otros deben recibir todavía dicha asistencia *in situ* antes de que finalice el año.
10. De la evaluación de los resultados conseguidos por los Estados Partes en virtud del Plan de acción, con el apoyo de la Secretaría y otros Estados Partes, se desprende que la aplicación nacional ha cobrado impulso, y que se han conseguido resultados

importantes. Sigue quedando, sin embargo, un número considerable de Estados Partes que necesitan tomar nuevas medidas para cumplir todas las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII. Muchos de ellos ya han conseguido avanzar en la redacción de legislación y en la creación de sus Autoridades Nacionales. En algunos casos, ya se han elaborado proyectos de ley, que se han presentado para su promulgación. En otros casos, dichas leyes están todavía en fase de redacción, o de consultas entre los distintos ministerios. Varios Estados Partes precisarán más tiempo para concluir este trabajo, y algunos precisarán posiblemente mayor asistencia y apoyo técnicos. Cuando la Conferencia examine los resultados conseguidos gracias al Plan de acción, podrá considerar nuevas medidas de seguimiento idóneas para prestar asistencia técnica a los Estados Partes, y ofrecer los recursos necesarios al efecto. También se podrá alentar a los Estados Partes que han ofrecido asistencia a otros Estados Partes en la adopción de medidas de aplicación nacional, a seguir ofreciendo esta asistencia después del décimo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia.

11. Sigue habiendo varios Estados Partes que han hecho muy pocos avances o ninguno en lo que respecta a la creación de sus Autoridades Nacionales y a la adopción de la legislación y las medidas administrativas necesarias para aplicar la Convención. Estos Estados Partes deben dedicarse de lleno al Plan de acción y hacer uso de los distintos tipos de asistencia disponibles. Algunos de ellos han explicado los motivos de este retraso, mientras otros no se han manifestado. Hay que encontrar cuanto antes modos de animar a estos Estados Partes a remediar esta situación.
12. Es obvio que, incluso cuando todos los Estados Partes hayan alcanzado las metas del Plan de acción, proseguirá el apoyo a la aplicación nacional, ya que se trata de un proceso constante. Los resultados conseguidos con el Plan de acción son la base para una aplicación plena y eficaz a nivel nacional; sin embargo, no deja de ser necesario aplicar y ejecutar con vigilancia las medidas administrativas y legislativas adoptadas. Los Estados Partes deberán seguir desarrollando y manteniendo su capacidad para mantener de forma eficaz dicha aplicación nacional. La experiencia ha demostrado que el intercambio de experiencias entre Estados Partes es sumamente valioso a la hora de reconocer y promover las prácticas idóneas en materia de aplicación nacional. El diálogo y colaboración mantenidos entre la Secretaría y los Estados Partes con su apoyo a la aplicación nacional, constituyen otro resultado positivo de este Plan de acción, que debería seguir fomentándose.

Anexo: Informe sobre la aplicación del Plan de acción relativo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII

Apéndices (en inglés únicamente):

Apéndice 1: Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, including a Summary of Measures taken under the Plan of Action Regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005 (Estado de aplicación de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, y resumen de las medidas tomadas en virtud del Plan de acción relativo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, a 17 de octubre de 2005)

Apéndice 2: List of States Parties that Have Offered or Requested Assistance since the Adoption of the Plan of Action regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations, As at 17 October 2005 (Lista de Estados Partes que han ofrecido o solicitado asistencia desde la adopción del Plan de acción relativo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, a 17 de octubre de 2005)

Anexo

INFORME SOBRE LA APLICACIÓN DEL PLAN DE ACCIÓN RELATIVO AL CUMPLIMIENTO DE LAS OBLIGACIONES PREVISTAS EN EL ARTÍCULO VII

Síntesis

1. En el presente informe se han seguido los criterios y factores expuestos en el Plan de acción relativo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, a fin de presentar y analizar los resultados conseguidos con dicho Plan, así como el estado de cumplimiento en cada Estado Parte de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII.
2. A 17 de octubre de 2005:
 - a) 147 Estados Partes (el 84% de los 174 Estados Partes) habían designado o establecido sus Autoridades Nacionales;
 - b) 105 (el 60%) habían adoptado medidas legislativas y administrativas para aplicar la Convención a nivel nacional, y habían informado a la Secretaría al respecto, de conformidad con el párrafo 5 del artículo VII;
 - c) 83 (el 48%) habían presentado a la Secretaría el texto de las medidas adoptadas, según se estipula en el Plan de acción;
 - d) en 59 (el 34%), la legislación adoptada cubre todos los requisitos clave de la Convención;
 - e) 47 Estados Partes (el 27%) habían concluido el examen de la normativa vigente en cada país, en materia de comercio de sustancias químicas, y habían confirmado que dicha normativa es conforme con el objeto y propósito de la Convención; y
 - f) 47 Estados Partes (el 27%) que aún no habían adoptado legislación ni medidas administrativas, habían elaborado un proyecto de legislación, todavía en distintas fases previas a la promulgación.
3. La aplicación nacional estriba en la creación o designación de Autoridades Nacionales y la adopción de legislación de aplicación. En el cuadro 1 figura la evolución, desde la entrada en vigor de la Convención, de la adopción de medidas legislativas y administrativas en cada Estado Parte.

CUADRO 1: APLICACIÓN, POR AÑO, DESDE LA ENTRADA EN VIGOR DE LA CONVENCION, DEL PÁRRAFO 5 DEL ARTÍCULO VII

Estado a:	N.º de Estados Partes	N.º (y porcentaje) de Estados Partes que han presentado la información prevista en el párrafo 5 del artículo VII	Ámbitos clave cubiertos por la legislación, para ejecutar la Convención	Proyectos de legislación propuestos o con comentarios de la Secretaría, previa solicitud
C-I: mayo 1997	87	0 (0%)	No disponible	0
C-II: dic. 1997	103	24 (23%)	No disponible	0
C-III: nov. 1998	120	40 (33%)	No disponible	0
C-IV: jul. 1999	125	43 (34%)	No disponible	0
C-V: mayo 2000	133	48 (36%)	No disponible	6
C-VI: mayo 2001	143	53 (38%)	No disponible	8
C-7: oct. 2002	145	70 (48%)	39 (27%)	16
C-8: oct. 2003	154	94 (61%)	51 (33%)	36
C-9: nov. 2004	166	96 (58%)	52 (31%)	65
17 oct. 2005	174	105 (60%)	59 (34%)	152 ¹

4. Aunque el porcentaje global de Estados Partes que han adoptado las medidas legislativas y administrativas necesarias sigue siendo más o menos el mismo desde la adopción del Plan de acción, el número de Estados Partes que han solicitado asesoramiento en relación con el proyecto de legislación se ha triplicado con creces. Además, el número real de Estados Partes que han registrado avances en sus procesos legislativos ha aumentado de 100 aproximadamente, en octubre de 2003 a cerca de 150 en la fecha del informe. Durante ese mismo periodo, el número de Estados Partes en la Convención ha aumentado en un 13%. Cabe inferir de estas cifras que se han hecho avances, pero que se necesita más tiempo para que aquellos Estados Partes que no han podido culminar la redacción y promulgación de las medidas legislativas y administrativas, puedan proceder a ello.

¹ Se cuentan 152 proyectos de legislación, que han presentado 92 Estados Partes. Algunos Estados Partes han solicitado asesoramiento sobre dichos proyectos en varias ocasiones, durante las respectivas consultas gubernamentales. La mayoría de los proyectos con comentarios están todavía en vías de aprobación en sus respectivos parlamentos.

5. Son diversos los motivos por los que algunos Estados Partes no han podido cumplir plenamente los objetivos previstos en el Plan de acción. Muchos de ellos han tenido que crear una mayor concienciación y generar apoyo al Plan a nivel interno, y motivar y formar a los interesados, antes de poder empezar a redactar la legislación y establecer una Autoridad Nacional operativa. También ha sido importante que los interesados comprendiesen en su totalidad el carácter complejo de la Convención, la aplicación de ésta en cada situación, y los elementos necesarios para su ejecución.
6. En otros casos, los Estados Partes no tenían redactores con suficiente experiencia en la elaboración de leyes para aplicar la Convención, o sí tenían redactores con experiencia, sólo que otros menesteres les impedían ocuparse de esta labor tan compleja y prolongada. Por último, factores económicos y políticos internos, o acontecimientos externos (como conflictos y guerras), han impedido, en algunos casos, que los Estados Partes avanzasen en la primera fase de preparación previa a la plena aplicación nacional. En algunos Estados Partes, tras iniciar la redacción de legislación y las medidas prácticas para crear una Autoridad Nacional operativa y con plenos poderes, los retrasos se han debido a limitaciones en materia de recursos humanos y económicos. Acontecimientos ajenos a la aplicación de la Convención han influido en algunos casos en el curso completo de las distintas iniciativas previstas en el Plan de acción. Por ejemplo, los cambios de gobierno o procesos electorales han retrasado dicho curso o han causado contratiempos, por lo que los proyectos de legislación debían volver a presentarse o volver a ser redactados. Tras remitirse al parlamento, la legislación de aplicación de la Convención ha entrado a veces en conflicto con otros proyectos de legislación a la hora de incluirse en el calendario y en el orden del día de los distintos parlamentos.
7. La prestación de asistencia técnica a los Estados Partes ha sido una baza importante de ese trabajo. Ciento siete Estados Partes han solicitado asistencia en virtud del Plan de acción; de un modo u otro, la Secretaría ha dado respuesta a todas estas solicitudes. Entre la concepción del Plan y la fecha del presente informe, se han llevado a cabo 65 visitas de asistencia técnica, 41 de las cuales han tenido lugar durante 2005. Asimismo, la Secretaría ha dado apoyo a 11 visitas de asistencia bilateral organizadas directamente por los Estados Partes. Setenta y ocho Estados Partes han recibido asistencia legislativa a modo de respuestas a sus proyectos de legislación o a los primeros borradores, y han recibido ayuda en todo el proceso de redacción de la legislación. Se han celebrado 27 talleres regionales, subregionales y temáticos y cursos de formación, que también han servido de foro a los Estados Partes participantes, al contar de modo oficioso, y por separado, con asistencia técnica y asesoramiento especializado.
8. Un modo eficaz de asistencia previsto en el Plan son las visitas de asistencia técnica (normalmente a modo de talleres nacionales o cursos de formación, junto a trabajos prácticos sobre redacción de legislación y reuniones con funcionarios de este ámbito). Estas visitas han servido para hacer participar a un gran número de interesados dentro de un país determinado, fomentar una mayor conciencia sobre el papel que podrían desempeñar en la aplicación de la Convención, garantizar la coordinación entre las distintas partes interesadas y contribuir al desarrollo de un Plan de acción nacional. Las visitas se han centrado en la asistencia legislativa, pero también han abordado

otras cuestiones al respecto, como la creación de Autoridades Nacionales operativas y eficaces, y labores de divulgación dirigidas a la industria química. La asistencia legislativa también puede contribuir a garantizar que las medidas adoptadas plasmen íntegramente los requisitos de la Convención.

9. Las reuniones regionales y subregionales, los cursos de formación y los talleres temáticos han sido un medio rentable de transmitir información a un gran número de Estados Partes, y han facilitado el intercambio de experiencia entre Autoridades Nacionales. Estas reuniones han servido para preparar los cimientos de una asistencia *in situ* más acorde con las necesidades de los distintos Estados Partes. En conexión con los debates sobre la urgencia del Plan de acción, estas reuniones permiten ofrecer asesoramiento especializado y seguimiento en cada Estado Parte que ya haya recibido asistencia o facilitado la elaboración de las previsiones en materia de asistencia, que podría ser necesaria en el futuro.
10. La presentación por parte de la Secretaría de propuestas de proyectos de legislación y de comentarios a estos proyectos, así como la presentación a los Estados Partes de propuestas de borradores iniciales, se han convertido en una forma de asistencia técnica a la que recurre un número creciente de Estados Partes. Esta medida permite una mayor coherencia y contribuye a garantizar que la legislación de aplicación adoptada por los Estados Partes es completa y recoge todos los requisitos de la Convención, y las decisiones correspondientes de la Conferencia.
11. A pesar de los avances que los Estados Partes han ido logrando con este Plan de acción, queda mucho por hacer. Veintisiete Estados Partes deben crear o designar todavía a sus Autoridades Nacionales. Sesenta y nueve Estados Partes deben promulgar todavía legislación o adoptar medidas administrativas para aplicar la Convención a nivel nacional, y casi la mitad de los Estados Partes restantes necesitan colmar algunas lagunas que presenta su legislación, en general, la falta de medidas de control de las transferencias de sustancias químicas de las Listas.
12. De los 59 Estados Partes que han promulgado legislación completa, algunos necesitan todavía adoptar normas detalladas antes de aplicar y ejecutar plenamente dicha legislación. Algunos Estados Partes deben declarar todavía las instalaciones industriales pertinentes, y muchos han de poner en práctica todavía controles eficaces para poder presentar las declaraciones correspondientes sobre las actividades que realizan en materia de transferencias de sustancias químicas.
13. Sólo cerca de un 40% de los Estados Partes ha presentado información sobre sus programas nacionales de protección desde 1997, y 127 Estados Partes deben concluir todavía el examen de la normativa aplicable en materia de comercio de sustancias químicas, para poder ajustarla al objeto y propósito de la Convención. Los Estados Partes están avanzando a buen ritmo en todas estas cuestiones y se han comprometido a dar cuanto antes los pasos necesarios previstos en el artículo VII; sin embargo, de la información de que dispone la Secretaría, se desprende que algunos deben tomar medidas todavía para cumplir con los objetivos del Plan.

14. Sigue siendo necesario prestar asistencia y apoyo técnicos a los Estados Partes que aún deben reunir algunos requisitos previstos en el artículo VII. Para que la asistencia sea lo más eficaz posible, deberían reunirse las siguientes condiciones:
- a) los Estados Partes correspondientes deben tomar decisiones claras que permitan a sus autoridades cumplir las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII;
 - b) los Estados Partes necesitan reconocer y hacer participar al mayor número posible de interesados en el proceso de aplicación nacional de la Convención antes de recibir asistencia de la OPAQ, y necesitan garantizar que todos los interesados se involucrarán en la prestación de asistencia;
 - c) las solicitudes de asistencia han de ser concretas e incluir suficiente información sobre las necesidades, condiciones y objetivos de la asistencia solicitada, de modo que la Secretaría y los Estados Partes que proporcionen la asistencia puedan dar una respuesta adecuada;
 - d) deberían fijarse plazos para las solicitudes de asistencia, de modo que la Secretaría pueda planear convenientemente su programa de asistencia (sobre todo, las visitas de asistencia técnica a los Estados Partes) y hacer el mejor uso de sus recursos humanos y económicos, así como de los recursos que proporcionen los Estados Partes que ofrezcan asistencia;
 - e) los Estados Partes que pidan asistencia deberán mantener contactos regulares con la Secretaría durante la fase de planificación, y también después de haber recibido la asistencia, para garantizar que se proporciona el seguimiento necesario, que los objetivos fijados en los Planes nacionales de acción se cumplen, que se supervisan los avances en el cumplimiento de estos planes y que puede evaluarse la eficacia de la asistencia proporcionada;
 - f) la asistencia y el programa de apoyo de la Secretaría deberían seguir ofreciendo distintas medidas complementarias entre sí que garanticen la rentabilidad de las mismas, permitan dar apoyo (también *in situ*) a los distintos Estados Partes que soliciten asistencia, y faciliten el intercambio de experiencias y la prestación de asistencia entre Estados Partes, tanto a nivel regional como subregional.

Introducción

15. Cuando, en octubre de 2003, el octavo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia adoptó el Plan de acción relativo al cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, la Conferencia solicitó a la Secretaría que, en su noveno periodo de sesiones y en los periodos de sesiones alternos del Consejo, a partir del trigésimo sexto, de marzo de 2004, informase sobre los avances hechos en la aplicación del Plan. La Conferencia también se comprometió a examinar, en su décimo periodo de sesiones, el estado de aplicación del artículo VII, y a examinar y decidir qué medidas debían tomarse, a fin de garantizar el cumplimiento de este Plan por todos los Estados Partes.

16. Asimismo, cuando la Conferencia examinó los avances del Plan de acción en noviembre de 2004, solicitó a la Secretaría que, entre otras cosas, antes de cada periodo de sesiones del Consejo previo al décimo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia, proporcionase una lista de los Estados Partes que hubiesen ofrecido o solicitado asistencia desde la adopción del Plan, con información detallada sobre la asistencia solicitada, los ofrecimientos hechos y las medidas de seguimiento tomadas por la Secretaría o los Estados Partes (C-9/DEC.4).
17. A fin de facilitar las deliberaciones del Consejo y de la Conferencia sobre los resultados logrados, y como respuesta a la obligación prevista en los párrafos 15 y 16 anteriores, en materia de notificación, la Secretaría ha elaborado el presente informe sobre la aplicación del Plan de acción. En un anexo aparte, la Secretaría ha confeccionado una síntesis, por Estado Parte, sobre el estado actual de la aplicación del artículo VII (apéndice 1), junto con las iniciativas tomadas por los Estados Partes, la asistencia recibida y la asistencia prestada a otros Estados Partes. En el apéndice 2 se muestra el estado de las solicitudes y de los ofrecimientos de asistencia previstos en el Plan de acción.

Visión general

18. En el párrafo 14 del Plan de acción se señalan las iniciativas que los Estados Partes deben tomar, a fin de promulgar la legislación necesaria, incluida legislación penal, y adoptar las medidas administrativas destinadas a aplicar la Convención no más tarde del décimo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia, de noviembre de 2005. Estas iniciativas son las siguientes:
 - a) designación o establecimiento de una Autoridad Nacional y su notificación a la Secretaría, de conformidad con el artículo VII de la Convención, en el plazo más breve posible;
 - b) adopción de las iniciativas necesarias para promulgar la legislación, incluida la legislación penal, y adoptar las medidas administrativas que precisen los Estados Partes para aplicar la Convención de conformidad con sus procedimientos constitucionales; y
 - c) entrega a la Secretaría del texto íntegro de su legislación nacional de aplicación, con las versiones actualizadas correspondientes o, en el caso de los Estados Partes con un ordenamiento jurídico monista, la información referente a las medidas específicas que hayan tomado para aplicar la Convención.
19. En el párrafo 6 del Plan se indica que las medidas necesarias para aplicar la Convención deberían, entre otras cosas:
 - a) reflejar el carácter global de la Convención, cubriendo todas las actividades que deben prohibirse o que son obligatorias de conformidad con la misma, y que implican el empleo de sustancias químicas tóxicas y sus precursores;
 - b) incluir la presentación de declaraciones anuales sobre actividades anteriores y previstas;

- c) garantizar la aplicación de las disposiciones relativas a las transferencias de sustancias químicas enumeradas en las Listas; y
 - d) incluir la presentación anual de información sobre los programas nacionales de protección, de conformidad con el párrafo 4 del artículo X de la Convención.
20. Por último, en el párrafo 15 se insta a los Estados Partes que aún no hayan procedido a ello, a examinar sus normativas vigentes en el ámbito del comercio de sustancias químicas, a fin de hacerlas compatibles con el objeto y propósito de la Convención.
21. Al elaborar el presente informe, la Secretaría analizó todo los factores relacionados con los párrafos 18 a 20 anteriores. En el cuadro 2 y en los gráficos 1 y 2 figura una visión general de los resultados conseguidos con el Plan de acción y el estado de aplicación actual del artículo VII, con dichos factores como indicadores clave. También se analizan en detalle las cuestiones siguientes:
- a) la designación o establecimiento de las Autoridades Nacionales;
 - b) la adopción de legislación, incluida legislación penal, y medidas administrativas;
 - c) la inclusión en la legislación del carácter global de la Convención;
 - d) la inclusión en la legislación de:
 - i) las declaraciones anuales sobre actividades anteriores y previstas;
 - ii) la aplicación de las disposiciones sobre transferencias de sustancias químicas enumeradas en las Listas; y
 - iii) la presentación anual de información relativa a los programas nacionales de protección;
 - e) el examen de la normativa vigente sobre comercio de sustancias químicas; y
 - f) la asistencia proporcionada en virtud del Plan de acción, y la evaluación de la eficacia de dicha asistencia.
22. En el cuadro siguiente figuran el número y porcentaje de los 174 Estados Partes que han cumplido cada uno de los requisitos establecidos en el Plan de acción.

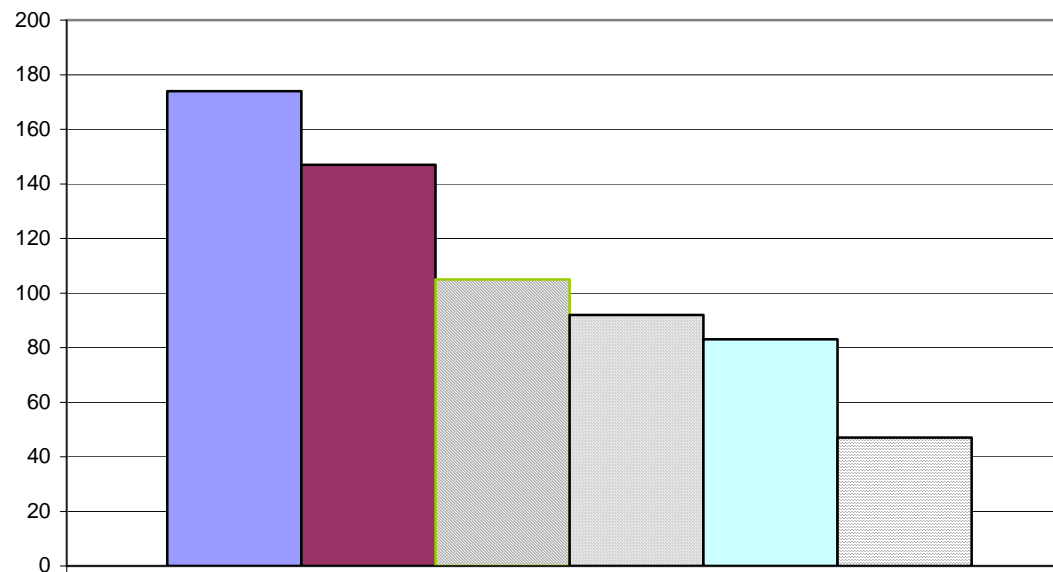
CUADRO 2: RESULTADOS LOGRADOS CON EL PLAN DE ACCIÓN Y ESTADO ACTUAL DE LA APLICACIÓN DEL ARTÍCULO VII, A 17 DE OCTUBRE DE 2005²

Indicadores principales previstos en el Plan de acción										
Autoridad Nacional establecida	Presentación prevista en el artículo V recibida	Inclusión en la legislación de todos los ámbitos clave	Texto de las medidas adoptadas suministrado	Medidas de control de las transferencias de sustancias químicas de las Listas	Presentación de declaraciones iniciales	Presentación de las DAAA del 2004 en 2005	Proyecto del artículo VI: declaraciones presentadas o datos comprobados	Sanciones por la no presentación de los datos relativos a las declaraciones del artículo VI	Presentaciones previstas en el artículo X 4)	Confirmación del examen previsto en el artículo XI 2e)
147	105	59	83	74 en su totalidad 13 parcialmente	149 en su totalidad 7 art. III únicamente 1 art. VI únicamente	68	73 finalizadas 24 en curso	67	71 (2005: 34)	47
84%	60%	34%	48%	43% en su totalidad 7% parcialmente	86% en su totalidad 4 % art. III únicamente 1 % art. VI únicamente	39%	41% finalizadas 14% en curso	39%	41% (23%)	27%
Ámbitos que cubre la legislación										
Artículo I Prohibiciones	Artículo I Sanciones	Aplicación extraterritorial	Artículo II 1) Sanciones	Lista 1 Sanciones	Lista 2 Sanciones	Lista 3 Sanciones	Lista 3 Certificado usuario final	Sanciones por falta de declaraciones		
102	99	81	88	79	78	78	78	67		
59%	57%	47%	51%	45%	45%	45%	45%	39%		

² Para entender el significado de los títulos de las columnas utilizados en este cuadro, véase el apéndice 1.

Gráfico 1

Indicadores principales del Plan de acción

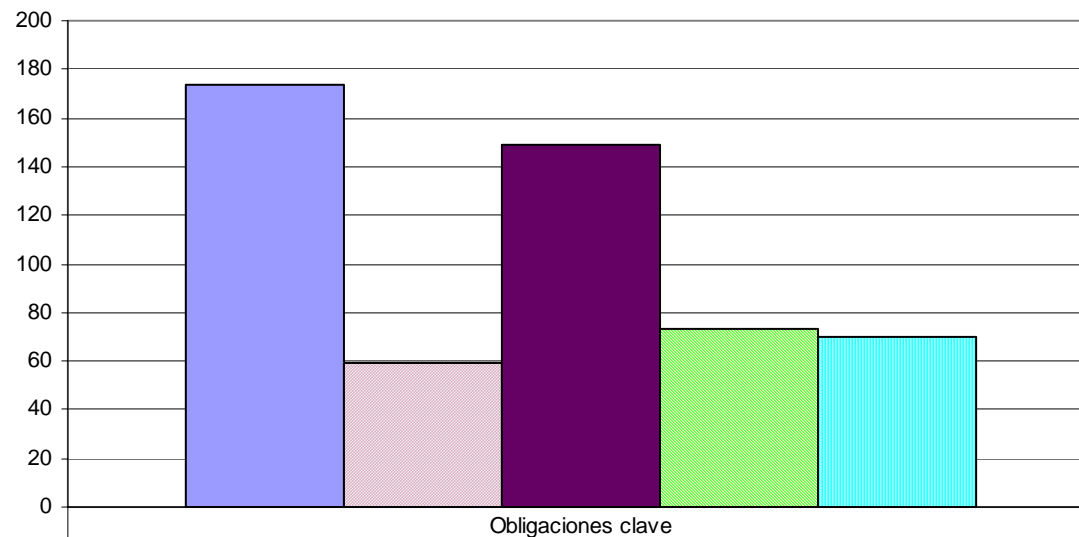


Obligaciones clave

■ Número de Estados Partes	174
■ Autoridad Nacional establecida	147
■ Presentación prevista en el artículo VII 5) recibida	105
■ Proyecto de ley sometido a observaciones o elaborado durante visitas de asistencia técnica	92
■ Texto de las medidas adoptadas facilitado	83
■ Confirmación del examen previsto en el artículo XI 2) e)	47

Gráfico 2

Medidas adoptadas para la aplicación global de la Convención



■ Número de Estados Partes	174
■ Legislación que incluye todos los ámbitos clave	59
■ Presentación de las dos declaraciones iniciales	149
■ Proyecto previsto en el artículo VI concluido	73
■ Presentaciones previstas en el artículo X 4)	70

Designación o establecimiento de las Autoridades Nacionales

23. De conformidad con el párrafo 4 del artículo VII de la Convención, “con el fin de cumplir las obligaciones contraídas en virtud de la presente Convención, cada Estado Parte designará o establecerá una Autoridad Nacional, que será el centro nacional de coordinación encargado de mantener un enlace eficaz con la Organización y con los demás Estados Partes. Cada Estado Parte notificará a la Organización su Autoridad Nacional en el momento de la entrada en vigor para él de la presente Convención.”
24. En el primer periodo extraordinario de sesiones de la Conferencia de los Estados Partes para el examen del funcionamiento de la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas (en adelante, la “la Primera Conferencia de Examen”) se hizo un llamamiento a los Estados Partes que todavía no habían procedido a ello, para que establecieran o nombrasen a sus Autoridades Nacionales de forma prioritaria y notificasen debidamente a la Secretaría (apartado a) del párrafo 7.83 del documento RC-1/5).
25. En el Plan de acción, la Conferencia subrayó que las iniciativas que tenían que adoptar los Estados Partes deberían incluir la designación o creación de una Autoridad Nacional y su correspondiente notificación a la Secretaría, cuanto antes, de conformidad con el artículo VII de la Convención (apartado a) del párrafo 14 del documento C-8/DEC.16).
26. Ciento cuarenta y siete Estados Partes (el 84%) han notificado ya a la Secretaría la designación o creación de su Autoridad Nacional. Sin embargo, en algunos casos la Autoridad Nacional es provisional o interina, en espera de una decisión definitiva en cuanto a su estructura y de una ley que le confiera carácter oficial. Esta falta de capacidad jurídica resultante ha impedido que algunas Autoridades Nacionales lleven a cabo todas las tareas que les encomienda la Convención.
27. Veintisiete Estados Partes tienen que informar todavía a la Secretaría de la designación o creación de sus Autoridades Nacionales. En el cuadro 3 figuran dichos Estados Partes. En el mismo cuadro se muestra también la fecha de entrada en vigor de la Convención para cada uno de estos Estados Partes y el grupo regional al que pertenecen. Según la información de que dispone la Secretaría, todos ellos están logrando avances, aunque a ritmos diferentes. Doce Estados se han sumado a la OPAQ tras la adopción del Plan de acción, algunos incluso en 2005. Este hecho subraya la necesidad de coordinar estrechamente la aplicación del Plan de acción para la universalidad (EC-M-23/DEC.3, de fecha 24 de octubre de 2003) con la aplicación del Plan de acción relativo al artículo VII.

CUADRO 3: ESTADOS PARTES QUE TODAVÍA TIENEN QUE DESIGNAR O ESTABLECER UNA AUTORIDAD NACIONAL

Estado Parte	Grupo regional	Entrada en vigor
1. Afganistán	Asia	24-10-03
2. Antigua y Barbuda	GRULAC ³	28-09-05
3. Bhután	Asia	17-09-05
4. Botswana	África	30-09-98
5. Cabo Verde	África	09-11-03
6. Camboya	Asia	18-08-05
7. Eritrea	África	15-03-00
8. Granada	GRULAC	03-07-05
9. Guinea	África	09-07-97
10. Guinea Ecuatorial	África	29-04-97
11. Islas Salomón	Asia	23-10-04
12. Madagascar	África	19-11-04
13. Mauritania	África	11-03-98
14. Micronesia (Estados Federados de)	Asia	21-07-99
15. Mozambique	África	14-09-00
16. Nauru	Asia	12-12-01
17. Niue	Asia	21-05-05
18. Papua Nueva Guinea	Asia	29-04-97
19. República Unida de Tanzania	África	25-07-98
20. Samoa	Asia	27-10-02
21. Sierra Leona	África	30-10-04
22. Suriname	GRULAC	29-04-97
23. Timor-Leste	Asia	06-06-03
24. Turkmenistán	Asia	29-04-97
25. Tuvalu	Asia	18-02-04
26. Vanuatu	Asia	16-10-05
27. Yemen	Asia	01-11-00

28. En el cuadro 4 figura el número y porcentaje de Estados Partes de cada región que han establecido o designado una Autoridad Nacional.

CUADRO 4: DESIGNACIÓN O ESTABLECIMIENTO DE AUTORIDADES NACIONALES, POR REGIONES

Grupo regional	Número de Estados Partes	Número de Autoridades Nacionales	Porcentaje
África	43	34	79%
Asia	48	34	71%
Europa Oriental	24	24	100%
GRULAC	29	25	86%
E.O.o.E. ⁴	30	30	100%

³ Grupo de Estados Partes de América Latina y el Caribe.

⁴ Grupo de Europa Occidental y otros Estados.

29. El cuadro 5 muestra el número de Autoridades Nacionales establecidas o designadas, por un lado, por los Estados Partes que ya se habían adherido a la Convención antes de adoptarse el Plan de acción relativo al artículo VII y, por otro, por los Estados Partes que se adhirieron después.

CUADRO 5: DESIGNACIÓN O ESTABLECIMIENTO DE AUTORIDADES NACIONALES

¿Se adhirieron antes o después de adoptarse el Plan de acción?	Número de Estados Partes	Número de Autoridades Nacionales	Porcentaje
Antes	155	140 (24 de octubre de 2003: 126)	90% (81%)
Después	19	7	37%

30. El cumplimiento global del requisito que obliga a establecer o designar una Autoridad Nacional ha aumentado del 81%, en el momento de la adopción del Plan de acción, al 84%, en el momento de la presentación del informe. Si se excluyen los Estados Partes que se han adherido a la OPAQ desde la adopción del Plan de acción, esta última cifra es del 90%. Las dos regiones con el mayor número de Estados Partes que todavía tienen que establecer o designar a sus Autoridades Nacionales son Asia y África. Esta situación se daba ya cuando se adoptó el Plan de acción, por lo que la OPAQ ha dedicado gran parte de su apoyo a la aplicación a los Estados Partes de estas dos regiones.
31. Al mismo tiempo, debe destacarse que el establecimiento o designación de la Autoridad Nacional constituye únicamente un primer paso, y que la aplicación plena y eficaz de la Convención no sólo depende de la existencia de la Autoridad Nacional, sino también de la capacidad que ésta tenga para hacer cumplir las disposiciones de la Convención. En general, la designación inicial de un ministerio determinado como centro de coordinación de la OPAQ ha resultado ser inadecuada para la aplicación nacional plena y eficaz. La debida habilitación de la Autoridad Nacional dimana de las medidas legislativas o ejecutivas por las que se establezca dicha Autoridad Nacional, y su eficacia suele depender de la promulgación y el cumplimiento de la legislación de aplicación y de las medidas administrativas subsidiarias, así como de los recursos correspondientes que el Estado Parte ponga a su disposición. En la siguiente sección se tratan los avances logrados en relación con las medidas legislativas y administrativas.

Adopción de medidas legislativas y administrativas

Promulgación de legislación, incluida legislación penal

32. De conformidad con el párrafo 1 del artículo VII, “cada Estado Parte adoptará, de conformidad con sus procedimientos constitucionales, las medidas necesarias para cumplir las obligaciones contraídas en virtud de la presente Convención. En particular:

- a) prohibirá a las personas físicas y jurídicas que se encuentren en cualquier lugar de su territorio o en cualquier otro lugar bajo su jurisdicción, reconocido por el derecho internacional, que realicen cualquier actividad prohibida a un Estado Parte por la presente Convención, y promulgará también leyes penales con respecto a esas actividades;
- b) no permitirá que se realice en cualquier lugar bajo su control ninguna actividad prohibida a un Estado Parte por la presente Convención; y
- c) hará extensivas las leyes penales promulgadas con arreglo al apartado a) a cualquier actividad prohibida a un Estado Parte por la presente Convención que realicen en cualquier lugar personas naturales que posean su nacionalidad de conformidad con el derecho internacional.”
33. La Conferencia, en su octavo periodo de sesiones, convino en que era imperativo que los Estados Partes adoptasen las iniciativas necesarias para promulgar legislación, incluida legislación penal, o adoptar las medidas administrativas que los Estados Partes requirieran para dar cumplimiento a lo previsto en la Convención, de conformidad con sus respectivos procedimientos constitucionales (apartado b) del párrafo 14 del documento C-8/DEC.16).
34. La Primera Conferencia de Examen hizo un llamamiento a los Estados Partes para que “[facilitasen] a la OPAQ el texto completo de su legislación nacional de aplicación, incluidas las actualizaciones, o, en el caso de aquellos Estados Partes que tienen un sistema jurídico monista, la información relativa a las medidas concretas que hayan adoptado para aplicar la Convención” (apartado c) del párrafo 7.83 del documento RC-1/5). De igual modo, el octavo periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia convino con el Plan de acción en que era imperativo que los Estados Partes presentasen dicha información (apartado c) del párrafo 14 del documento C-8/DEC.16).
35. A 17 de octubre de 2005, 105 Estados Partes (el 60%) habían informado a la Secretaría sobre las medidas legislativas y administrativas adoptadas. De ellos, 83 (el 48%), habían presentado a la OPAQ el texto de su legislación, incluida la reglamentación subsidiaria y las medidas administrativas.
36. Sesenta y nueve Estados Partes tienen que informar todavía oficialmente a la Secretaría de las medidas que han adoptado en virtud del párrafo 1 del artículo VII. En el cuadro 6 figuran dichos Estados Partes. En el apéndice 1 se ofrecen los datos relativos a las iniciativas que han adoptado para promulgar su legislación de aplicación.

CUADRO 6: ESTADOS PARTES QUE TODAVÍA TIENEN QUE CUMPLIR CON LAS OBLIGACIONES PREVISTAS EN EL PÁRRAFO 5 DEL ARTÍCULO VII

Estado Parte	Grupo regional	Entrada en vigor
1. Afganistán	Asia	24/10/03
2. Antigua y Barbuda	GRULAC	28/09/05
3. Bahrein	Asia	29/04/97

Estado Parte	Grupo regional	Entrada en vigor
4. Belice	GRULAC	31/12/03
5. Benin	África	13/06/98
6. Bhután	Asia	17/09/05
7. Brunei Darussalam	Asia	27/08/97
8. Burkina Faso	África	07/08/97
9. Burundi	África	04/10/98
10. Cabo Verde	África	09/11/03
11. Camboya	Asia	18/08/05
12. Camerún	África	29/04/97
13. Costa Rica	GRULAC	29/04/97
14. Côte d'Ivoire	África	29/04/97
15. Chad	África	14/03/04
16. El Salvador	GRULAC	29/04/97
17. Emiratos Árabes Unidos	Asia	28/12/00
18. Eritrea	África	15/03/00
19. Fiji	Asia	29/04/97
20. Ghana	África	08/08/97
21. Granada	GRULAC	03/07/05
22. Guinea	África	09/07/97
23. Guinea Ecuatorial	África	29/04/97
24. Guyana	GRULAC	12/10/97
25. Honduras	GRULAC	28/09/05
26. Islas Cook	Asia	29/04/97
27. Islas Marshall	Asia	18/06/04
28. Islas Salomón	Asia	23/10/04
29. Jamahiriya Árabe Libia	África	05/02/04
30. Jamaica	GRULAC	08/10/00
31. Jordania	Asia	28/11/97
32. Kenya	África	29/04/97
33. Kiribati	Asia	07/10/00
34. Kuwait	Asia	28/06/97
35. Lesotho	África	29/04/97
36. Madagascar	África	19/11/04
37. Malawi	África	11/07/98
38. Maldivas	Asia	29/04/97
39. Malí	África	29/04/97
40. Micronesia (Estados Federados de)	Asia	21/07/99
41. Mozambique	África	14/09/00
42. Namibia	África	29/04/97
43. Nauru	Asia	12/12/01
44. Nepal	Asia	18/12/97
45. Níger	África	29/04/97
46. Niue	Asia	21/05/05
47. Papua Nueva Guinea	Asia	29/04/97

Estado Parte	Grupo regional	Entrada en vigor
48. Paraguay	GRULAC	29/04/97
49. Qatar	Asia	03/10/97
50. República Unida de Tanzania	África	25/07/98
51. Rwanda	África	30/04/04
52. Saint Kitts y Nevis	GRULAC	20/06/04
53. Samoa	Asia	27/10/02
54. Santo Tomé y Príncipe	África	09/10/03
55. Senegal	África	19/08/98
56. Serbia y Montenegro	Europa Oriental	20/05/00
57. Sierra Leona	África	30/10/04
58. Suriname	GRULAC	29/04/97
59. Swazilandia	África	29/04/97
60. Timor-Leste	Asia	06/06/03
61. Togo	África	29/04/97
62. Tonga	Asia	28/06/03
63. Trinidad y Tabago	GRULAC	24/07/97
64. Túnez	África	09/04/97
65. Tuvalu	Asia	18/02/04
66. Vanuatu	Asia	16/10/05
67. Venezuela	GRULAC	02/01/98
68. Yemen	Asia	01/11/00
69. Zambia	África	11/03/01

37. En el cuadro 7 figura el número y porcentaje de Estados Partes de cada región que han adoptado legislación o medidas administrativas, según lo dispuesto en el artículo VII.

CUADRO 7: APLICACIÓN DE LA DISPOSICIÓN POR LA QUE SE DEBEN ADOPTAR LEGISLACIÓN Y MEDIDAS ADMINISTRATIVAS, POR REGIONES

Grupo regional	Número de Estados Partes del grupo	Número de Estados Partes que han adoptado legislación/medidas administrativas	Porcentaje
África	43	14	33%
Asia	48	22	46%
Europa Oriental	24	23	96%
GRULAC	29	16	55%
E.O.o.E.	30	30	100%

38. En el cuadro 8 figura el número y porcentaje de Estados Partes que han adoptado medidas legislativas y administrativas; por una parte, los Estados Partes que ya se habían adherido a la Convención antes de adoptarse el Plan de acción relativo al artículo VII y, por otra, los Estados Partes que se adhirieron después.

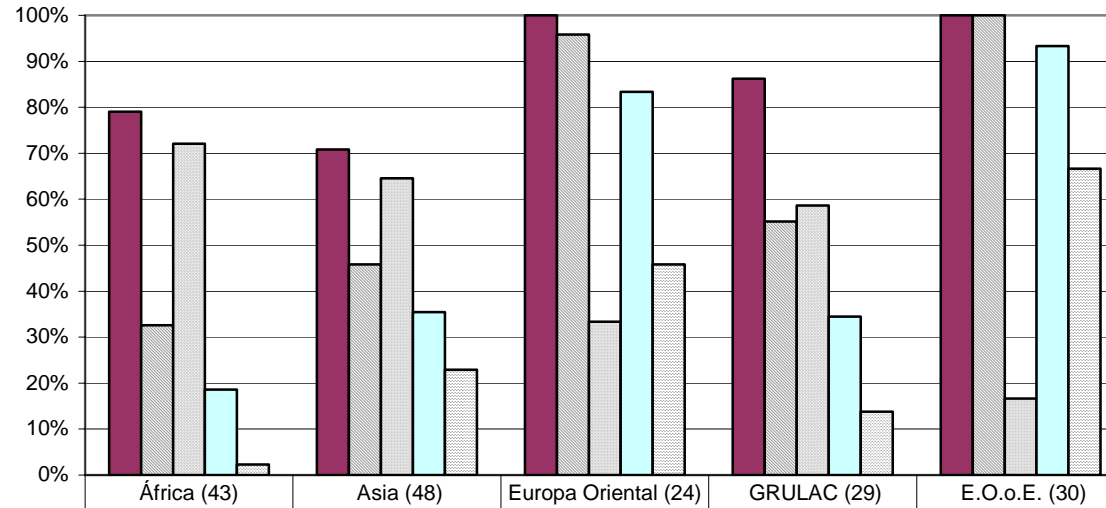
CUADRO 8: ADOPCIÓN DE LEGISLACIÓN Y MEDIDAS ADMINISTRATIVAS

¿Se adhirieron antes o después de adoptarse el Plan de acción?	Número de Estados Partes	Número de Estados Partes que han adoptado legislación/medidas administrativas	Porcentaje
Antes	155	104 (24 oct. 2003: 94)	67% (61)
Después	19	1	5%

39. Los gráficos 3 y 4 ofrecen una visión general, de modo esquemático, sobre las iniciativas que han adoptado los Estados Partes para aplicar el Plan de acción relativo al artículo VII.

Gráfico 3

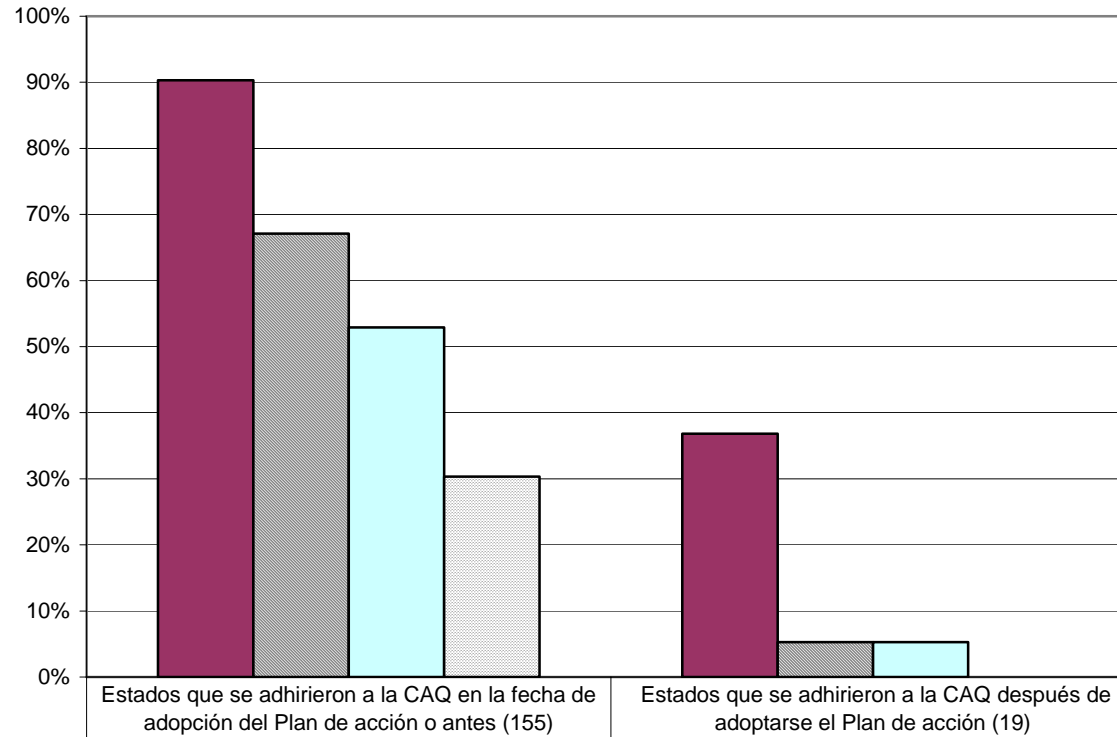
Distribución regional de los avances logrados en la legislación de aplicación



	África (43)	Asia (48)	Europa Oriental (24)	GRULAC (29)	E.O.o.E. (30)
■ Autoridad Nacional establecida	79%	71%	100%	86%	100%
■ Presentación prevista en el artículo VII 5) recibida	33%	46%	96%	55%	100%
■ Proyecto de ley sometido a observaciones o elaborado durante visitas de asistencia técnica	72%	65%	33%	59%	17%
■ Texto de las medidas adoptadas facilitado	19%	35%	83%	34%	93%
■ Confirmación del examen previsto en el artículo XI 2) e)	2%	23%	46%	14%	67%

Gráfico 4

Avances realizados en virtud del Plan de acción: comparación entre los Estados Partes que se sumaron a la Convención antes o después de adoptarse el Plan de acción



■ Autoridad Nacional establecida/designada	90%	37%
■ Presentación prevista en el artículo VII 5) recibida	67%	5%
■ Texto de las medidas adoptadas facilitado	53%	5%
■ Confirmación del examen previsto en el artículo XI 2) e)	30%	0%

40. De las cifras anteriores parece desprenderse, a primera vista, que los avances logrados en virtud del Plan de acción, si así ha sido, han sido pocos. Dicha evaluación, sin embargo, puede ser imprecisa. A este respecto, es preciso tener en cuenta varios factores. En primer lugar, durante el periodo de que se informa, se ha producido un aumento del 13% del número de Estados Partes (de los que, hasta ese momento, sólo uno pudo cumplir con el requisito de promulgar legislación o medidas administrativas para aplicar la Convención). Además, muchos de los Estados Partes que aún tienen que promulgar legislación de aplicación han logrado, sin embargo, avances considerables al respecto. Además, de los 69 Estados Partes que todavía tienen que presentar a la OPAQ información sobre sus medidas legislativas y administrativas:
- a) 50 han elaborado proyectos de legislación y están en fase de promulgar dicha legislación;
 - b) previa solicitud, 22 han recibido de la OPAQ asistencia técnica *in situ*, en su labor legislativa; y
 - c) otros 10 han recibido asistencia de otros Estados Partes, a modo, entre otros, de visitas bilaterales de asistencia técnicas apoyadas por la Secretaría.
41. Todos los Estados Partes, excepto los de incorporación más reciente, que han solicitado a la Secretaría apoyo para elaborar su legislación de aplicación, han recibido de la Secretaría modelos o muestras de legislación. Además, previa solicitud, 50 de estos Estados Partes han recibido de la Secretaría una propuesta de primer borrador de legislación o han presentado su proyecto de legislación para que la Secretaría o la Red de expertos jurídicos, o ambos, formulen sus observaciones.
42. Al evaluar el aumento considerable del número de Estados Partes que están examinando en la actualidad proyectos de legislación, debe prestarse la debida consideración al tiempo que requiere el ciclo habitual, desde el momento en que el Estado Parte empieza la elaboración hasta que la legislación entra en vigor definitivamente. Para empezar a elaborar la legislación, muchos Estados Partes tienen que pedir la aprobación del gobierno y, una vez recibida dicha aprobación, se elabora el proyecto en consultas parlamentarias a partir de las instrucciones dictadas desde el ministerio correspondiente. En otros Estados Partes, el ministerio correspondiente elabora el proyecto que, posteriormente, se presenta al gobierno, que puede rechazarlo o devolverlo con comentarios. En cualquier caso, el proyecto suele atravesar un proceso consultivo en el que participan los ministerios correspondientes y otros interesados, incluido, en algunos casos, la ciudadanía. Una vez concluidas las fases de elaboración y de consultas, el proyecto se remite finalmente al parlamento, donde puede tener que competir con otros puntos para hacerse un lugar en el orden del día legislativo.
43. Todos los parlamentos suelen tener un calendario apretado, pero para los Estados que se encuentran en transición o en proceso de reforma, el volumen de legislación pendiente que debe considerar el parlamento puede ser particularmente denso. Otros factores por los que suele demorarse la consideración de los proyectos de legislación en los parlamentos, son las elecciones y la inestabilidad política. La aprobación

parlamentaria de legislación es un ámbito en que la Secretaría, evidentemente, no tiene ningún peso; sin embargo, la labor realizada con los parlamentarios constituye un aspecto importante dentro del trabajo de la Secretaría de apoyo a la aplicación. El Plan de acción ha influido en la atención política que se ha prestado a la legislación de aplicación, sobre todo, en los casos en que se ha visto respaldado por las gestiones realizadas en otros Estados Partes o por la gestión personal del Director General, o ambos factores.

Legislación que refleje el carácter global de la Convención

44. La información proporcionada anteriormente no indica si las medidas legislativas y administrativas abarcan todos los requisitos básicos de la Convención. Sin embargo, este carácter global es uno de los criterios establecidos en el Plan de acción (párrafo 6). A fin de evaluar si las medidas legislativas y administrativas adoptadas cumplen con los requisitos básicos de la Convención, la Secretaría ha analizado las respuestas recibidas de los Estados Partes al segundo cuestionario sobre legislación y al cuestionario sobre la aplicación de las medidas comerciales previstas en la Convención, o, cuando no se ha dispuesto de la propia evaluación de un Estado Parte, los textos de las medidas legislativas y administrativas que dicho Estado Parte hubiera adoptado y presentado a la OPAQ.
45. El análisis de la Secretaría muestra que, de los 105 Estados Partes que han adoptado medidas legislativas administrativas, 59 (el 34% de todos los Estados Partes) han incluido todos los ámbitos clave de la aplicación. Cuando se adoptó el Plan de acción, esa cifra era de 51 (el 33% de todos los Estados Partes del momento).
46. El análisis del modo en que se han incluido estos ámbitos clave muestra lo siguiente:
 - a) 102 Estados Partes (el 59%) han promulgado prohibiciones relacionadas con los compromisos establecidos en el artículo I⁵, 99 (el 57%) de los cuales han especificado las penas relacionadas con estas prohibiciones;
 - b) 81 (el 47%) aplican estas prohibiciones con carácter extraterritorial a los ciudadanos que se encuentran en el extranjero;
 - c) 88 (el 51%) han basado sus prohibiciones en la definición de “armas químicas” establecida en el párrafo 1 del artículo II, a fin de garantizar que su legislación refleje el carácter global de la Convención, es decir, que su legislación abarca todas las actividades que han de prohibirse o exigirse de conformidad con la Convención, y que guardan relación con sustancias químicas tóxicas o sus precursores;

⁵ Obsérvese que algunos Estados Partes únicamente han incluido en su legislación las disposiciones básicas del párrafo 1 del artículo I, y parece que los demás requisitos quedan incluidos en normas y decisiones administrativas. Asimismo, sólo cinco Estados Partes han confirmado a la Secretaría que su legislación abarca las prohibiciones fundamentales relativas a los actos cometidos por individuos que prestan sus servicios en el ejército o en la policía; en todos los demás casos, la Secretaría sobreentiende que estos individuos, como funcionarios públicos, están obligados a respetar las prohibiciones de la Convención.

- d) con respecto a las penas correspondientes a la reglamentación de las sustancias químicas de las Listas, 79 Estados Partes (el 45%) han promulgado penas para la violación de cualquier norma de la Convención en relación con las sustancias químicas de la Lista 1; 78 (el 45%), en relación con las sustancias químicas de la Lista 2; y 78 (el 45%), en relación con las sustancias químicas de la Lista 3;
 - e) 78 Estados Partes (el 45%) cumplen el requisito de certificado de uso final para las transferencias a Estados no Partes de sustancias químicas de la Lista 3; y
 - f) 67 Estados Partes (el 39%) cuentan con penas para las personas físicas o jurídicas bajo su jurisdicción, que no presenten los datos declarables.
47. Se dan variaciones regionales importantes en los ámbitos incluidos en las medidas legislativas y administrativas previstas en el párrafo 1 del artículo VII. En el cuadro 9 figura la información al respecto, y en los gráficos 5 y 6 se ofrecen otros datos. Los datos del cuadro llevan a la conclusión de que, a fin de aumentar la eficacia de las medidas legislativas y administrativas y de garantizar su carácter global de conformidad, entre otros, con el párrafo 6 del Plan de acción, es preciso que los Estados Partes de África, Asia y de la región del GRULAC prosigan su labor.
48. Los Estados Partes han entendido ya los requisitos que establece la Convención relativos a la promulgación de legislación penal, necesaria para hacer respetar las prohibiciones establecidas en el artículo I, sobre todo las relacionadas con el desarrollo, la producción, el almacenamiento y el empleo de armas químicas. Sin embargo, de la experiencia adquirida al prestar asistencia técnica, principalmente durante los últimos dos años, se deduce que, a menudo, se entiende muy poco la necesidad de establecer otros tipos de legislación de aplicación o de medidas reglamentarias y administrativas subsidiarias, como las destinadas a garantizar la no proliferación de las armas químicas. Del mismo modo, muchas veces no se entiende bien cómo deben aplicarse con eficacia esas medidas. Es preciso tener en cuenta estos factores para hacer el seguimiento del Plan de acción, y para las medidas de apoyo a la aplicación que la Secretaría adopte en el futuro.
49. Al evaluar el carácter global de la legislación, también debe tenerse en cuenta la respuesta dada por los Estados Partes al alcance de las prohibiciones previstas en el artículo I e incorporadas en la legislación nacional. Aproximadamente, el 90% de los Estados Partes que han informado de que cuentan con legislación de aplicación vigente indicaron que dicha legislación prohíbe todas las actividades recogidas en los apartados a), b), c) y d) del párrafo 1 del artículo I. En estas actividades se incluye desarrollar, producir, adquirir de otro modo, almacenar o conservar armas químicas, o transferir estas armas a terceros; emplear armas químicas; iniciar preparativos militares para el empleo de armas químicas; o ayudar, alentar, o inducir a terceros a que realicen cualquier actividad prohibida a los Estados Partes. Sin embargo, sólo el 33% de estos mismos Estados Partes han notificado que su legislación prohíbe explícitamente el empleo de agentes de represión de disturbios como método de

guerra, conforme al párrafo 5 del artículo I⁶. Si la prohibición de emplear agentes de represión de disturbios como método de guerra no se incorpora en la legislación nacional, agentes no estatales, como terroristas, podrían eludir las plenas consecuencias derivadas del empleo de estas armas. Sólo el 44% de los Estados Partes cuenta con legislación que hace efectivas las obligaciones de destrucción establecidas en los párrafos 2 a 4 del artículo I. De hecho, algunos de los Estados Partes que no han aprobado este tipo de disposiciones añadieron que, en su caso, no eran pertinentes.

50. Se espera que mejoren las estadísticas sobre el carácter global de la legislación. El número de proyectos presentados para que la Secretaría o la Red de expertos jurídicos formulen sus comentarios ha seguido aumentando, y estos proyectos terminarán por aprobarse. Los comentarios de la Secretaría tienen un alto grado de aceptación y, con frecuencia, se incorporan en las versiones definitivas de la legislación nacional. El proceso de respuesta a los cuestionarios sobre legislación y el análisis de dichas respuestas ha contribuido también a mejorar el carácter global de la legislación. Como consecuencia de este proceso, varios Estados se han dirigido a la Secretaría para solicitar asesoramiento sobre la forma de abordar los vacíos existentes en su legislación. En algunos casos, han decidido enmendar su legislación parlamentaria; en otros, enmendar o publicar otras normas subsidiarias para cubrir los vacíos.
51. El párrafo 6 del Plan de acción hace referencia a la necesidad de contar con legislación de carácter global, con la que se apliquen las disposiciones de la Convención relativas a las transferencias de las sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas, a la presentación anual de información sobre los programas nacionales de protección, según lo establecido en el párrafo 4 del artículo X, y a la presentación de declaraciones anuales sobre actividades anteriores y previstas. En las siguientes secciones se trata la situación actual con respecto a estos aspectos de la aplicación nacional.

Declaraciones anuales sobre actividades anteriores y previstas

52. El punto de partida para evaluar el cumplimiento de la obligación de presentar declaraciones anuales sobre actividades anteriores y previstas son las declaraciones iniciales. Ciento cuarenta y nueve Estados Partes (el 86%) han presentado las

⁶ El análisis pormenorizado de la legislación que incluye los requisitos del artículo I se ha extraído de las respuestas a la primera pregunta del cuestionario sobre legislación relativo a la aplicación de la Convención en el ámbito penal (S/317/2002, de fecha 18 de septiembre de 2002). Aun incluyendo las nuevas respuestas, los porcentajes siguen siendo los mismos que los indicados en el informe acerca de las respuestas al segundo cuestionario sobre legislación (párrafo 4.2 del documento EC-32/DG.17, de fecha 13 de marzo de 2003; Add.1, de fecha 21 de marzo de 2003; Corr.1, de fecha 31 de marzo de 2003; y Add.2, de fecha 5 de junio de 2003).

declaraciones iniciales previstas en los artículo III y VI. Otros siete (el 4%) han presentado la declaración inicial prevista en el artículo III, pero ninguna de las previstas en el artículo VI; uno ha presentado la declaración inicial en virtud del artículo VI, pero ninguna en virtud del artículo III. De los 19 Estados Partes que se adhirieron a la Convención después de la adopción del Plan de acción, sólo siete (el 37%) han presentado su declaración inicial. Por tanto, hay que proseguir con las visitas de asistencia técnica a los nuevos Estados Partes, puesto que sirven para destacar la necesidad de presentar puntualmente las declaraciones iniciales, y de ayudar a completarlas (por ejemplo, utilizando el formato simplificado para declaraciones).

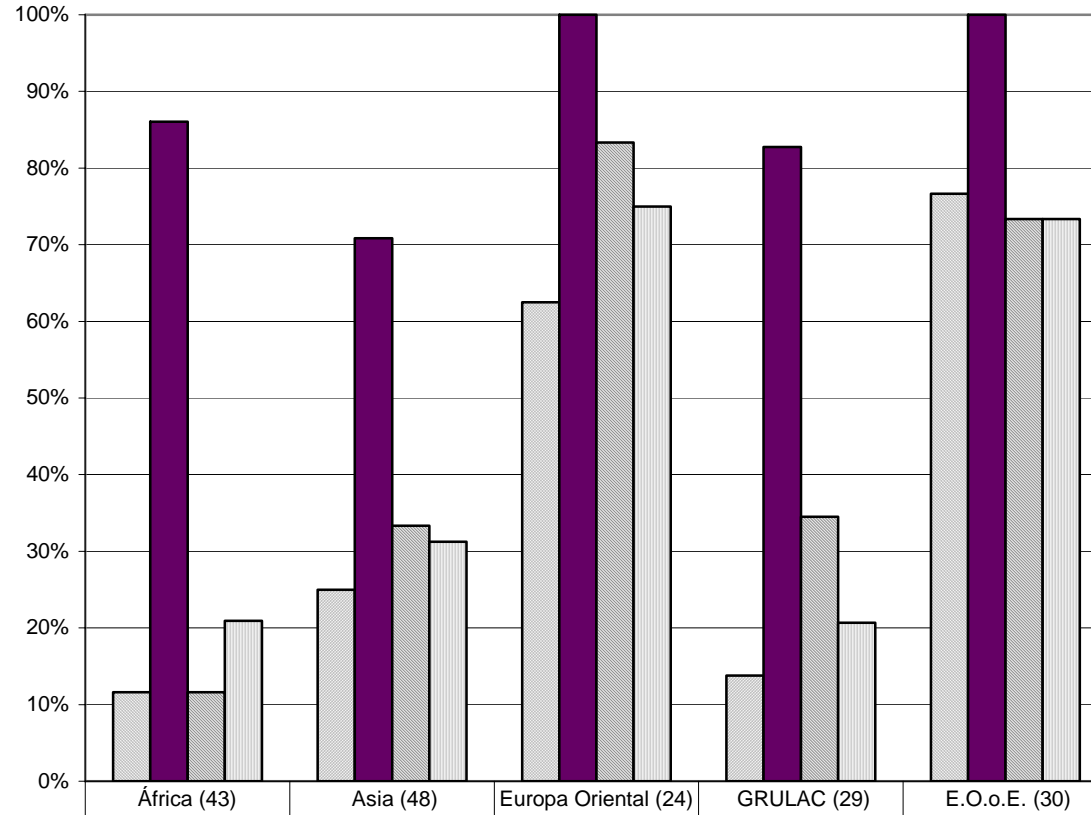
CUADRO 9: DISTRIBUCIÓN REGIONAL DEL CARÁCTER GLOBAL DE LAS MEDIDAS LEGISLATIVAS Y ADMINISTRATIVAS ADOPTADAS POR LOS ESTADOS PARTES⁷

Grupo regional (y n.º de Estados Partes)	Artículo I Prohibiciones	Artículo I Penas	Artículo II 1) Penas	Aplicación extraterritorial	Lista 1 Penas	Lista 2 Penas	Lista 3 Penas	Lista 3 Certificado de uso final	Pena por no declarar	
África (43)	14 33%	13 30%	10 23%	9 21%	8 19%	8 19%	9 21%	9 21%	7 16%	
Asia (48)	22 46 %	21 44%	22 46%	18 38%	19 40%	17 35%	17 35%	15 31%	15 31%	
Europa Oriental (24)	21 88%	21 88%	19 79%	19 79%	17 71%	18 75%	17 71%	17 71%	17 71%	
GRULAC (29)	15 52%	14 48%	10 34%	8 28%	9 31%	8 28%	8 28%	10 34%	5 17%	
E.O.o.E. (30)	30 100%	30 100%	27 90%	27 90%	26 87%	27 90%	27 90%	27 90%	23 77%	

⁷ El título de las columnas se corresponde con las preguntas formuladas en el segundo cuestionario sobre legislación relativo a la aplicación de la Convención en el ámbito penal (S/317/2002), y está en relación con los elementos incluidos en la legislación de carácter global, como se establece en el párrafo 6 del Plan de acción.

Gráfico 5

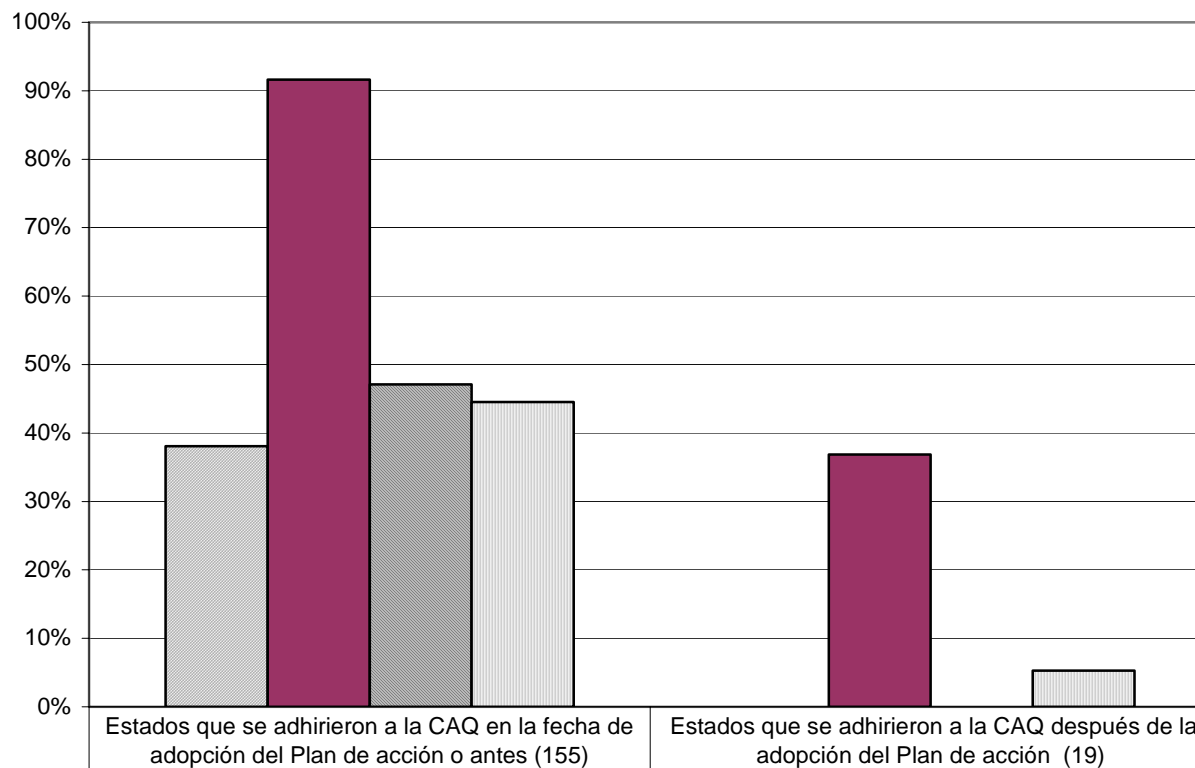
Distribución regional de los indicadores de las medidas adoptadas de carácter global



■ Legislación que incluye todos los ámbitos clave	12%	25%	63%	14%	77%
■ Presentación de las dos declaraciones iniciales	86%	71%	100%	83%	100%
▨ Proyecto previsto en el artículo VI concluido	12%	33%	83%	34%	73%
□ Presentaciones previstas en el artículo X 4)	21%	31%	75%	21%	73%

Gráfico 6

Carácter global de las medidas adoptadas: comparación de los Estados Partes que se adhirieron a la Convención antes y después de la adopción del Plan de acción



	Estados que se adhirieron a la CAQ en la fecha de adopción del Plan de acción o antes (155)	Estados que se adhirieron a la CAQ después de la adopción del Plan de acción (19)
■ Legislación que incluye todos los ámbitos clave	38%	0%
■ Presentación de las dos declaraciones iniciales	92%	37%
■ Proyecto previsto en el artículo VI concluido	47%	0%
■ Presentaciones previstas en el artículo X 4)	45%	5%

53. En 2005, 68 Estados Partes (el 39% de todos los Estados Partes, o el 90% de todos los Estados Partes que han declarado instalaciones en virtud del artículo VI) presentaron una declaración anual de actividades anteriores (es decir, actividades correspondientes a 2004). Esta cifra, en sí misma, tiene un valor relativamente limitado, puesto que algunos Estados Partes actualizan las declaraciones previstas en la Parte IX del Anexo sobre verificación para Otras instalaciones de producción de sustancias químicas, sólo cuando tienen cambios que notificar. Con todo, respecto de la presentación de los datos sobre instalaciones que se incluyen en las declaraciones, el número de declaraciones anuales presentadas sobre actividades anteriores ha aumentado notablemente durante el año en curso, si se compara con los últimos años.
54. Otro modo de evaluar la citada cuestión es analizar las respuestas de los Estados Partes al proyecto sobre el artículo VI de la Secretaría, destinado a ayudar a identificar qué instalaciones de la industria es necesario declarar. La Secretaría ha emprendido estudios a partir de fuentes públicas, para colaborar con los Estados Partes en la identificación de las instalaciones industriales declarables, y ha elaborado informes para 97 Estados Partes sobre instalaciones identificadas de este modo, que necesitaban probablemente ser declaradas. De estos 97 Estados Partes, 72 declararon posteriormente, y por primera vez, las instalaciones previstas en el artículo VI, o declararon más instalaciones de este tipo, o bien indicaron que, de hecho, las instalaciones identificadas por la Secretaría no eran declarables. Los 25 Estados Partes restantes están examinando todavía la información que les ha proporcionado la Secretaría. En opinión de la Secretaría, es muy probable que 12 de ellos tengan que declarar instalaciones en virtud del artículo VI, aun cuando no lo hayan hecho con anterioridad. De momento, la Secretaría no ha encontrado ningún otro Estado Parte que, según fuentes públicas, pudiese tener instalaciones declarables (según informaciones públicas, en ninguno de los Estados Partes que no se han estudiado se fabrican sustancias químicas que pudiesen inducir a pensar que poseen instalaciones declarables). Este análisis muestra, sin embargo, que, en general, el grado en que se cumple el requisito de presentar las declaraciones anuales previstas en el artículo VI ha mejorado notablemente en lo que se refiere a las declaraciones de las instalaciones previstas en el artículo VI. Al mismo tiempo, sigue siendo posible que los Estados Partes que en el pasado no declararon ninguna instalación prevista en el artículo VI, lo hagan en el futuro, y que aquellos que las han declarado, puedan encontrar otras y presentar las consiguientes declaraciones.

Aplicación de las disposiciones en materia de transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas

55. En el párrafo 6 del Plan de acción se hace referencia a la aplicación de las disposiciones de la Convención relacionadas con las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas. El estudio de las respuestas al segundo cuestionario sobre legislación (y sobre la legislación ya existente) muestra que 74 Estados Partes (el 43%) han promulgado medidas para controlar las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas en todos los ámbitos que requiere la Convención, y que otros 13 (el 7%) cuentan con medidas en alguno o en la mayoría de los ámbitos requeridos, pero no en todos.

56. Si las discrepancias entre las cantidades de importaciones y exportaciones de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas, tal como figuran en las declaraciones anuales de los datos nacionales totalizados, se utilizan para evaluar el grado de cumplimiento de la obligación de controlar las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas, habrá que deducir que, durante el último año, la situación no ha mejorado notablemente. De los 68 Estados Partes que en 2005 han presentado una declaración sobre actividades anteriores correspondientes a 2004, 60 han incluido datos relativos a las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas. Sin embargo, el hecho es que, en la mitad de los casos aproximadamente, únicamente uno de los dos Estados Partes involucrados declaran las transferencias. Además, cuando los dos Estados Partes involucrados en la transferencia de una sustancia química de las Listas presentan declaraciones en relación con la misma transferencia, en uno de cada tres casos, se da una discrepancia del 20%, o más, entre las dos declaraciones. Esta situación no ha mejorado desde 2001. Estos hechos se han expuesto recientemente en el suplemento del Informe sobre la aplicación de la verificación. Estas cifras indican que, al parecer, algunos Estados Partes no aplican medidas de control de las transferencias, en algunos casos debido a la falta de capacidad jurídica para hacerlo. También parece que los Estados Partes tienen ideas distintas sobre el tipo de controles que son necesarios en la práctica, y utilizan métodos y criterios diferentes para recabar los datos relativos a las exportaciones y las importaciones. Mejorar los sistemas de control de las transferencias utilizados por los Estados Partes, mediante la adopción de medidas legislativas y administrativas, la armonización de los criterios empleados para recabar los datos, y la aclaración rápida de las discrepancias, seguirá siendo una tarea prioritaria para la Secretaría y objeto de las medidas de apoyo a la aplicación que se adopten en el futuro.
57. En el cuadro 10 figura el número de Estados Partes, por regiones, que han adoptado medidas para controlar, total o parcialmente, las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas.

CUADRO 10: ADOPCIÓN DE MEDIDAS PARA CONTROLAR LAS TRANSFERENCIAS DE SUSTANCIAS QUÍMICAS INCLUIDAS EN LAS LISTAS, POR REGIONES

Grupo regional	Número de Estados Partes en el grupo	Número de Estados Partes que han adoptado medidas para el control de las transferencias de sustancias químicas enumeradas en las Listas	Porcentaje
África	43	8 totalmente 3 parcialmente	19% 7%
Asia	48	15 totalmente 4 parcialmente	31% 8%
Europa Oriental	24	17 totalmente 1 parcialmente	71% 4%
GRULAC	29	8 totalmente 4 parcialmente	28% 14%
E.O.o.E.	30	26 totalmente 1 parcialmente	87% 3%

58. Los 87 Estados Partes que han aplicado medidas para controlar total o parcialmente las transferencias de sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas se habían adherido a la Convención antes de adoptarse el Plan de acción. Ha de observarse asimismo que, normalmente, la aplicación de los controles necesarios se realiza en dos fases. Por lo general, el control de las transferencias de las sustancias químicas de las Listas 1, 2 y 3, se estipula mediante una ley parlamentaria que, además, permite promulgar normas subsidiarias en las que se establezcan los requisitos y procedimientos prácticos por los que deben regirse tanto los permisos como las notificaciones. Una vez la ley está en vigor, es preciso elaborar y aprobar la reglamentación necesaria, pero incluso en esa situación, el Estado Parte en cuestión puede precisar de asistencia para proceder a su aplicación.

Presentación anual de información sobre los programas nacionales de protección

59. En el párrafo 6 del Plan de acción también se deja claro que, para que tengan carácter global, las medidas que han de adoptarse con respecto al párrafo 1 del artículo VII, deben incluir la presentación anual de información sobre los programas nacionales de protección, de conformidad con el párrafo 4 del artículo X. Esta presentación debe efectuarse con carácter anual. La Conferencia, en su noveno periodo de sesiones, adoptó una decisión sobre el formato que debía utilizarse para ello (C-9/DEC.10, de fecha 30 de noviembre de 2004). En dicha decisión se estipula que la información debe presentarse en un plazo máximo de 120 días después de finalizado el año a que se refiere la información. En la decisión se estipula también que no se menoscaba el derecho de los Estados Partes a proteger información sensible sobre sus programas nacionales de protección, ni su derecho a catalogar como confidencial cualquier dato sensible que elijan proporcionar a la OPAQ a fin de cumplir con esta obligación en materia de información.
60. En 1997, 6 Estados Partes (el 4% de todos los Estados Partes del momento) presentaron información sobre sus programas nacionales de protección. Catorce Estados Partes (el 12%) presentaron esta información en 1998; 17 (el 14%) en 1999; 17 (el 13%) en 2000; 23 (el 16%) en 2001; 27 (el 19%) en 2002; 33 (el 21%) en 2003. Desde entonces, este número ha variado poco. Treinta y seis Estados Partes (el 22%) presentaron la información en 2004; y 40 (el 23%) en 2005. Se esperaba que al disponer de formatos para presentar esta información, y dado que estos formatos permiten la presentación de declaraciones cero (es decir, la indicación de que no existen programas de protección nacional sobre los que presentar información), aumentaría en 2005 el número de presentaciones efectuadas en virtud del párrafo 4 del artículo X. Sin embargo, todavía no ha sido el caso.
61. Con un nivel de aplicación tan bajo, el análisis estadístico de las diferencias entre los Estados Partes con respecto al momento en que se adhirieron a la OPAQ reviste poca importancia. Sin embargo, hay profundas diferencias regionales. En el cuadro 11 se indica el número de Estados Partes que han presentado, en 2005, la información sobre sus programas nacionales de protección, prevista en el párrafo 4 del artículo X, por grupos regionales.

CUADRO 11: PRESENTACIÓN EN 2005 DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE PROGRAMAS NACIONALES DE PROTECCIÓN

Grupo regional	Número de Estados Partes en el grupo	Número de Estados Partes que han presentado en 2005 información prevista en el párrafo 4 del artículo X	Porcentaje
África	43	3	7%
Asia	48	10	21%
Europa Oriental	24	9	38%
GRULAC	29	3	10%
E.O.o.E.	30	15	50%

62. Parece que los índices de presentación de información, por regiones, se corresponden con el grado de preparación nacional para protegerse contra las armas químicas, que cabe esperar sea inferior en África y superior en el Grupo de Europa Occidental y otros Estados, Europa Oriental y algunas partes de Asia. Así pues, es posible que los bajos niveles de aplicación reflejen, por lo menos en parte, la ausencia de programas de protección nacional específicos en algunas regiones. Esta interpretación se ve confirmada por la evaluación realizada por la Secretaría, tras las solicitudes de asesoramiento técnico que presentaron algunos Estados Partes en relación con los programas de protección previstos en el párrafo 5 del artículo X.

Examen de las normas vigentes en la esfera del comercio de sustancias químicas

63. En el apartado e) del párrafo 2 del artículo XI se dispone que cada Estado Parte examinará sus normas nacionales en la esfera del comercio de sustancias químicas para hacerlas compatibles con el objeto y propósito de la Convención.
64. En el párrafo 15 del Plan de acción se insta a los Estados Partes que aún no hayan procedido a ello, a que concluyan este examen. Al estudiar los avances hechos en la aplicación del Plan de acción, el noveno periodo de sesiones de la Conferencia instó a los Estados Partes que aún no habían procedido a ello, a examinar su normativa vigente en la esfera del comercio de sustancias químicas, de conformidad con el apartado e) del párrafo 2 del artículo XI, y les pidió que proporcionaran a la Secretaría información detallada sobre este examen, especialmente aquellos que no la hubiesen proporcionado todavía.

65. En la fecha límite para la presentación de este informe, 47 Estados Partes (el 27%) habían comunicado a la Secretaría la conclusión de sus exámenes, y confirmaban que sus normas nacionales en la esfera del comercio de sustancias químicas eran compatibles con el objeto y propósito de la Convención. En el pasado, algunos Estados Partes han presentado documentos nacionales en los que exponían el desarrollo de sus exámenes⁸. Asimismo, algunos Estados Partes han presentado a la Secretaría las normas sobre exportaciones que aplican a las sustancias químicas enumeradas en las Listas. De otro modo, la Secretaría no ha recibido mayor información de los Estados Partes sobre el modo en que han procedido a dicho examen. En el párrafo 9 de la decisión de la Conferencia relativa al Plan de acción (documento C-9/DEC.4), se instaba a los Estados Partes que todavía no habían procedido a ello, a examinar la normativa vigente de que disponen en el ámbito del comercio de sustancias químicas, a fin de hacerla compatible con el objeto y propósito de la Convención, de conformidad con el apartado e) del párrafo 2 del artículo XI, y se pedía a los Estados Partes que proporcionasen a la Secretaría información detallada sobre dicho examen, especialmente aquellos que no la hubiesen proporcionado todavía.
66. Al igual que con muchos otros indicadores utilizados en el Plan de acción, existen discrepancias regionales significativas en relación con el grado de cumplimiento de los requisitos referentes al examen de las normas sobre comercio. En el cuadro 12 figura el número y porcentaje de Estados Partes de cada región que han concluido este examen.

CUADRO 12: EXAMEN REALIZADO POR LOS ESTADOS PARTES DE SUS NORMAS SOBRE COMERCIO, POR REGIONES

Grupo regional	Número de Estados Partes del grupo	Número de Estados Partes que han concluido su examen en virtud del artículo XI.2 e)	Porcentaje
África	43	1	2%
Asia	48	11	23%
Europa Oriental	24	11	46%
América Latina y el Caribe	29	4	14%
E.O.o.E.	30	20	67%

67. Los 47 Estados Partes que han cumplido con este requisito se incorporaron a la Convención antes de que se aprobara el Plan de acción.

⁸ “Australia: Cumplimiento de las obligaciones de la Convención en materia de comercio internacional de sustancias químicas”, C-II/NAT.7, de fecha 5 de diciembre de 1997; “Australia: Aplicación de la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas - Ajuste de las disposiciones sobre concesión de licencias de exportación e importación en Australia”, C-IV/NAT.5, de fecha 17 de junio de 1999; “Examen canadiense en virtud del párrafo 2 e) del artículo XI: controles de exportación e importación impuestos por el Canadá a las sustancias químicas incluidas en las Listas de la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas y sus precursores”, C-IV/NAT.4, de fecha 15 de junio de 1999; “Examen realizado por Suecia en virtud de lo dispuesto en el párrafo 2 e) del artículo XI de la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas”, C-IV/NAT.1, de fecha 16 de marzo de 1999; “Estados Unidos de América: los controles de exportación y la Convención sobre las Armas Químicas”, C-IV/NAT.2, de fecha 29 de abril de 1999.

Asistencia en virtud del Plan de acción

68. En el Plan de acción se pidió a la Secretaría que hiciese un mayor esfuerzo con aquellos Estados Partes que tuviesen dificultades a la hora de adoptar las medidas requeridas en virtud del artículo VII, indicando, analizando y tratando más a fondo esas dificultades. Para ello, en dicho Plan se pidió a la Secretaría que, dentro de los parámetros fijados por el Programa y presupuesto de la OPAQ, ofreciera apoyo técnico continuado a los Estados Partes que lo solicitasen para establecer sus Autoridades Nacionales y garantizar el funcionamiento eficaz de éstas, la promulgación de legislación nacional de aplicación, y la adopción de cualquier medida administrativa que fuese necesaria en virtud del artículo VII⁹. En el Plan de acción también se acogió con agrado toda contribución de los Estados Partes - fondos que la Secretaría debía utilizar para dar cumplimiento al Plan de acción de manera rentable - y se alentaba a los Estados Partes a que asesorasen, previa solicitud, a otros Estados Partes en la redacción y adopción de las medidas nacionales necesarias para aplicar la Convención¹⁰.
69. El punto de partida a la hora de prestar asistencia fue el análisis de la situación específica de cada Estado Parte que solicitara asistencia, a fin de conocer las causas que originasen la demora en el cumplimiento de las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, y la asistencia específica requerida por estos Estados Partes. Ello ha permitido ajustar la asistencia, lo más estrechamente posible, a las necesidades de los Estados Partes interesados.

Asistencia proporcionada

70. El apoyo prestado por la OPAQ a los Estados Partes en relación con las medidas de aplicación nacional nace de las solicitudes presentadas por los propios Estados Partes interesados. Antes de adoptarse el Plan, ya se habían recibido muchas solicitudes, y atendido muchas de ellas. A partir de entonces, se han presentado muchas más. En total, dentro del Plan de acción, la Secretaría ha respondido de una forma u otra a las solicitudes de 107 Estados Partes (véase el apéndice 2). Se han atendido todas las solicitudes, dentro de los límites que han permitido los recursos humanos y financieros de que dispone la Secretaría, y en la medida en que lo han permitido las contribuciones voluntarias realizadas por los Estados Partes y el número de expertos cuyos servicios estuvieron disponibles. En los casos en los que ha sido posible, la asistencia prestada se ha destinado a fines concretos, a saber, asesoramiento especializado, comentarios a los proyectos de legislación o ayuda directa en materia de redacción de legislación. También se ha prestado ayuda en forma de visitas de asistencia técnica. Otras formas de asistencia técnica se han ajustado a las necesidades de los distintos Estados Partes, como talleres de concienciación dirigidos a lograr la participación de todos los interesados en la creación de una Autoridad Nacional, y cursos de formación para Autoridades Nacionales. También se ha prestado asistencia en forma de talleres regionales y subregionales de Autoridades Nacionales, así como

⁹ Párrafo 4 del documento C-8/DEC.16.

¹⁰ Párrafos 5 y 6 del documento C-8/DEC.16.

talleres temáticos y cursos de formación que han permitido trabajar de modo colectivo y bilateral.

71. Durante la fase de aplicación del Plan de acción, y basándose en las medidas de apoyo a la aplicación ya adoptadas, la Secretaría proporcionó a los Estados Partes solicitantes la asistencia y apoyo técnicos que se esbozan a continuación:

- a) las reuniones anuales de Autoridades Nacionales celebradas en la sede de la OPAQ en 2003 y 2004 sirvieron de foro para promover el Plan de acción y facilitar los debates entre Autoridades Nacionales sobre las prácticas idóneas. La Secretaría ha mantenido consultas bilaterales con representantes de las Autoridades Nacionales para analizar el estado de aplicación de la Convención, determinar la asistencia necesaria y, en algunos casos, examinar y comentar los proyectos de legislación;
- b) desde la adopción del Plan de acción, se han celebrado 20 reuniones regionales y subregionales de Autoridades Nacionales. Los participantes han podido intercambiar experiencias y analizar vías para promover la adopción de las prácticas idóneas en la aplicación de la Convención. Para lo que resta de 2005, se ha previsto realizar cuatro reuniones adicionales. La Secretaría también ha mantenido consultas bilaterales con las Autoridades Nacionales de los Estados Partes partícipes para examinar los avances realizados en la aplicación de las medidas que éstos han aprobado en virtud del Plan de acción, y determinar otras necesidades en materia de asistencia. Lo habitual es que algunos participantes presenten proyectos de legislación para su examen *in situ* y para recibir comentarios al respecto;
- c) la Secretaría ha llevado a cabo ocho talleres temáticos sobre cuestiones como la aplicación del artículo VI, las transferencias de sustancias químicas enumeradas en las Listas, la redacción de legislación y el acompañamiento de inspectores;
- d) se han impartido cuatro cursos de formación para el personal de las Autoridades Nacionales (uno fue organizado por la Secretaría, otro por Portugal y dos por Francia);
- e) previa solicitud de los Estados Partes, se realizaron 65 visitas bilaterales de asistencia técnica, adaptada cada una de ellas a las necesidades del Estado Parte solicitante. La asistencia ofrecida durante estas visitas comprendió la ayuda prestada para redactar la legislación, la formación de personal de las Autoridades Nacionales, talleres dirigidos a múltiples interesados para facilitar el trabajo futuro de las Autoridades Nacionales y promover la aprobación de las medidas legislativas y administrativas, y talleres divulgativos para la industria. En 2003, tras la adopción del Plan de acción, la Secretaría llevó a cabo 3 proyectos bilaterales de esa índole; en 2004, 22; y en 2005, 41 hasta el momento. Otros 6 se encuentran en distintas fases de planificación, y se mantienen las consultas con otros Estados Partes para saber si desean recibir este tipo de asistencia.

72. Para ayudar a los Estados Partes en la redacción de legislación, la Secretaría creó la Red de expertos jurídicos (REJ) y puso a disposición información sobre sus miembros en el sitio web de esta Red (véase también el documento S/398/2004, de fecha 28 de enero de 2004). La Secretaría también preparó y puso a disposición de los Estados Partes el Cuaderno sobre la aplicación de legislación nacional en relación con la Convención y, en fecha más reciente, un modelo de código penal, un modelo de decreto sobre la Autoridad Nacional y modelos de normas subsidiarias. El Cuaderno está disponible en el sitio web de la OPAQ en todos los idiomas oficiales, y se ha utilizado ampliamente en talleres, así como en visitas de asistencia técnica de ayuda a la redacción de legislación. Conforme a lo señalado anteriormente, la Secretaría o los miembros de la REJ han proporcionado a un número creciente de Estados Partes comentarios sobre los proyectos de legislación (en muchos casos, sobre varios proyectos sucesivos), a fin de ayudarles a garantizar que sus legislaciones abarquen todos los requisitos de la Convención que deberán tener vigencia en el plano nacional.
73. Desde que se adoptó el Plan de acción, 79 Estados Partes¹¹ han recibido de la Secretaría asistencia en materia de legislación en forma de comentarios a sus proyectos o de ayuda directa en la redacción de la misma. En algunos casos, esa asistencia ha sido prestada a proyectos sucesivos. Los Estados Partes son: Afganistán, Arabia Saudita, Azerbaiyán, Bahrein, Bangladesh, Bélgica, Belice, Bolivia, Bosnia y Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Camboya, Camerún, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chad, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Emiratos Árabes Unidos, Fiji, Filipinas, Gabón, Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Irán (República Islámica del), Islas Cook, Islas Marshall, Jamahiriya Árabe Libia, Jamaica, Kazajistán, Kenya, Kirguistán, Kiribati, la ex República Yugoslava de Macedonia, Lao (República Democrática Popular), Luxemburgo, Madagascar, Malawi, Malí, Marruecos, Mauricio, México, Micronesia (Estados Federados de), Nepal, Nigeria, Niue, Palau, Panamá, Papua Nueva Guinea, Perú, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts y Nevis, Samoa, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Santa Lucía, Senegal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Swazilandia, Tayikistán, Tonga, Trinidad y Tabago, Túnez, Turquía, Tuvalu, Uganda, Uruguay, Uzbekistán, Venezuela, Viet Nam y Zambia.
74. En 2004, la Secretaría proporcionó a los Estados Partes el Compendio informativo para las Autoridades Nacionales n.º 2 en todos los idiomas oficiales, en CD-ROM. Este Compendio contiene material didáctico, documentos de referencia y las decisiones pertinentes al trabajo de las Autoridades Nacionales. Rumania y los Estados Unidos de América han elaborado conjuntamente un Programa de asistencia a la aplicación, que se ha enviado a los Estados Partes interesados en copia impresa y en CD-ROM. En enero de 2005, la Secretaría creó un foro de debate en Internet para las Autoridades Nacionales, proyecto experimental que facilita los intercambios y debates entre Autoridades Nacionales sobre la aplicación de la Convención. El objetivo del foro es fomentar la adopción de prácticas idóneas entre las Autoridades Nacionales.
75. Algunos Estados Partes han prestado asistencia y apoyo a otros, bien bilateralmente, bien en un contexto regional. La Secretaría apoyó algunas de las visitas de asistencia

¹¹ En total, 92 Estados Partes han recibido esta asistencia (incluso antes de adoptarse el Plan de acción).

técnica bilateral realizadas al efecto, por ejemplo, las de los Estados Unidos de América, y organizó otras actividades con Estados Partes, como el taller dirigido a los Estados Partes de habla portuguesa en Portugal, o los cursos de formación destinados a Autoridades Nacionales organizados por Francia en 2005. Esta cooperación ha elevado la capacidad de la Secretaría para prestar la asistencia solicitada. La asistencia bilateral proporcionada por los Estados Partes también ha creado alianzas entre Estados Partes en la esfera de la aplicación nacional, lo que ha permitido mantener un seguimiento sistemático de la asistencia proporcionada.

76. Durante el trabajo realizado de conformidad con los párrafos 9 y 10 del Plan de acción, la Secretaría trabajó con algunas organizaciones regionales e internacionales cuyos mandatos les permiten prestar apoyo en ciertos aspectos del Plan. Entre estas organizaciones figuran la Unión Africana, la Unión Europea, la Comunidad Andina, la Comunidad Económica de los Estados de África Occidental (CEDAO), el Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja (CICR), la Unión Interparlamentaria (UIP), la Organización Mundial de Aduanas, el Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), el Instituto de las Naciones Unidas para la Formación Profesional y la Investigación (UNITAR), el Consejo Internacional de Asociaciones de la Industria Química, el Consejo Europeo de la Industria Química, la Comunidad y el Mercado Común del Caribe (CARICOM), el Foro de las Islas del Pacífico, las Secretarías de los Convenios de Basilea, Rotterdam y Estocolmo, y el Grupo Coordinador de las Juntas de Control de Plaguicidas del Caribe.

Evaluación de la eficacia de la asistencia prestada

77. Atendiendo a su experiencia, la Secretaría considera que la asistencia técnica y el asesoramiento especializado que se presta a los Estados Partes contribuye a mejorar el grado de aplicación nacional de la Convención, sólo si los Estados Partes se comprometen plenamente a llevar un seguimiento del proceso. Los Estados Partes deben concienciar a todos los actores clave de los requisitos que lleva consigo la aplicación del artículo VII. Asimismo, deben crear mayor conciencia sobre los objetivos del Plan de acción y el apoyo interno a los mismos, y desarrollar la capacidad necesaria, en términos de recursos humanos y otros recursos, para tomar las medidas que exige el artículo VII. Desde que se adoptó el Plan de acción, la Secretaría ha comenzado a alentar a los Estados Partes a que adopten sus planes de acción nacionales propios. Esto está en consonancia con el concepto subyacente al Plan de acción, expuesto en el párrafo 11.
78. Además, se sigue prestando asistencia y apoyo técnicos de forma constante y sistemática, según las condiciones y necesidades de los Estados Partes solicitantes. Por ello, cualquier esfuerzo que se haga sistemáticamente en favor de la asistencia debe incluir la concienciación de todos los interesados, el análisis de los requisitos por parte de las autoridades pertinentes del Estado Parte, y el establecimiento de metas y plazos realistas en el Estado Parte de que se trate. Ésta es una de las razones por las que la asistencia técnica *in situ* fue tan importante para lograr los resultados previstos en el Plan de acción: la asistencia técnica *in situ* se preparó de modo que el Estado Parte receptor hiciera participar verdaderamente a todos los actores del gobierno y de la industria, y suscitara su compromiso para llevar adelante el proyecto.

79. Los talleres y cursos de formación regionales y subregionales siguen siendo un medio rentable para facilitar el debate entre Autoridades Nacionales sobre las prácticas idóneas para la aplicación de la Convención. Al mismo tiempo, permiten que la Secretaría se ponga en contacto directo con los funcionarios responsables de la aplicación nacional, y mantenga consultas bilaterales para esclarecer la situación de un Estado Parte determinado en relación con la aplicación, hacer un seguimiento a la asistencia prestada en el pasado y determinar las nuevas necesidades.
80. Los Estados Partes solicitan cada vez más asesoramiento y comentarios de la Secretaría en cuanto a los instrumentos legislativos y administrativos que elaboran. Este asesoramiento resulta rentable y contribuye a garantizar que las directrices y decisiones adoptadas por la Conferencia y el Consejo lleguen a todos los Estados Partes.
81. La mayor concienciación de los miembros de los parlamentos se ha convertido en una actividad importante dentro del Plan de acción, dado que la participación y el apoyo de los parlamentos y el hecho de que entiendan los requisitos de la Convención en materia de aplicación nacional son fundamentales para que promulguen puntualmente medidas legislativas eficaces. Los contactos que se han mantenido con la UIP deberían seguir en el futuro, para dar a la OPAQ una plataforma amplia a partir de la cual crear una mayor conciencia respecto del propósito de la Convención y generar apoyo político. Al mismo tiempo, los miembros de los parlamentos figuran entre los interesados en el plano nacional y, por ende, deben participar en la prestación de asistencia a los distintos Estados Partes.
82. La asistencia que ofrece un Estado Parte a otro, por ejemplo, en forma de actividades divulgativas, visitas de asistencia técnica bilateral, o trabajo con miembros de la Red de expertos jurídicos, ha generado resultados importantes. En opinión de la Secretaría, las visitas de asistencia técnica en las que ha participado directamente han proporcionado asesoramiento práctico, basado en la experiencia adquirida en cuestiones de aplicación nacional, y pueden constituir un medio eficaz de garantizar el seguimiento de cualquier tipo de asistencia ya prestada.
83. Ahora que los Estados Partes han adquirido experiencia en la aplicación nacional y que las actividades de apoyo a la aplicación se centran en dar asistencia directa a los Estados Partes para fines concretos, la formación del personal de las Autoridades Nacionales se concentra ahora en garantizar la continuidad de los conocimientos técnicos adquiridos por las Autoridades Nacionales, más que en conocimientos básicos sobre las tareas propias de las Autoridades Nacionales recién establecidas. Al mismo tiempo, el alto índice de renovación de numerosas Autoridades Nacionales hace necesario seguir proporcionando formación básica sobre las funciones y tareas de las Autoridades Nacionales. Por consiguiente, durante los últimos cuatro años, la Secretaría ha prestado mayor atención al desarrollo de herramientas de referencia y aprendizaje electrónicas, que fueran rentables, para las Autoridades Nacionales. Algunos Estados Partes han adoptado un enfoque similar, como es el caso del Programa de asistencia a la aplicación antes mencionado. A juicio de la Secretaría, debe seguir trabajándose en el desarrollo de estas herramientas electrónicas.

84. A pesar de la asistencia prestada por la Secretaría y por algunos Estados Partes que poseen sus propios programas de divulgación o que han cedido a expertos a otros Estados Partes, no todos los Estados Partes han hecho los avances que se esperaban con el Plan de acción. La Secretaría ha examinado la información de que dispone, a fin de determinar las causas que han generado este retraso. A partir de ese análisis, parece evidente que muchos Estados Partes necesitaban crear una mayor concienciación y generar apoyo interno al Plan de acción, así como comprometer y formar a los interesados, antes de redactar la legislación y establecer Autoridades Nacionales operativas.
85. Es el caso sobre todo de los Estados Partes que no poseen armas químicas ni industria química. En estos casos, el primer esfuerzo ha consistido en garantizar que el Plan de acción tuviese el carácter prioritario correspondiente. También ha sido importante que los interesados comprendiesen plenamente la complejidad de la Convención y el modo en que se aplica a su propia situación. Por último, factores económicos y políticos de cada país, o acontecimientos externos, como conflictos armados o desastres naturales, han sido obstáculo en algunos casos para que estos Estados Partes pudiesen avanzar en esta fase inicial de preparación de una aplicación nacional plena. Estas causas estructurales han incluido dificultades expresadas por muchos Estados Partes para establecer Autoridades Nacionales plenamente operativas, con los conocimientos específicos necesarios para aplicar la Convención. Entre las demás razones que muchos Estados Partes han alegado figuran la carencia de recursos financieros y de otra índole, por ejemplo, para las Autoridades Nacionales que, a menudo, no han contado con recursos especiales presupuestados, la escasez de expertos formados, el alto índice de renovación del personal y la carencia de una autoridad jurídica adecuada para aplicar o hacer cumplir los requisitos de la Convención. Otras razones que han dado lugar a demoras son la falta de concienciación entre los altos funcionarios, miembros del parlamento y ministerios interesados, sobre los requisitos necesarios para dar cumplimiento a disposiciones específicas, y la falta de conocimientos jurídicos necesarios para redactar legislación y normas de aplicación nacionales.
86. Sigue siendo necesario prestar asistencia y apoyo técnicos a los Estados Partes que aún no han cumplido las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII, ni los objetivos del Plan de acción. Para que esta asistencia sea de la máxima eficacia, han de reunirse las siguientes condiciones:
- a) los Estados Partes correspondientes deben tomar decisiones claras que comprometan a las autoridades pertinentes a cumplir con las obligaciones previstas en el artículo VII;
 - b) antes de recibir asistencia de la OPAQ, los Estados Partes deben determinar e involucrar a todos los interesados en la aplicación nacional de la Convención, y garantizar que todos los interesados participan en la prestación de asistencia;
 - c) las solicitudes de asistencia deberán expresar en detalle las condiciones bajo las cuales está aplicándose la Convención, lo que el Estado Parte en cuestión

necesita para llevar a la práctica las medidas de asistencia concretas que haya indicado, y los objetivos que espera cumplir con la asistencia que solicita;

- d) deberían fijarse plazos para solicitar asistencia, para que la Secretaría pueda planear debidamente su programa de asistencia (en particular, las visitas de asistencia técnica a los Estados Partes), y aprovechar así al máximo los recursos financieros y humanos, y los recursos facilitados por los Estados Partes que han ofrecido asistencia;
- e) los Estados Partes que soliciten asistencia deberán mantener contactos regulares con la Secretaría en la fase de planificación de la asistencia y después de haberla recibido, para garantizar que se hace el seguimiento necesario, que se supervisan los avances hacia los objetivos fijados en los planes de acción nacionales, que se cumplen estos objetivos y que puede evaluarse la eficacia de la asistencia prestada;
- f) el programa de asistencia y apoyo de la Secretaría deberá seguir ofreciendo distintas medidas que se complementen mutuamente, garantizar su rentabilidad, permitir dar apoyo (incluso *in situ*) a los Estados Partes que hayan solicitado asistencia, y facilitar el intercambio de experiencia y la prestación de asistencia ente los Estados Partes, ya sea bilateral, regional o subregional.

Appendix 1

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, INCLUDING A SUMMARY OF MEASURES TAKEN UNDER THE PLAN OF ACTION REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS AS AT 17 OCTOBER 2005

Introduction

1. This Appendix contains an overview by State Party of the implementation of Article VII obligations, as well as of the measures each State Party has taken under the plan of action, including the assistance it has received, the results of that assistance, and any further follow-up necessary. The information includes:
 - (a) an indication of whether the key elements of the plan of action have been implemented;
 - (b) whether the legislation adopted covers the key areas of national implementation;
 - (c) a summary of the measures taken by the State Party to meet the objectives under the plan of action; and
 - (d) a summary of the assistance received under the plan of action, the results achieved, and any further follow-up required.
2. The following table explains the column headings in the profiles that follow, and explains how the content in those columns is presented.

TABLE 13: EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS IN THE STATUS TABLES IN APPENDIX 1

Column Heading	Explanation
National Authority established	An X indicates that a National Authority has been designated or established. It should be noted that some National Authorities have been designated on a purely interim basis. Also, the column should be seen in conjunction with other entries when an assessment is being made of whether the National Authorities are fully functional and authorised.
Article VII(5) submission received	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted the information required under Article VII, paragraph 5.

Column Heading	Explanation
Legislation covers all key areas	An X indicates that the State Party's legislation covers all key areas. In many cases, only the core provisions under paragraph 1 of Article I are covered by legislation whilst States Parties may cover other aspects by policies or administrative decisions. Also, only five States Parties have explicitly confirmed to the Secretariat that its legislation covers these key prohibitions with regard to acts of individuals serving in its military and police forces; in all other cases the Secretariat proceeds from the understanding that such individuals are bound by implementing legislation or directly by the Convention's prohibitions because they serve in State institutions.
Text of Adopted Measures Provided	An X indicates that the State Party has provided the OPCW with the text of the legislative and/or administrative measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article VII. Such a submission was required by the First Review Conference—see paragraph 7.83(c) of RC-1/5, dated 9 May 2003.
Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	An X indicates that the State Party has adopted legislative and/or administrative measures to fully control transfers of scheduled chemicals as required by the Convention. An (X) indicates that some control measures have been adopted by the State Party, but not all that are required.
Submission of Initial Declarations	An X indicates that the initial declarations required under Articles III and VI have been submitted by the State Party; an (X), that an initial declaration under Article III or VI has been submitted by the State Party.
Status of Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted an annual declaration on past activities in 2004 under Article VI. This submission was due by 31 March 2005.
Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	An X indicates that information on potentially declarable Article VI facilities has been submitted to the State Party, and that initial or additional declarations have been received, or that responses indicate that the situation has been reviewed and that no additional declarations were required. "Ongoing" indicates that information on potentially declarable Article VI facilities has been submitted to the State Party, which is in the process of reviewing it, and that follow-up may be required. In some cases, insufficient data were found in open sources to pinpoint possible declarable facilities. In all these cases, no further action is considered necessary by the Secretariat, and N/A has been entered in the corresponding cell.
Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	An X indicates that the State Party's legislative measures include penalties for the failure to provide data to the National Authority regarding activities and/or facilities that are declarable under the Convention.

Column Heading	Explanation
Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Year(s) of submission
Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review	An X indicates that the review has been carried out and that the State Party has found that its regulations in the field of trade in chemicals are consistent with the requirements of the Convention.

3. The information included in the table section entitled “Legislative Coverage” is drawn from the responses of States Parties to the second legislation questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention (S/317/2002, dated 18 September 2002)¹² as well as from the submissions of States Parties under Article VII, paragraph 5. Not all States Parties have responded to the questionnaire or made submissions. Also, in some cases the Article VII, paragraph 5, submission has consisted of the text or a translation of the actual legislation, while in others a summary of or information about the legislation has been provided.
4. The column headings in the second section of the table correspond to the questions asked in the second legislation questionnaire, and they correlate to the elements that comprehensive legislation covers, as set out in paragraph 6 of the plan of action.
5. The information in the tables that follow was sent under cover of a *note verbale* to each State Party in June and July 2005, with a request to confirm the accuracy of the data by 31 August 2005. All responses received from States Parties by 17 October 2005 have been taken into account.
6. States Parties that find that their legislative situation is not accurately portrayed in this table are requested to contact the Office of the Legal Adviser so that their files and the information in this table can be updated or corrected.

¹² In the tables that follow, the first legislation questionnaire is abbreviated to LQ1; the second, to LQ2.

Afghanistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Afghanistan on 24 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan stated that it had been unable to prepare any implementing legislation, but that it intended to do so as soon as possible. Model legislation was provided. Afghanistan indicated that it might need legislative-drafting assistance, but no formal request was made at that time.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Afghanistan that included an offer of assistance.
4. 22 March 2005: Afghanistan attended a briefing session for States Parties not represented in The Hague, where the status of its Article VII implementation was reviewed, and options for possible assistance measures were discussed.
5. May 2005: A copy of the Convention in Farsi and of draft implementing legislation, which had been prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran, were provided to Afghanistan during consultations.
6. 1 and 2 September 2005: A National Authority workshop, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, was conducted by the Secretariat for Afghanistan and Tajikistan supported by Belarus, Islamic Republic of Iran, Netherlands, Russian Federation, and United States of America. The draft legislation prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran was reviewed and revised and the internal timetable for completing the action plan was discussed. Afghanistan reported that a Convention working group was established in July 2005 and mandated to review the Convention, to make recommendations regarding policies, procedures, and laws, and to submit a report including those recommendations by 1 November 2005.

Albania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X		Ongoing	X	1998 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Albania on 29 April 1997.
2. 2003: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation in April 2003; some of the comments were incorporated by the Albanian authorities and the legislation passed through parliament by July. In September 2003, Albania submitted to the Secretariat its Law no. 9092, dated 3 July 2003, for the implementation of the Convention.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of the National Authority asked that the Secretariat review Albania's legislation and propose further regulations that might be necessary to implement export controls, and anything further needed to cover chemical weapons destruction activities. He indicated Albania needed implementation support for customs and for enforcement of export controls.
4. January 2005: The Secretariat informed Albania that it was reviewing the legislation and preparing draft subsidiary regulations. Examples of import/export control measures had been identified, as well as States Parties that would be willing to assist in establishing measures to control scheduled chemicals under the Convention. Albania was asked whether it was still interested in receiving such assistance.
5. Albania has a member in the NLE.

Algeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2001	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Algeria on 29 April 1997.
2. Algeria has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Andorra										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	?	X	X	N/A	?		No (Ongoing)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	?	?	?	?	?	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Andorra on 29 March 2003.
2. 23 June 2003: Andorra sent a *note verbale* stating that “[a] committee of the Andorran Parliament is presently drafting an amendment to the Penal Code. Nevertheless, Article 3.4 of the Andorran Constitution integrates treaties and international agreements into the Andorran legal order. Monetary sanctions, up to the closing of the facility, can be applied.”
3. 29 November 2004: At a bilateral meeting between the Secretariat and Andorra during the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of the National Authority stated that, in the Andorran legal system, the Convention already had full force and effect. He added that Andorra’s amended penal code would be approved by mid 2005, thus criminalising violations of the Convention. He said that scheduled chemicals were already being controlled by customs, and that, if there were any other areas that needed to be covered, ministerial orders could be issued to regulate them.
4. 25 April 2005: Andorra sent a *note verbale* containing an Article VII, paragraph 5, submission, together with the text of its legislation. Further clarification has been sought by the Secretariat.

Antigua and Barbuda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Antigua and Barbuda on 28 September 2005.

Argentina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	No	2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Argentina on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1998: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* acknowledging that the submission made by Argentina under Article VII, paragraph 5, had been recorded.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Argentina stated that draft implementing legislation was before Congress and that it was hoped it would be adopted by November.
4. July 2005: The Permanent Representation updated the Secretariat by fax on the status of Argentina's national implementation measures and legislation.
5. Argentina has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Armenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No	2003	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Armenia on 29 April 1997.
2. November 2002: Armenia submitted its response to LQ2, which reflected gaps in its legislation.
3. April 2003: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* offering assistance.
4. May 2004: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* requesting information on progress achieved in finalising the text of implementing legislation and of related administrative measures.
5. July 2004: At a National Authority training course in The Hague, Armenia reported that, with the help of the United States Agency for International Development, the Convention had been translated into Armenian and published. Following that step, the National Authority began discussions with the Ministry of Justice on implementing legislation. The Ministry insisted that, given Armenia's monist system, no further implementing legislation was needed.
6. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Armenia stated that it has an umbrella law on weapons of mass destruction, covering nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, but that it realised it needed specific legislation to be able to implement Convention obligations effectively, and that the National Authority also needed to get various branches of government more actively involved in the legislative process.
7. June 2005: Armenia confirmed a proposal to organise a seminar in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons.

Australia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Australia on 29 April 1997.
2. Australia has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Austria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Austria on 29 April 1997.
2. Austria has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Azerbaijan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	X	2003, 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Azerbaijan on 30 March 2000.
2. 28 November 2000: Azerbaijan sent a *note verbale* which stated that “in accordance with part 2 of Article 148 (Acts Included in Legislative system of Republic of Azerbaijan) of the Azerbaijani Constitution - international treaties of which the Republic of Azerbaijan is a party, shall be inalienable compound part of the legislative system.”
3. 30 November 2000: Azerbaijan requested legislative assistance; the Secretariat sent examples of implementing legislation in December 2000.
4. October 2004: At a regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan stated that a law on export controls was at the stage of parliamentary hearings, and that its customs law and penal code would have to be amended.
5. June 2005: At the Regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan explained that it had a law on export controls, and that it would need assistance to draft its implementing legislation. The Secretariat received a copy of its law on export controls and a document entitled “Information on the legislation of the Azerbaijan republic regarding the Chemical Weapons”.
6. 4 July 2005: Azerbaijan requested a TAV by a team of legal experts to discuss Article VII implementation and provide legal expertise.
7. August 2005: Azerbaijan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia.
8. 30 August 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation, including penal-code provisions, as well as a National Authority decree.
9. A TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America will be conducted on 26 and 27 October 2005.

Bahrain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bahrain on 29 April 1997.
2. December 2004: Draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment during consultations at OPCW headquarters.
3. 10 January 2005: The Secretariat received a letter stating that “Bahrain has studied the checklist in detail, and believes that it is already in compliance with the majority of the requirements. We will continue to work expeditiously to ensure full compliance with the Convention’s other requirements, in cooperation with the OPCW...the Government of Bahrain will shortly appoint an inter-ministerial committee, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to act as its National Authority...your offer of a training course for the National Authority is greatly appreciated, and I look forward to working with you to finalise the details of such training.”
4. 14 – 17 March 2005: At a subregional meeting in Qatar, Bahrain indicated that its draft implementing legislation had been completed, and that it would enact its legislation by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
5. 20 – 23 March 2005: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Bahrain that included legislative drafting.

Bangladesh										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		Ongoing	No	2004 and 2005	No (Under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bangladesh on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2002: Bangladesh requested comments on draft legislation. The Secretariat provided its comments.
3. 12 May 2004: Bangladesh submitted a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating “Draft Legislation on the implementation of the Convention in Bangladesh has been prepared [...] the proposed legislation will be placed at a high-level inter-ministerial meeting on 15 May, 04 for further consideration by all the concerned Ministries in Bangladesh. Following this inter-ministerial meeting the draft will have to be placed for the consideration of the Cabinet. Once the Cabinet approves the draft, it will be submitted for approval in the National Parliament.” A fax received the same day stated: “...it is difficult to provide a realistic target date for the enactment of the said Legislation [...]”
4. May and June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. August 2005: Bangladesh submitted its response to LQ2.
6. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangladesh indicated that its draft legislation was to be approved the following week by the Cabinet.
7. Bangladesh has two members in the NLE.

Belarus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Each year: no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belarus on 29 April 1997.
2. Belarus has a member in the NLE and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Belgium										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	No	2000, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	LQ2 and VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belgium on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 August 2005: The Permanent Representation submitted the following information:
 - “- The Convention...after being approved by the federal and regional parliaments...is since then applied on a voluntary and informal base.
 - In September 1997 the federal Council of Ministers approved draft legislation on its implementation.
 - However, in the further legislative process the Conseil d'État recommended the federal government to consider regional competences in specific matters dealt with in the draft legislation.
 - A new draft, prepared by the National Authority and the competent federal ministries in cooperation with the regions has been finalised and is ready for approval by the federal and regional governments.
 - After their approval and – on the federal side – a re-examination by the Conseil d'Etat, the drafts, with similar content on the federal and regional levels, will be submitted to the federal and regional parliaments.”
3. 22 September 2005: Belgium submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment. The Secretariat responded with written comments.

Belize										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belize on 31 December 2003.
2. 2003: Belize attended an Article VII seminar in St Maarten from 20 to 22 May, and the Secretariat conducted a TAV in Belize in December, in advance of the Convention's entry into force for Belize.
3. July 2004: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, held in Managua, Nicaragua, Belize indicated that legislative drafting had yet to commence.
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Belize that included an offer of assistance.
5. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Belize provided a copy of its draft implementing legislation for comments to the Secretariat, and stated that, upon receipt of the inputs by the Secretariat, it expected the process to advance quickly and that the legislation should be adopted by November. The representative further stated that the National Authority would not be formally established until the national implementing legislation was approved; that the National Authority functions were presently performed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and that, once the legislation had been approved, it would be the Ministry of Defence that would assume the functions of the National Authority.
6. 16 August 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* forwarding its comments on the draft legislation.
7. A joint TAV by the United States of America and the Secretariat is under discussion.

Benin										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Benin on 13 June 1998.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Benin stated that implementing legislation and the adoption of the penal code were still pending, and that there were resource problems.
3. 10 September 2003: Benin sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that it had not yet adopted legislation explicitly prohibiting the production, acquisition, stockpiling or use of chemical weapons. However, arrangements were being made to put in place a general legislative and regulatory framework for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, for terrorism, and for transnational crime.
4. February 2004: Benin attended the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal.
5. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister that included an offer of assistance.
6. 6 and 7 July 2005: During an ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL) treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, discussions were held with the representative from Benin regarding Article VII, the outstanding steps under the plan of action, and the possibilities for assistance. This was followed up in writing by the Secretariat. The response has not yet been received.
7. Benin has two members in the NLE.

Bhutan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Bhutan on 17 September 2005.
2. September 2004: At a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Beijing, China, Bhutan requested assistance with the translation of the Convention into Dzongkha.
3. December 2004: Bhutan informally provided the Secretariat with relevant provisions of its penal code, which partially cover its obligations under the Convention.
4. 18 and 19 May 2005: The Secretariat visited Bhutan to help it prepare for the entry into force for it of the Convention.
5. 6 – 8 September 2005: Bhutan attended the regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Bolivia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bolivia on 13 September 1998.
2. 11 November 2002: Bolivia submitted its responses to LQ1 and LQ2.
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
4. June 2003: During a regional meeting in Mexico City, the representative of Bolivia provided the latest version of draft legislation for on-site Secretariat review and comment, and stated that the bill establishing the National Authority and specifying its mandate would be submitted to parliament in July.
5. 19 October 2003: During a meeting with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Bolivia indicated that it had prepared a draft law regulating arms, munitions, explosives, and chemical substances, and that this draft law was under consideration by the Congress of Bolivia.
6. March 2004: During the fifth regional meeting of National Authorities, held in La Paz, Bolivia, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
7. 21 June 2004: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia transmitted a copy of its decree establishing the National Authority as of 25 May 2004, and tasking it with preparing the necessary regulations to implement the Convention.
8. April 2005: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Colombia, Bolivia submitted its draft legislation for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
9. 6 and 7 October 2005: Bolivia participated in the legislative workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community, in Lima, Peru. Bolivia submitted draft legislation for on-site review and comment.
10. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		X	No	2004 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bosnia and Herzegovina on 29 April 1997.
2. 3 July 2003: The Director-General wrote a letter to Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he drew attention to the need for implementing legislation.
3. 27 to 28 April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina, during and after which the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10 May 2005: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina stated that the draft legislation had been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval; that amendments to the Penal Law had also been made to cover the requirements of the Convention; that the draft legislation would be forwarded to Parliament; and that it was expected to be adopted by the end of the summer of 2005.

Botswana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Botswana on 30 September 1998.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Botswana that included an offer of assistance.
3. 22 March 2005: A bilateral meeting at the Permanent Representation of Botswana in Brussels was held to discuss, *inter alia*, the establishment of a National Authority in Botswana.
4. May 2005: During the legislation workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, a bilateral meeting was held at which the Secretariat offered direct technical assistance, provided a copy of the National Legislation Implementation Kit and explained in detail the legislative requirements under the Convention.
5. 21 to 24 June 2005: A national awareness-raising workshop for personnel involved in the implementation of the Convention was conducted by the Secretariat in Gaborone, Botswana, and bilateral consultations with stakeholder ministries were conducted. The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Botswana indicated that its focal point was the Office of the President.
6. August 2005: Botswana participated in the OPCW technical workshop on the declaration of transfers of scheduled chemicals. The Secretariat held consultations on progress made under the plan of action by Botswana. Botswana made a submission under Article VII, paragraph 5.

Brazil										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	?	2003 (No programme)	No (amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
							Yes		<i>Note verbale</i>	

1. The Convention entered into force for Brazil on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 September 1997: Brazil sent a *note verbale* stating: "Although the texts of the aforementioned legal documents already in force enable Brazil to fully implement the Convention, a bill has been sent to Congress which provides for administrative and penal sanctions for specific breaches to the Convention."
3. 6 March 2001: Brazil transmitted a translation of its implementing legislation to the Secretariat.
4. 6 March 2002: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Brazilian embassy stated that "more rigid controls of dual/use chemical substances have been established, as called for in the Convention."
5. October 2002: Brazil stated at the 7th Session of the Conference: "With the future adoption of legislation about administrative and penal sanctions for violations of the CWC...we will have adopted all necessary legal tools to implement the CWC nationally".
6. 9 December 2004: Brazil indicated in its response to the trade questionnaire that the review of existing regulations had been carried out under Article XI(2)(c), (d), and (e), and that penalties beyond those specified in law 9112 were found to be necessary.
7. 13 August 2005: In consultations with the Secretariat, Brazil indicated that draft law 26/1998 was under consideration by the Senate to reinforce existing administrative and criminal sanctions, and that it anticipated that the amendment process would be completed in 2005.
8. Brazil has a member in the NLE.

Brunei Darussalam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Brunei Darussalam on 27 August 1997.
2. 2002 and 2003: Brunei Darussalam submitted draft legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat. The Secretariat provided its comments.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam that included an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: The Secretariat and Japan conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment, and the internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.

Bulgaria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria on 29 April 1997.

Burkina Faso										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burkina Faso on 7 August 1997.
2. 12 August 2002: The embassy of Burkina Faso informed the Secretariat by a *note verbale* that an “National Authority has been established and has since June 2002 been working on a first draft of implementing legislation.”
3. July 2003: During an advanced course for National Authority personnel, the participant from Burkina Faso submitted draft legislation for Secretariat review and comment.
4. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Burkina Faso discussed the draft legislation with the Secretariat. The Secretariat subsequently sent its written comments.
5. February 2004: During the regional workshop for National Authorities in West Africa, held in Senegal, the representative of Burkina Faso noted that the Secretariat’s comments on its draft implementing legislation had been incorporated and that the draft had been sent for review to the Parliament’s legal commission.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso that included an offer of assistance.
7. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, the representative of Burkina Faso stated: “Having submitted the draft to the General Secretariat of Government, the National Authority has already received the approval of the Council of Ministers. The draft is now at its final step: in Parliament for discussion and approval. It will be studied at the next session of Parliament in September to comply with the November deadline.” This information was confirmed by e-mail in August 2005.
8. Burkina Faso has a member in the NLE.

Burundi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Burundi on 4 October 1998.
2. 19 November 2002: The Secretariat received a response to LQ2.
3. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Burundi reported that work on national implementing legislation had begun.
4. 5 September 2003: Burundi sent a *note verbale* stating: "The National Authority is drafting legislation to be integrated into the Burundi Penal Code".
5. June 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Burundi that included an offer of assistance.
7. 24 to 25 February 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America and the Secretariat in Bujumbura, Burundi. A draft bill and a national plan of action were drafted, and the electronic versions were left with the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation.
8. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Burundi stated that the draft bill prepared in February 2005 had been forwarded to the General Secretariat of the Government to be studied by the Council; that after this step, the Council would submit the draft to Parliament; and that, because of the "electoral process of the Senators", the draft could not be analysed by the Council before October.
9. 23 August 2005: Burundi sent a *note verbale* notifying the Secretariat that a new government had been formed and a new parliament convened. The *note verbale* also indicated that "the National Authority will take all necessary measures to promote the passing of draft legislation by the new organs in order to respect the November deadline."
10. Burundi has a member in the NLE.

Cambodia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cambodia on 18 August 2005.
2. 5 – 8 September 2005: Cambodia participated in the meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran. Support for national implementation was discussed with the Cambodian representatives.
3. 13 October 2005: The Secretariat received a request for a TAV, and a first draft of legislation.
4. 17 October 2005: A first draft of legislation was proposed. Australia undertook to have it translated into Khmer.
5. A TAV by the Secretariat and Australia is being organised for 13 to 16 December 2005.

Cameroon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cameroon on 29 April 1997.
2. 15 January 2003: Cameroon submitted its response to LQ2.
3. June 2003: During a basic training course for National Authorities, Cameroon reported that it was willing to start working on its national implementing legislation.
4. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Cameroon reported that it had not yet prepared a draft law pursuant to Article VII(5), and that it was encountering problems in doing so.
5. September 2003: Cameroon sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat requesting assistance with implementing legislation.
6. 28 November 2004: During a bilateral meeting At the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Cameroon reported that Burkina Faso's draft bill was being used as a model; that it would only adapt the sanctions; and that it was expected that in May or June 2005 the bill would be sent to the President and to Parliament.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Cameroon that included an offer of assistance.
8. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Cameroon's draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for comment. The Secretariat's comments were sent to Cameroon by *note verbale* on 25 July 2005.
9. 2 October 2005: Cameroon reported by e-mail that "a last inter-ministerial meeting has been held on this draft and the draft will be passed on to Parliament by the relevant body".
10. Cameroon has a member in the NLE.

Canada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Yes	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Canada on 29 April 1997.
2. Canada has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cape Verde										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cape Verde on 9 November 2003.
2. May 2005: Cape Verde participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.

Chad										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chad on 14 March 2004.
2. 2003: In preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for Chad, a TAV was conducted by France and the Secretariat.
3. 26 March 2004: Chad sent a *note verbale* that stated that it still had to put in place a number of measures (laws, decrees, orders) to implement the Convention and to establish a National Authority. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requests the Technical Secretariat's technical assistance in order to accomplish those two goals.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Chad submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comment; which it provided.
5. Chad has a member in the NLE.

Chile										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	No	1997, 1998, and 1999 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chile on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2005: Chile participated in the technical workshop on declarations of transfers of scheduled chemicals, held in The Hague, and the Secretariat conducted bilateral consultations with Chile on its status with respect to the plan of action.
3. Chile has a member in the NLE.

China										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for China on 29 April 1997.
2. 11 August 2005: China sent a *note verbale* to which was attached an explanatory note on the information on China's efforts under the plan of action and steps taken in implementing Article VII of the CWC. The *note verbale* also stated, "Through common efforts by the central government of China and the government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), the implementation legislation of the Hong Kong SAR is already in force. The obligations undertaken by China under the Convention are being complied with in the Hong Kong SAR, with the submission of relevant declarations to the OPCW by the government of the Hong Kong SAR through the central government. With regard to the Macau SAR, preparations for the implementation of the Convention there are presently underway in an orderly manner. As for the implementation of the Convention in the Taiwan region, China will continue to seek a proper solution to this issue on the premise of 'one China'."
3. China has a member in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Colombia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		No (Under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Colombia on 5 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which it provided.
3. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, the participant from Colombia recalled that Colombia had made its Article VII(5) submission (including the texts of the relevant legislative provisions), and stated that its implementing legislation is comprehensive, that some gaps have been identified, and that a task force on legislation was established to address them.
4. April 2005: During the annual meeting of GRULAC National Authorities, held in Cartagena, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
5. 8 to 12 August 2005: During the technical workshop on the declaration of transfers, bilateral consultations on the progress on the plan of action were conducted.
6. 6 and 7 October 2005: Colombia participated in the legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. Draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment.

Cook Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2001: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
3. June 2004: At the workshop on the practical implementation and universality of the Convention for PIF States, held in Fiji, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
4. June 2005: During the annual meeting of the PIF States held in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of the Cook Islands stated that its legislation had not yet been finalised as the drafter responsible for it had been on leave.

Costa Rica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	No		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Costa Rica on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2003: The NLE commented on Costa Rica's draft legislation. *a note verbale*
3. 22 September 2004: In an e-mail, Costa Rica indicated that it had a draft law on chemical weapons, and that, in addition it would like to amend a law on explosives to include the legal framework for the draft on chemical weapons.
4. February 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
5. June 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities, held in Guatemala City, Costa Rica stated that draft implementing legislation was with the Minister of Health under whose authority the National Authority functions, that the draft would enter the final phase of approval, and that final adoption would likely occur by August 2005.

Côte d'Ivoire										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)	X	Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Côte d'Ivoire on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2002: Côte d'Ivoire sent a letter confirming that implementing legislation was being drafted.
3. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the following obligations had been complied with: initial and annual declarations, budget contributions, agreement on privileges and immunities, inspector visas. It further indicated that draft implementing legislation was being reviewed by ministries before being sent to parliament, that the issue of reporting on the national protection programme was being studied, and that the National Authority was the Commission on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons which was composed of 3 principal organs – an Inter-ministerial Committee, a Technical Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat.
4. September 2003: Côte d'Ivoire requested assistance with legislation and submitted draft legislation for Secretariat review and comment, which it provided.
5. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that draft legislation was currently with the Government Council; that it would be submitted after that to the Council of Ministers; and that the draft would then be forwarded to the National Assembly, whose next session would be held in October. This information was confirmed by e-mail on 31 August 2005.

Croatia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (translations)	X	X		X	X	2000 and 2002	X
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law and policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Croatia on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 November 2004: The National Authority sent a letter to the Secretariat stating that “The Republic of Croatia ... will review all the legislation relevant to the implementation of the Convention by June 2005 and it will make any amendments to the same by November 2005, in order to fully comply with the Convention requirements within the period determined by the OPCW.”
3. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Croatia indicated that it had opted for an integrated approach to implement the Convention, which had supremacy over the Croatian internal law, that it had a criminal law in place which included penal provisions as required by the Convention, and that a copy of the relevant provisions of the Croatian criminal code would be submitted to the Secretariat.
4. 20 July 2005: Croatia submitted its response to LQ2.
5. 18 August 2005: Croatia submitted its national implementing legislation, along with a translation.
6. Croatia has a member in the NLE.

Cuba										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Policy	Yes	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cuba on 29 May 1997.
2. 7 June 2004: Cuba stated in a *note verbale* that its National Authority was currently working on compiling and harmonising the administrative penalties for violations of the norms of the Convention in addition to the criminal penalties already established.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Cuba stated that a draft of administrative measures to complement the national implementing legislation, including sanctions, was up for Parliamentary approval, and that it was hoped that this approval would be granted before November 2005.
4. 7 September 2005: Cuba indicated in a *note verbale* it had new measures in place concerning the plan of action and that it is in full compliance with its obligations under Article VII of the Convention and had taken all measures called for under the plan of action. Copies of the legislation in question were provided to the Secretariat.
5. 19 September 2005: Cuba sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
6. Cuba has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cyprus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X		X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Cyprus on 27 September 1998.

Czech Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Czech Republic on 29 April 1997.
2. The Czech Republic has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Denmark										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999 and 2003	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: Denmark made an additional submission under Article VII(5), dealing with transfers of scheduled chemicals.

Dominica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Dominica on 13 March 2001.
2. 28 August 2002: Dominica stated in a *note verbale* that "...the Biological Weapons Act, chapter 42:62 and the Extradition Act, chapter 12:04 prohibit 'the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention or use of biological or microbiological agents or toxins of a type or in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes. The Biological Weapons Act also prohibits the use of these agents for hostile purposes or armed conflict. Although there is currently no legislation which codifies the requirements of the [Convention], the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica firmly believes that persons producing/using chemical weapons could be properly prosecuted and punished under these Acts.'"
3. 11 September 2002: Dominica submitted to the Secretariat its response to LQ2.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat. During it, the Secretariat recorded a national plan of action, and draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat.
5. Dominica has a member in the NLE.

Ecuador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ecuador on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 October 2002: Ecuador made a submission under Article VII(5).
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat held bilateral consultations on legislation.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Ecuador participated in the legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community in Lima, Peru, at which model legislation was proposed.
5. Ecuador has a member in the NLE.

El Salvador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for El Salvador on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: During a National Authority training course, the participant from El Salvador indicated that it had not enacted implementing legislation, although El Salvador did have legislation that would enable the implementation of certain prohibitions under Article I.
3. April 2005: The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral TAV, during which a preliminary draft bill was prepared and counter-terrorism legislation was reviewed.
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, El Salvador indicated that it had a national plan of action as well as a draft decree for the establishment of its National Authority, which was with the Office of the Presidency.
5. El Salvador has a member in the NLE.

Equatorial Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Equatorial Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* with an offer of assistance.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Equatorial Guinea that included an offer of assistance.
4. Dates for a bilateral TAV by the United States of America (with Secretariat support) are under discussion.

Eritrea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Eritrea on 15 March 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Eritrea sent a *note verbale* stating that “the State of Eritrea is in the process of establishing a National Authority very soon and enact appropriate legislation. To facilitate the matter the Embassy of Eritrea has been instructed to set up a meeting with the legal department of the OPCW for consultations and guidance and would be calling the Secretariat to make an appointment”.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Eritrea that included an offer of assistance.
4. August 2005: At the VERIFIN training course on National Authorities and chemical databases, held in Helsinki, Finland, the Eritrean participant indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had started discussing legislation. The Secretariat sent sample legislation, a proposal for a first draft, and the National Legislation Implementation Kit.
5. August 2005: Consultations were held between the Secretariat and the Permanent Representation of Eritrea on the plan of action.

Estonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Estonia on 25 June 1999.

Ethiopia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	1999 and 2003	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Ethiopia reported that it had already adopted its national implementing legislation, which appeared to be comprehensive and provided for the issuance of more-detailed regulations, but that there was no provision on extra-territorial application. The National Authority, it said, was preparing subsidiary legislation, including on the regulation of scheduled chemicals, and would examine the possibility of extra-territorial application.
3. Ethiopia has a member in the NLE.

Fiji										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Fiji on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 December 2004: Fiji sent a letter stating that: “The draft Chemical Weapons Convention Bill, which is the proposed Fiji national legislation on the...Convention which was prepared with the help of the OPCW and Australian Chemical Weapons Office was tabled in Cabinet in its meeting on 13th December 2004....We will provide to the OPCW through your Office a copy of the legislation once it is passed by Parliament.”
3. 1 August 2005: Fiji sent a *note verbale* stating: “1. Fiji’s draft Chemical Weapons Convention Bill 2005 has been tabled in Parliament; 2. The Chemical Weapons Convention Bill 2005 has passed both the First and Second Reading; 3. Parliament has now referred the Bill to the Foreign Relations Sector Committee for their consideration; 4. The Ministry has already appeared twice before the Foreign Relations Sector Committee; 5. Other agencies have also appeared before the Committee; 6. The Foreign Relations Sector Committee has advised us that they propose to refer the Bill back to the House before the end of the year; 7. We are hopeful that the Bill will be passed by Parliament in the not too distant future.”
4. 4 October 2005: Fiji sent an e-mail stating that the Chemical Weapons Bill had been passed by the House of Representatives and would now go to the Senate for its consideration.

Finland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Finland on 29 April 1997.
2. 1 September 2005: Finland sent a *note verbale* stating that “Finland has in place comprehensive legislation to ensure national implementation and enforcement of the prohibitions of the CWC. Other recent legislative measures relate to the strengthening of Finnish penal legislation....”
3. Finland has offered assistance to other States Parties and regularly funds and conducts training courses for States Parties in Helsinki.

France										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 2000 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for France on 29 April 1997.
2. France has a member in the NLE. It has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties, and it has hosted and conducted two basic National Authority training courses in 2005.

Gabon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X		N/A	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	?	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Gabon on 8 October 2000.
2. 11 November 2002: Gabon submitted its response (in part) to LQ2.
3. April 2005: The Secretariat (supported by Algeria) conducted a TAV at which it provided draft implementing legislation. Some legislation already existed to implement the Convention, particularly penal code provisions that would apply to aspects of Convention norms. A national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Gabon indicated that the Conseil d'État still had to approve the decree establishing the National Authority, which was to take place before November 2005, and that the legislation was unlikely to be adopted before 2006.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was now at the State Council, and that it would be submitted afterwards to the Government.
5. Gabon has a member in the NLE.

Gambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	?	No	No	No	No	No	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Gambia on 18 June 1998.
2. 25 July 2003: The Gambia stated in a *note verbale*, “The Government of the Gambia is requesting from OPCW Secretariat to provide technical assistance for drafting the necessary legislation required for effective implementation of the Convention. Thereafter, decision would be taken to establish the appropriate framework to set up a National Authority for administrative and enforcement measures.”
3. April 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV. Bilateral consultations were held with the ministries that are represented on the National Authority, chaired by the Department of State for Defence. The Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002 was submitted under Article VII(5). The remaining gaps in legislation were discussed, and a first draft of regulations was provided. A national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Gambia submitted revised draft regulations for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
5. 11 July 2005: The Gambia sent its response to the trade questionnaire.

Georgia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X + translation	No	X	X	X	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Georgia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to raise awareness for the requirements with respect to national implementation of the Convention, and proposed draft legislation.
3. August 2005: Georgia participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia. It indicated that the draft, which is to be circulated among the relevant ministries for comment, should be ready by October 2005.
4. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

Germany										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law and policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Germany on 29 April 1997.
2. Germany has two members in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Ghana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Ghana on 8 August 1997.
2. August 2004: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Ghana and held consultations on legislation.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Ghana that included an offer of assistance.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Ghana stated that it had prepared draft regulations under its Environmental Protection Agency Act of 1994 (Act 490) and its Pesticides Control and Management Act of 1996 (Act 528), as a transitional measure that may be replaced with an Act of Parliament if found necessary.
5. August 2005: Ghana submitted draft regulations for Secretariat review and comment.
6. October 2005: Consultations between Ghana and the Secretariat on the draft regulations will be conducted during the meeting of National Authorities in Africa, to be held on 20 and 21 October 2005, in Abuja, Nigeria.

Greece										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Greece on 29 April 1997.

Grenada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Grenada on 3 July 2005.

Guatemala										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guatemala on 14 March 2003.
2. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, during which consultations on legislation were held, Guatemala indicated that its legislation related to the Convention (Acuerdo Gubernativo 54-2003) regulated and controlled imports, exports, and production of chemical precursors, and that its law on armaments and munitions also had some relevance to the Convention.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities from Central America, which was held in Guatemala City, this State Party indicated that it expected to be able to formally confirm by November that the functions of its National Authority had been designated. Guatemala also indicated that it had in place legislation that regulated areas relevant to the Convention, though not comprehensively, and that a review of the existing legislation appeared to be required. Guatemala was offered the opportunity to send its present legislation to the Secretariat for comment.
4. 2 August 2005: Guatemala sent its response to LQ2.
5. 9 September 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Guatemala submitted the relevant parts of its law on armaments and munitions.

Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guinea on 9 July 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, Guinea indicated that it had not prepared draft legislation.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guinea that included an offer of assistance. Consultations were held about a possible TAV, but Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that it was not thought that a TAV would be helpful.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS/ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Secretariat further discussed with representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice possible steps to be taken under the plan of action.
5. August 2005: In response to Guinea's request, the Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code, and a decree establishing a National Authority.

Guyana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guyana on 12 October 1997.
2. 8 April 2003: In its response to LQ2, Guyana stated that its penal code contained no provisions to implement the Convention.
3. 27 August 2003: An e-mail from the State Counsel stated that “a copy of the Australian Chemical Weapons Bill is presently under scrutiny of the local draftsman with a view to drafting and adopting similar legislation. Unfortunately, I am unable to say at this point in time as to when it will be completed and implemented.”
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guyana that included an offer of assistance.

Holy See										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Holy See on 11 June 1999.
2. 20 August 2003: The Permanent Representation stated in a *note verbale* that “... the Holy See communicates that all the key areas in terms of enforcing the Convention are covered: the ratification of the Convention by the Holy See and its particular nature, accord a full submission to the Article VII(5).”

Honduras										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Honduras on 28 September 2005.
2. July 2005: At a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, which was held in Guatemala City, a representative from Honduras discussed a possible request for assistance with the Secretariat.

Hungary										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Hungary on 29 April 1997.

Iceland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2005: Consultations were held between the Permanent Representation and the Secretariat on national implementation.

India										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ongoing	X	2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for India on 29 April 1997.
2. India has several members in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Indonesia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X	X	X	X	2005	No (in progress)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

- The Convention entered into force for Indonesia on 12 December 1998.
- April 2004: Following a National Authority training course in Jakarta, Indonesia, the National Authority and the Secretariat met to discuss Indonesia's draft implementing legislation.
- 1 June 2004: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that "the Department of Foreign Affairs has so far completed the first revision of the bill that includes the necessary inputs offered by the representatives of the Secretariat...and, at present [the draft] is being thoroughly discussed by the national working group on the Convention which consists of several governmental institutions."
- 17 March 2005: The National Authority sent requested comments on the reporting requirements for scheduled and DOC/PSF¹³ chemicals.
- 24 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that its Government had finalised a draft of the law that covers all key areas, and that the bill has been submitted to Parliament.
- 30 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a letter that the Ministry of Industry would bring to the President's attention the urgency of having the draft law passed by the House of Representatives before the end of the year. The letter added that, in relation to the establishment of a permanent National Authority for the CWC,...a draft had been finalised and would be officially declared prior to the enactment of the Draft Law." An unofficial translation of the Draft Law was submitted to the Secretariat.
- Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Islamic Republic of Iran on 3 December 1997.
2. 19 August 2003: The Permanent Representation sent a *note verbale* stating that “Rule 77 of the Iranian Constitution and Article 9 of the Civil Code stipulate that each and every treaty and commitment of the Iranian Government approved by the Parliament is regarded as law and thus, should be abided by all citizens. It is noteworthy that the Iranian legal system is based on Monism and violations of the [Convention] will be prosecuted and punished as a criminal offence under the laws currently in force in the Islamic Republic of Iran....To better implement Article VII of the Convention on National Implementation Measures including its obligation under 1(a), (b), (c), 2 and 3, a draft comprehensive complementary new law to cover shortfalls of present civil penal national code in relation to proper implementing of the Convention has been sent to the Council of Ministers for consideration and approval before its final review and adoption by the Parliament...since the draft law might be modified before the Parliament approval, the full text of the said law will be handed over to the Secretariat in due time.”
3. October 2003: Draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for on-site review and comment.
4. November 2004: The Islamic Republic of Iran stated at the Ninth Session of the Conference: “Although Iran is considered monist in terms of the legal system, the complementary national implementation legislation act has been adopted by the Cabinet and forwarded to the Parliament for its final approval. This implementation legislation covers all key areas of the Convention, in particular verification of any prohibited activities.”
5. September 2005: At a National Authority Training Course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, held in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Secretariat used and revised the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the course of providing assistance to Afghanistan.
6. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Ireland on 29 April 1997.

Italy										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Italy on 29 April 1997.
2. Italy has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Jamaica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				?	X		N/A	X		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
?	?	?	?	No	No	?	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Jamaica on 8 October 2000.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting in Bolivia, Jamaica indicated that draft legislation had been prepared after consultations with the Secretariat in Panama, and with the assistance of the United Kingdom. It submitted the draft for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
3. November 2004: At the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Jamaica indicated that legislation was on the parliamentary calendar for 2004-2005. Further assistance would be needed with actual implementation and enforcement of export and import controls.
4. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Jamaica stated that it was giving priority to enacting legislation to implement Article VII of the Convention during the 2004 – 2005 legislative year.
5. June 2005: During a basic National Authority training course, held in Paris, France, the representative of Jamaica indicated that, although it was not expected to have final approval of their national implementing legislation by November 2005, the process had advanced and a draft was currently being prepared for the consideration of the different Ministries involved.
6. Jamaica has a member in the NLE.

Japan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2002, 2003, and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Japan on 29 April 1997.
2. Japan has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Jordan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Jordan on 28 November 1997.
2. July 2004: At a National Authority advanced training course, the participant from Jordan informed the Secretariat that a Legal Committee and Technical Committee had been set up, and that the Legal Committee needed to prepare the law establishing the National Authority, to assess what existing legislation there was, to amend what was needed and to draft new laws to fill in the gaps.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Jordan, containing an offer of assistance.
4. 22 August 2005: The Permanent Representation of Jordan sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat containing a copy of the draft “Law governing the implementation of the Convention of Chemical Weapons” and a “report and final comments by the Jordanian National Committee for the Implementation of the Convention of Chemical Weapons”. Therein, Jordan indicated that the draft legislation had passed through the Council of Ministers to the Diwan for comment, that it would be returned to the Council of Ministers and forwarded to parliament for consideration and approval, and that following that, the Council of Ministers would present it to the King for promulgation and publication in the Official Gazette.

Kazakhstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	?	2004	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 22 April 2000.
2. October 2004: During the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, which was held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the representatives from Kazakhstan indicated that they were aware that they needed to improve their legislation, and that the Netherlands legislation they had received by e-mail prior to the meeting was very useful for the drafting of its implementing legislation.
3. June 2005: Following the aforementioned regional workshop, the Secretariat, together with the Netherlands and the United States of America, held a legislative-drafting session for Kazakhstan.
4. August 2005: Kazakhstan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia. It indicated that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had called a meeting to draft amendments to existing legislation that would fill in existing gaps, and to take additional administrative measures.

Kenya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		X	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kenya on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 August 2004: Kenya sent a *note verbale* stating, “(1) Consultations are ongoing aimed at drawing up a tentative list of key players, who will be crucial to the process of coming up with a draft legislation and/or regulations; (2) the [National Authority] is in the process of nominating a legal expert as a member of the OPCW’s Network; (3) The [National Authority] has put in motion the process of drawing up a list of national programmes for the protection against chemical weapons ...; (4) the [National Authority] is currently in contact with the Ministry of Trade and Industry as well as the Customs and Excise Department on issues relating to Article XI(2)(e) and will report accordingly....”
3. March 2005: the United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation as well as a national plan of action were prepared.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Kenya indicated that they were revisiting the draft in order to shorten it and to incorporate it into an earlier chemicals control bill of 1995.
5. 18 September 2005: Kenya sent an e-mail stating that they it had two drafts under consideration and that it would decide presently which approach to follow.
6. Kenya has a member in the NLE.

Kiribati										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kiribati on 7 October 2000.
2. 24 November 2004: Kiribati sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that the Solicitor-General was working on implementing legislation: “You would appreciate the difficulties we face in complying to our reporting obligations due to the limited capacity of our small administration and given other competing national priorities. This delay does not, however, mean that we are not committed to the objectives of the Convention and to our obligations and any assistance that can be provided on this would be appreciated.”
3. April 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
4. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Kiribati confirmed that national implementing legislation had been drafted and that it would be introduced into Parliament during the following session commencing in late 2005, as the legislative agenda of the current session of Parliament is full.
5. 30 August 2005: Kiribati sent a fax stating that the draft bill had been completed and now had to be processed in advance of the next Parliamentary session, which was to be held towards the end of the year.

Kuwait										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes		Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kuwait on 28 June 1997.
2. February 2004: Kuwait sent a letter to the Secretariat stating, in an attachment: “The State of Kuwait has prepared a draft law for the penal enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention which has been sent to the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW. The State of Kuwait will adopt this text as soon as possible after ensuring that it covers all the requirements of the Chemical Weapons Convention benefiting in this regard from the comments and views of the Technical Secretariat of the OPCW (Office of the Legal Adviser).”
3. February 2004: The Secretariat provided comments on Kuwait’s draft legislation.
4. March 2005: Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in Qatar during which Kuwaiti draft legislation was discussed.
5. Kuwait has two members in the NLE.

Kyrgyzstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X ¹⁴		X	No	X	X	N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	?	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kyrgyzstan on 29 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan provided information on its import-and-export regime. Draft amendments to the criminal code were provided to the Secretariat.
3. November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar in Kyrgyzstan, at which the participants agreed that further detailed work on the draft would be conducted in a working group involving representatives of interested ministries.
4. June 2005: At the regional meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan indicated that it was in the process of establishing a National Authority, that an inter-ministerial committee was working to establish the export-control system, that it had a stringent licensing system for import and export, and that in May 2004 it had enacted regulations for dual-use chemicals.
5. 4 July 2005: The Kyrgyz Permanent Representation submitted implementing legislation in Russian.
6. 3 August 2005: Kyrgyzstan submitted its response to LQ2.
7. August 2005: At the regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the draft law amending its criminal code was being discussed by the ministries concerned. The draft provisions, as well as a complete set of the existing legislation to implement the Convention, were provided to the Secretariat for comment. The Secretariat has prepared its comments, which are now being translated into Russian.
8. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

¹⁴ Translation of the Kyrgyz legislation is pending, following which its scope will be reviewed .

Lao People's Democratic Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	Yes	2004 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Lao People's Democratic Republic on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft amendments to the penal code were requested and consultations on the legislative approach were conducted. The internal timetable for completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. July 2005: The Secretariat commented on existing draft legislation and proposed penal code amendments.
4. 23 August 2005: The Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a *note verbale* enclosing its response to LQ2 and a note regarding the establishment of its National Authority and national legislative measures to implement the Convention. This note stated that the Lao People's Democratic Republic was in the process of amending its penal law, which would cover terrorist and other criminal acts involving the use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons. According to the *note verbale*, the drafting committee was collecting comments and inputs from the ministries and agencies concerned in order to make the amended draft more comprehensive before it was submitted to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.
5. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reiterated that it was in the process of amending its penal law.

Latvia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Latvia on 29 April 1997.
2. Latvia has a member in the NLE.

Lesotho										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Lesotho on 29 April 1997.
2. 4 July 2002: Lesotho sent a *note verbale* stating, "Lesotho has made arrangements to have in place the necessary legislative and administrative matters. The Bill has been drafted and will be presented before the 6th Parliament...."
3. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in Windhoek, Namibia, Lesotho stated that a draft bill had been submitted for adoption by Parliament.
4. Lesotho has a member in the NLE.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing		2005	?
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 5 February 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to assist with the preparation of the initial declaration.
3. May 2004: The Secretariat conducted a subsequent TAV to assist with the drafting of legislation.
4. December 2004: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a letter stating that “The Committee which is responsible for preparing the draft legislation has taken into consideration the comments by [the Secretariat] and has prepared a final version. It has been forwarded to the specialised department for presentation to the People’s General Congress for discussion and promulgation in accordance with the internal legal process in the Jamahiriya.”
5. August 2005: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a *note verbale* stating that a “draft national law, that is consistent with the provisions of the CWC and that fulfils its requirements, has been developed. This draft law will be submitted to the Basic People’s Congresses at their first forthcoming session for adoption and ratification.”

Liechtenstein										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	N/A	X	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 (Each year, no programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Liechtenstein on 24 December 1999.

Lithuania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	Yes	1998 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Lithuania on 15 May 1998.
2. 2 September 2005: Lithuania sent a fax attaching the latest information on the steps it had taken to meet the objectives of the plan of action, and in which it indicated in particular that the “export/import of scheduled chemicals was incorporated into the existing legal system of control of strategic goods and technologies.

Luxembourg										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Luxembourg on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2005: The Secretariat held consultations with Luxembourg on its implementing legislation.

Madagascar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. December 2003: The Secretariat conducted a TAV in advance of the entry into force of the Convention for Madagascar.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Madagascar that included an offer of assistance.
4. 14 – 17 October 2005: A joint TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and the United States of America.

Malawi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Malawi on 11 July 1998.
2. November 2003: At an NLE meeting, Malawi stated that it currently had no chemical management policy and lacked implementing legislation to fulfil obligations it had assumed under the Convention. There were various provisions dealing with chemicals or relating to the regulation of the use, import and export of certain restricted or banned chemicals which were scattered in various statutes. Efforts had in the past been made to prepare a national chemical management policy and draft legislation dealing with the administration of chemicals and toxic substances.
3. 4 July 2004: Malawi indicated in an e-mail that “[it] has no implementing legislation and currently efforts are being made to secure modest funding from donor agencies to engage a local chemical legislation expert to conduct consultations and adapt precedents of legislation of other common law countries by preparing a preliminary draft Chemical Weapons Bill. This bill could form the basis of negotiations with stakeholders before submission of the final Bill to Cabinet and Parliament.”
4. August 2004: Malawi requested funding in order to pay the drafting consultant.
5. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Malawi, which included an offer of assistance.
6. August 2005: Malawi submitted a request for a TAV.
7. 7 September 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of implementing legislation.
8. October 2005: Consultations will be held with Malawi during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Abuja, Nigeria. Among the topics to be discussed are dates for a follow-up national-awareness course to be provided by the Secretariat and draft legislation.
9. Malawi has a member in the NLE.

Malaysia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	Ongoing	Ongoing	Yes	2004	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that "...With respect to administrative measures we wish to inform the Technical Secretariat that the Government of Malaysia had, on 4th September 2000, amended the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) Order 1998 which is a subsidiary legislation under the Customs Act 1967. This amendment prohibits the importation into Malaysia of certain toxic chemicals and their precursors covered under the [Convention]....These chemicals include Schedules 1, 2 and 3 chemicals as well as the unscheduled Docs/PSFs¹⁵ under the Convention."
3. September 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Malaysia and held consultations on draft legislation.
4. August 2005: Malaysia sent a *note verbale* stating that its national implementation legislation, the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005, had been passed by Parliament and was gazetted as law on 16 June 2005. The said Act covers all key areas of the Convention. The authorities in Malaysia are currently finalising the subsidiary legislation under the Act....Malaysia is in the process of establishing its permanent National Authority".
5. 1 September 2005: Malaysia sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
6. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

15 Discrete organic chemicals/phosphorus, sulfur, fluorine

Maldives										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Maldives on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Maldives which included an offer of assistance.

Mali										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mali on 29 April 1997.
2. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Mali requested comments on its draft legislation. Mali indicated that it might request a TAV to sensitise the relevant stakeholders to what steps still needed to be taken, and that a written request for this TAV was pending. Mali also stated that, once the draft was completed, an interministerial meeting would be held, after which the draft would be submitted for adoption; and that it would then be transmitted to the National Assembly.
3. July 2005: The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation.
4. 16 August 2005: Mali sent an e-mail stating that its draft legislation would be submitted to the National Assembly at its next session, in October 2005.

Malta										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Malta on 29 April 1997.

Marshall Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Marshall Islands on 18 June 2004.
2. June 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, at which time a draft Convention-implementing bill was reviewed and amended, and work was undertaken to complete the initial declaration. The Marshall Islands designated its National Authority after this TAV.
3. 7 September 2005: The Marshall Islands sent an e-mail in which it stated that the aforementioned bill was being prepared for introduction to Parliament, and that it was to be tabled before the end of the session of Parliament (1 October 2005). The message added that, if it was not tabled during that session, or if a Parliamentary Committee was requested to review the bill, Parliament would next consider the bill in January or February 2006.

Mauritania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X	X		X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritania on 11 March 1998.
2. May 2003: Mauritania sent its response to LQ2.
3. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Mauritania stated that there was no specific implementing legislation, and it welcomed the possibility of legal assistance (no formal request was submitted).
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Mauritania that included an offer of assistance.
5. March 2005: Mauritania sent a communication stating that an inter-ministerial committee had been established to set up the National Authority.

Mauritius										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X	2004	No(Amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritius on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 March 2005: During a briefing for delegations in Brussels, the Secretariat conducted bilateral consultations at which the Mauritius Act was discussed, in particular Section 18, which provides that the Minister will issue regulations.
3. 29 July 2005: Mauritius submitted its response to the trade questionnaire and stated in its communication: “Mauritius has already enacted legislation to cover the licensing of production facilities, import/export controls and procedures for inspection. In this respect, a copy of the Dangerous Chemicals control Act 2002 is enclosed.”
4. 15 September 2005: Mauritius submitted its Act for review by the Secretariat, which commented on it.

Mexico										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X	X	Ongoing	No		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	No	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 November 2002: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that Congress was examining a draft federal law on weapons and munitions, chemical substances, and explosives.
3. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Mexico stated that its Government had “redoubled its efforts and set up the necessary institutional structure to identify, propose, and establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures, in good time for the Tenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties.”
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Mexico stated that it was working with a view to having its national implementing legislation adopted by November.
5. 26 August 2005: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that the Federal Executive Committee was expected to submit the draft legislation to the Union Congress in September.
6. 30 August 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
7. Mexico has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Micronesia, Federated States of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Federated States of Micronesia on 21 July 1999.
2. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to assist in drafting legislation and in raising awareness of the Convention.
3. 10 August 2005: Micronesia sent a draft Bill to the Secretariat for comment. In its communication, the Federated States of Micronesia indicated that it intended to submit the draft legislation to the President in August 2005, and thereafter to Congress for the session starting in September 2005.
4. 15 August 2005: The Secretariat's comments on the draft bill were sent.

Monaco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Monaco on 29 April 1997.

Mongolia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X		N/A	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mongolia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2003: Consultations were held between Mongolia and the Secretariat on the requirement regarding the extraterritorial application of implementing legislation.

Morocco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X	X	X	?	2003 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	No	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Morocco on 29 April 1997.
2. January 2003: Morocco sent an updated response to LQ2.
3. 20 January 2003: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Morocco stated that penal legislation was at an advanced stage of preparation, and that, as soon as it was adopted, the authorities would be able to fill out LQ2.
4. January 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
5. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Morocco indicated that its drafting committee had incorporated the comments provided by the Secretariat on its draft legislation, and that the final draft law had been submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government to be discussed and commented on by the Council of Ministers. Morocco said that it would then be approved by the Parliament and promulgated in the official bulletin.
6. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Morocco that contained an offer of assistance.
7. Morocco has a member in the NLE.

Mozambique										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mozambique on 14 September 2000.
2. May 2005: Mozambique participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.

Namibia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2003: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Namibia indicated that it had a Commission made up of five ministries as members (Foreign Affairs, Trade, Home Affairs, Health, and Finance), which were acting in place of a National Authority. It added that it had not yet adopted national implementing legislation.
3. May 2005: A TAV was conducted following the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia. Namibia was briefed on the legislative requirements of the Convention, on modalities for the preparation and submission of declarations, and was provided with samples of legislation. Namibia informed the Secretariat that, in a separate session, the National Authority would prepare a report for Cabinet on Namibia's obligations under the Convention, including a review of any existing legislation relevant to the Convention and proposals for specific steps for the preparation of new legislation or subsidiary regulations, depending on what laws were already in place.

Nauru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nauru on 12 December 2001.
2. January 2003: Nauru submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General sent a letter to the Foreign Minister of Nauru that contained an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Nauru confirmed that it required assistance in preparing its legislation to implement the Convention, and indicated that subregional assistance in Nauru, which might be organised together with the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, would be an efficient way of delivering such assistance.

Nepal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	(X)		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nepal on 18 December 1997.
2. February 2004: Nepal sent its response to LQ2.
3. 4 February 2004: Nepal stated in a *note verbale* that it “has initiated the necessary steps to enact the CWC Implementing Act by constituting a National Legislation Drafting Committee under the convenorship of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.”
4. February 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for completing the national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.

Netherlands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Netherlands on 29 April 1997.
2. The Netherlands has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

New Zealand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for New Zealand on 29 April 1997.
2. New Zealand has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Nicaragua										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			No	X		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nicaragua on 5 December 1999.
2. December 2002: Nicaragua submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 28 April 2004: Nicaragua sent a *note verbale* indicating the steps it would take in 2004. It said it would identify existing legislation in force covering Convention violations, draft national implementing legislation, and identify declarable industries.
4. July 2004: Nicaragua hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities, which included a segment on legislation.
5. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City, Nicaragua indicated that, on 25 February 2005, the special law for the control of arms, munitions, explosives and other relevant material had entered into force. Nicaragua also indicated that this law included an explicit prohibition of chemical weapons as well as the import, distribution, transfer, possession and transit and typifies violations; that the National Authority was reinforcing its structure and working mechanisms, that it was also working on administrative measures to complement the aforementioned law, and that Nicaragua was preparing a national profile in the context of the Programme of Control and Arms Limitation in Central America for a reasonable balance of forces, in order to promote transparency and mutual confidence, and to identify the institutional capabilities of the Parties to the Programme to implement the obligations of international arms-control and non-proliferation treaties, including the Convention.
6. Nicaragua has a member in the NLE.

Niger										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Niger on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat offered assistance to Niger under the plan of action.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger that contained an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, Niger stated that its National Authority had been designated but was not yet functioning, and that a review of its penal code showed that it covered only the general sanctions. Niger has to implement administrative measures.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Niger and the Secretariat held consultations on Article VII, the plan of action, and possible assistance. The Niger requested a proposed draft of legislation.
6. August 2005: The Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code and the first draft of a decree establishing a National Authority.

Nigeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			X	X		Ongoing	No	1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nigeria on 19 June 1999.
2. March 2004: Nigeria indicated by letter that its National Authority was an inter-ministerial council responsible for implementing the Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), and that the following had been accomplished: a National Register on Chemicals had been completed, outreach was being planned, revised draft legislation was being prepared along with draft legislation for the BWC, and assistance from the Secretariat was being sought to review the existing law that will impact on the implementing legislation for the Convention and the BWC.
3. November 2004: At the Ninth Session of the Conference, Nigeria made the following statement: “Nigeria is vigorously pursuing the domestication of the Convention in the country through the enactment of implementing legislation.”
4. May 2005: The United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a bilateral TAV at which draft legislation was reviewed in detail and amendments were proposed. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria confirmed that draft implementing legislation was still being revised.
6. 15 July 2005: Nigeria submitted its response to LQ2.
7. Nigeria has a member in the NLE.

Niue										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Niue on 21 May 2005.
2. June 2005: The Secretariat held a workshop in Tonga, in which representatives from Niue participated. These representatives developed draft implementing legislation and a national plan of action regarding the next steps in their legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.

Norway										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Norway on 29 April 1997.
2. Norway has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Oman										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Oman on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Oman, which included an offer of assistance.

Pakistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Pakistan on 27 November 1997.
2. Pakistan has a member in the NLE.

Palau										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2 and VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Palau on 5 March 2003.
2. 10 August 2005: Palau sent a *note verbale* in which it indicated that, on 3 August 2005, it had adopted Republic of Palau Public Law 7-8 entitled “Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act”, in order to implement the Convention. A copy of this Act was provided.
3. Palau has four members in the NLE.

Panama										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No	2003 and 2004 (Each year, no programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Panama on 6 November 1998.
2. 30 March 2004: Panama sent a *note verbale* notifying the approval of one decree creating an inter-institutional technical group to advise the National Authority.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Panama stated that it had received the draft model legislation from the Secretariat; that this was still under consideration by the advisory group to the National Authority; and that no further progress in this regard had been made. Upon the invitation of the Panamanian National Authority, a member of the NLE participated in a working session with legal experts in Panama City. Panama also indicated that it had made considerable progress in identifying its declarable activities and in reaching out to industry. It reiterated its offer to host a regional training centre for the OPCW as expressed by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Director-General during his visit to the OPCW.
4. Panama has a member in the NLE.

Papua New Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Papua New Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: At a regional meeting in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that it was aware that chemicals of potential relevance to the Convention were -used in its mining, timber, pesticide, and detergent-production industries; that RCAs were also present in Papua New Guinea, including in private possession; that, although scheduled chemicals and RCAs might be imported only on the basis of a license issued by the Department of Environmental Conservation, customs had no mechanisms to account for transfers of such chemicals; that the top-priority issue was illegal imports of small and light weapons; and that the draft legislation circulated at the workshop would provide a useful impetus for putting national implementation of the Convention in place.
3. June 2005: The Secretariat, with the support of Australia, conducted a TAV in Papua New Guinea, which included work on a national plan of action, draft legislation, and industry outreach. Papua New Guinea confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was its focal point and would possibly be its future National Authority.

Paraguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Paraguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At a regional National Authority meeting held in Bolivia, Paraguay reported that a National Authority decree and regulations would be drafted by June 2004, and that they would be adopted by the end of the year.
3. April 2004: The Secretariat made an offer of assistance.
4. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Paraguay that included an offer of assistance.
5. Dates for a possible TAV are being discussed by Paraguay and the Secretariat.

Peru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X	X	X	No	2005	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Peru on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course, at which Peru confirmed that it had sufficient legislation with regard to penal legislation and extradition, but not with regard to controls on transfers of scheduled chemicals. It also stated that it needed administrative norms and procedures to prepare for inspections. Draft legislation was discussed and reviewed in detail.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Head of Peru's National Authority requested and received a copy of Spain's legislation, which he indicated Peru would use as a basis for supplements to its basic law implementing the Convention. He added that Peru's parliamentary calendar for 2005 was quite full, but that he expected the bill to be submitted in April.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Peru participated in the legislation workshop conducted in Lima, Peru, by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. The Secretariat conducted also a TAV in Lima, in which Peru's draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment.
5. 11 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comment.
6. Peru has a member in the NLE.

Philippines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		Ongoing	No	2002	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Philippines on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the National Authority of the Philippines. Subsequently, the Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the Interim Philippine National Authority was working with other government agencies on a draft comprehensive anti-terrorism law that would include penal provisions related to the implementation of the Convention, and that it was working with other government agencies on draft legislation concerning weapons of mass destruction, which would include appropriate Convention provisions. Other implementation issues would be subject to Executive or Department-level administrative orders. Inspection and other related activities were being coordinated with the Department of Science and Technology and the industrial community. The National Authority also indicated that related and parallel efforts were made to consolidate existing import-export control regulations.
3. June 2005: The Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the NA appreciated the comments of the Secretariat on the proposed anti-terrorism act, and that they would be discussed among the concerned government agencies. Although a separate implementing law for the Convention was being considered, the government had given top legislative priority to the proposed anti-terrorism act. The act contained penal provisions that were expected to cover certain aspects of the Convention. Other matters not covered by the act would have to be included in an Executive Order then being drafted. The National Authority also stated that it appreciated the offer of a visit by technical experts from the United States of America.
4. August 2005: Consultations on national implementation, legislation, and a possible TAV were conducted between the Philippines, the United States of America and the Secretariat.
5. The Philippines has a member in the NLE.

Poland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Poland on 29 April 1997.

Portugal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation needed)	X	X		Ongoing	No	2003 and 2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Portugal on 29 April 1997.
2. November 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Portugal stated that “we are in the final stage of approving the national legislation needed to fully implement the Convention...and which will complete the legislation already in force.”
3. February 2005: Portugal sent a *note verbale* stating that the “finalised legislation text was sent to the Council of Ministers last October for subsequent approval by the Portuguese Parliament, being returned to the [Ministry of Foreign Affairs] during the same month with the request to include several amendments. During the Ninth Session of the Conference...the Portuguese delegation discussed these proposed amendments with the Office of the Legal AdviserAt present, the legislation text is being reviewed by the National Authority. As soon as possible, the legislation text will be presented to the Council of Ministers for its final approval.”
4. August 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the draft legislation had been sent on 4 August 2005 to the Cabinet of the State Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and that Cabinet lawyers were already preparing comments on and modifications to the law, which was expected to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September.
5. September 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the Portuguese bill implementing the Convention was now ready and in line for inclusion on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, and that it would then be sent to Parliament for final approval.
6. Portugal has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Qatar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Qatar on 3 October 1997.
2. March 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
3. 28 August 2003: Qatar sent a *note verbale* stating, “The National Committee for the Prohibition of Mass Destruction Weapons in the State of Qatar is tasked with the revision and updating of national legislative and administrative measures and follow up [to] the implementation of the provisions of the [Convention]. The Committee is now in the process of preparing these measures in coordination with the concerned agencies in the State of Qatar ... the Qatari National Committee is kindly requesting the [Secretariat] to render assistance and technical advice to our committee in this field so as to accomplish this job as soon as possible.”
4. October 2003: The Secretariat conducted a TAV at which legislative requirements were discussed and a draft Qatari act implementing the Convention was prepared, presented, and discussed with the Head of the National Committee and the Deputy Head of the Committee. This draft law was to be sent to the relevant ministries for comments.
5. March 2005: Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention, which was combined with bilateral work on implementation measures.
6. September 2005: Qatar sent a *note verbale* providing information on measures that had been taken to implement the Convention. The *note verbale* stated, in particular, that “the Cabinet during its regular meeting...held on 20 July 2005, has approved the draft law in principle. At present, the Legislative Department of the Cabinet's General Secretariat and the Permanent Committee for Legislative Affairs are taking the necessary steps for reviewing the draft law, which shall subsequently be brought before the Shura Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, for adoption and for the necessary measures to be taken in this regard.”

Republic of Korea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Korea on 29 April 1997.
2. The Republic of Korea has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Republic of Moldova										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X				X		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	?	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Moldova on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2002: The Republic of Moldova sent its response to LQ2.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Republic of Moldova indicated that draft legislation had been submitted to Parliament and would be adopted before the end of the year.
4. June 2005: At the regional meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova stated that its law implementing the Convention had entered into force, and that Moldova was in the process of amending its penal code to incorporate the requirements of the Convention. The Republic of Moldova also indicated it would need to request assistance in drafting regulations.
5. The Republic of Moldova has three members in the NLE.

Romania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Romania on 29 April 1997.
2. Romania has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Russian Federation										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Russian Federation on 5 December 1997.
2. The Russian Federation has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Rwanda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Rwanda on 30 April 2004.
2. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Rwanda that included an offer of assistance.
3. 24 February to 4 March 2005: The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, conducted a bilateral TAV at which legislative requirements were discussed in detail. In addition, a draft bill was prepared. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. March 2005: Rwanda sent a request for assistance and at the same time indicated that a National Authority had been established.
5. April 2005: The Secretariat requested details on what was needed in addition to the assistance that had been provided in February.
6. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, further consultations were held on Rwanda's situation with regard to national implementation.
7. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it is "working on the draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention".

Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Kitts and Nevis on 20 June 2004.
2. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America, with support of the Secretariat. During it, the Secretariat provided sample legislation with comments, and proposed draft regulations. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.

Saint Lucia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Lucia on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America, with the support of the Secretariat. During which draft amendments to the implementing legislation and draft regulations were submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. Saint Lucia has two members in the NLE.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X			N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 18 October 2002.
2. April 2004: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submitted an updated response to LQ2.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines that included an offer of assistance.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) during which the text of the legislation was submitted to the Secretariat. It was agreed that the Secretariat would propose a first draft of the regulations, which it sent on 26 March 2005). A review was conducted of the steps that still needed to be taken under the plan of action, and the Secretariat was provided with a copy of the internal timetable according to which Saint Vincent and the Grenadines envisaged completing them.
5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a member in the NLE.

Samoa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Samoa on 27 October 2002.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Samoa, which included an offer of assistance.
3. June 2005: Samoa participated in the workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Tonga. Draft legislation was prepared and Samoa developed its national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.
4. 15 June 2005: Samoa sent a *note verbale* stating that the drafting of a national legislation on the prohibition of chemical weapons for Samoa was still at its initial stages, and that, as a result, the responses to the LQ2 were not yet available.

San Marino										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			?	X		N/A	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for San Marino on 9 January 2000.
2. 8 February 2000: The Department of Foreign Affairs sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that “our legal system provides that an international agreement, when ratified through the appropriate parliamentary procedure, becomes, *ipso facto*, part of our legal system. Therefore, the...Convention is directly applicable, there is no need, according to our internal legal system of further implementing legislation. Moreover art. 251 of the San Marinese Penal Code prohibits the development, transfer and utilization of various types of arms without the required authorization.”
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of San Marino that included an offer of assistance.

Sao Tome and Principe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sao Tome and Principe on 9 October 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sao Tome and Principe that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Sao Tome and Principe participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States held by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, representatives from Sao Tome and Principe expressed a wish to work with the National Authority of Portugal. A formal request has yet to be received.
5. 3 October 2005: Sao Tome and Principe submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.

Saudi Arabia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X (EUC for Schedule 3 unclear)	X	X	X	?	2002	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saudi Arabia on 29 April 1997.
2. 30 March 2004: The Secretariat provided comments on Saudi Arabia's draft bill.
3. 11 – 15 September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for Saudi Arabia's National Authority, at which Saudi Arabia noted that new legislation was being drafted to replace the existing law.
4. March 2005: At a subregional meeting in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia confirmed that its draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
5. A possible TAV is under discussion for early 2006.

Senegal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Senegal on 19 August 1998.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Senegal reported that it was planning to prepare an umbrella law dealing with the Convention, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; that it was interested in receiving legal technical assistance from the Secretariat; and that the request would follow.
3. March 2004: At the regional workshop in Senegal, Senegal reported that it was in the process of preparing the umbrella law.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Senegal that included an offer of assistance.
5. May 2005: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation received in March 2005. The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral TAV at which draft legislation was reviewed and amended so that it could be finalised and submitted to parliament, and a national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
6. July and August 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, and during bilateral meetings at the Secretariat from 12 to 13 August 2005, representatives of Senegal provided updates on the progress made with Senegal's national plan of action, and they indicated that a draft bill on implementing the Convention had reached the Council of Ministers.
7. 12 August 2005: Draft regulations were submitted to the Secretariat for comment.
8. 27 September 2005: Senegal sent a *note verbale* containing its response to the trade questionnaire, and a note stating, "Main legislation already drafted. To be examined by the government, the Supreme Court, and the Parliament before submission to the OPCW. Should be completed in 2006. Penalties for failure to provide data are included. Implementation of Article X paragraph 4 is prepared...."

Serbia and Montenegro										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X		2001 and 2004	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Serbia and Montenegro on 20 May 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia and Montenegro stated in a *note verbale*: “The existing national legislation regulates production, procurement, utilization and possession of toxic chemicals and it also applies to the matters handled by the [Convention]. However, the steps have also been taken to bring into force the laws which will deal with these matters in particular. As far as personal and territorial power of national legislation is concerned, it is compatible with the laws stipulated in the Convention. Therefore the national legislation and the agreements that have been concluded with foreign parties provide good basis for legal cooperation with other countries pertaining to the issues tackled by the Convention.”
3. November 2003: Serbia and Montenegro participated in the meeting of the Network of Legal Experts during which legislation was discussed and samples and model provided.
4. 19 May 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro reported that there were difficulties with preparing the draft legislation.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Serbia and Montenegro that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Serbia and Montenegro indicated that it would soon complete its national implementing legislation, and that it hoped that the draft would soon be submitted to Parliament.
7. Serbia and Montenegro has three Members in the NLE.

Seychelles										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	(X)		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Seychelles on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 September 2002: The Seychelles submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 18 June 2004: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Seychelles sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that the Seychelles “has designated the MFA as the National Authority to liaise with the OPCW and other State Parties. The Ministry also wishes to advise the Secretary General that Government is currently preparing the national implementing legislation to give effect to its obligations under the treaty.”
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Seychelles that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10 and 11 October 2005: A joint TAV will be conducted by the Secretariat and the United States of America.

Sierra Leone										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sierra Leone on 30 October 2004.
2. February 2004: During the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, assistance was offered to Sierra Leone by the Secretariat in advance of its accession to the Convention.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone that included an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Secretariat held consultations with representatives from Sierra Leone on possible assistance.

Singapore										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2004 and 2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Singapore on 20 June 1997.

Slovakia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002, and 2004	No (Amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Slovakia on 29 April 1997.
2. 25 August 2005: Slovakia sent a *note verbale* in which it indicated that amendments to Act number 129/1998 that had been prepared by the National Authority were going through the approvals process, which would be completed by the end of 2005. The *note verbale* also stated that, once the amendment had been passed, the wording of the amended Act would be sent to the OPCW.

Slovenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Slovenia on 11 July 1997.

Solomon Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Solomon Islands on 23 October 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the Solomon Islands in advance of the Convention's entry into force for it.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Solomon Islands that included an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: At the PIF meeting held in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of the Solomon Islands indicated that legislative drafting assistance from the OPCW would be most welcome, and that the Solomon Islands could be a convenient venue for a subregional TAV also involving Nauru and Vanuatu.

South Africa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for South Africa on 29 April 1997.
2. South Africa has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Spain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2000, 2001, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Spain on 29 April 1997.
2. Spain has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Sri Lanka										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 February 2003: Sri Lanka submitted its response to LQ2.
3. 22 October 2003: Sri Lanka indicated in an e-mail that “on 3 September 2003...approval was given [by the Cabinet] to the legal draftsman to draft necessary legislation on the [Convention] in Sri Lanka. Already the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the legal draftsman to initiate the necessary work.”
4. 7 November 2003: At a bilateral meeting during a workshop for the NLE, the representative of Sri Lanka indicated that the assistance received through the NLE meeting would suffice to initiate drafting, and that drafting the legislation would take approximately three months.
5. 7 September 2005: Sri Lanka submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
6. Sri Lanka has a member in the NLE.

Sudan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Sudan on 23 June 1999.
2. 24 July 2003: The permanent representation of the Sudan indicated in a *note verbale* that “the competent authorities in Sudan have already drafted...legislation for the implementation of the Convention, which is now under final review before being submitted to the Cabinet for approval.”
3. August 2003: At the regional National Authority meeting held in Khartoum, the Sudan stated, “The President has issued a provisional ordinance having force of law to give effect to the law implementing the CWC. This provisional ordinance will be submitted to the next session of the Assembly for ratification. If the Assembly ratifies the text without amendments it shall be promulgated as law. (Article 90 of the Constitution of Sudan).”
4. 28 November 2003: During the annual National Authority meeting, the Sudan’s representative indicated that its draft law had been promulgated and that regulations were being prepared.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sudan that included an offer of assistance.
6. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, the Sudan’s legislation was used as a sample for other States Parties. The Sudan indicated that its National Authority had not been fully established because some designated representatives had not been appointed and subsidiary regulations under the legislation had yet to be prepared.
7. The Sudan has five members in the NLE.

Suriname										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Suriname on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1999: Suriname stated in a fax message that "[t]o carry out [the Convention] the Suriname government has already put together a National Authority (NAS). The formalities around the setting of the National Authority have to follow a constitutional way and are at present in hands of the Privy Council. Anticipating on the formal setting the NAS have carried out a lot of activities, regarding the OPCW".
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Suriname that included an offer of assistance.

Swaziland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Swaziland on 29 April 1997.
2. 10 October 2002: Swaziland transmitted its draft implementing legislation for comment to the Secretariat, which were provided.
3. 29 August 2003: Swaziland sent a *note verbale* stating that “the Draft Legislation is now finished [...] Swaziland is now busy with Elections and when the Parliament opens the Draft will be sent to the House for adoption.”
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Swaziland that included an offer of assistance.
5. 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Swaziland submitted its existing draft bill for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The participants indicated that the draft would be submitted to the National Authority for review before it would be submitted to the Attorney-General’s office and ultimately to Parliament for approval.
6. 13 September 2005: Swaziland sent a letter indicating that “the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Bill was during the month of July sent to the Attorney General’s chambers for scrutiny and onward transmission to Parliament for debate. However, at this stage we are unsure of when it will be debated but we hope that the latest period will be next session of Parliament in January next year.”

Sweden										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003 and 2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sweden on 29 April 1997.
2. Sweden has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Switzerland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Switzerland on 29 April 1997.
2. Switzerland has a member on the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Tajikistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	?	2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tajikistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tajikistan indicated that a special commission had been set up to study what laws were already in place and to decide how to establish the National Authority. The representative of Tajikistan also reported that a response to LQ2 would be submitted by the end of 2003.
3. 4 December 2003: Tajikistan made its Article VII(5) submission.
4. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, samples of legislation were requested by Tajikistan. They were subsequently provided by the Secretariat.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, sample legislation made available by the Netherlands and Belarus was provided to Tajikistan.
7. August and September 2005: Tajikistan hosted the annual subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities. Following the meeting, the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed with the Tajik authorities.
8. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

Thailand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Thailand on 9 January 2003.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes							VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20 July 1997.
2. 8 March 2004: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia indicated to the Secretariat its intermediate steps and target dates for the enactment of implementing legislation.
3. 17 May 2004: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent a *note verbale* with a copy of the amended provisions of its Criminal Code.
4. 17 – 19 May 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, the Secretariat was informed that progress had been made in drafting implementing legislation following a National Authority training course that had been held in January 2004; that the draft legislation had been submitted to parliament for approval; and that the adoption process for the legislation would likely be concluded by October 2004.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, it was indicated to the Secretariat that the draft law, which was based on the legislation of Slovenia, was ready and, that the penal law related to the Convention had been adopted.
7. 22 June 2005: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent a *note verbale* stating that in April 2004 amendments to the Criminal Code had entered into force, thereby establishing new criminal offences in compliance with the Convention. Furthermore, the State Party informed the Secretariat that the drafting of implementing legislation that would cover the largest part of national obligations under the Convention was in progress. The State Party also indicated that, after enacting this law, it would respond to LQ2.
8. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a member in the NLE.

Timor-Leste										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Timor-Leste on 6 June 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Timor-Leste that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Timor-Leste participated in the basic training course for National Authorities of lusophone States, conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.

Togo										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Togo on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Togo stated that it had encountered financial and logistical problems in the work of its National Authority, and that no draft law pursuant to Article VII had yet been developed.
3. 11 May 2004: Togo stated in a *note verbale* that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation would be grateful if the Secretariat could kindly send four copies of the Convention as well as two copies of the report of the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council. These were subsequently sent by the Secretariat.
4. 26 May 2004: Togo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation sent a *note verbale* requesting a TAV and indicating that the establishment of a National Authority, which could respond to LQ2, depended on the provision of this assistance.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Togo that included an offer of assistance.
6. July 2005: Togo was invited to attend the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July, but was unable to attend.
7. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria. Consultations were held between the participant from Togo and the Secretariat on the plan of action and possible assistance. This was followed up by the Secretariat in writing. No response has yet been received.
8. Togo has a member in the NLE.

Tonga										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tonga on 28 June 2003.
2. 14 – 16 June 2004: Tonga attended an awareness workshop in Fiji.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tonga that included an offer of assistance.
4. 25 March 2005: Tonga indicated in an e-mail that it was ready to address Convention matters and would benefit from OPCW assistance, particularly in relation to preparing its initial declaration (likely to be “nil”) and in drafting implementing legislation. The e-mail indicated that the procedure for preparing legislation was for Crown Law/the Ministry of Justice to prepare a draft, which would then be sent to the Law Reform Committee for vetting, and thereafter to the Parliament.
5. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, at which representatives from Tonga developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process as well as a *pro forma* initial declaration.

Trinidad and Tobago										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Trinidad and Tobago on 24 July 1997.
2. 15 August 2003: Trinidad and Tobago indicated in an e-mail message that “the draft implementing legislation to give effect to the Convention is being studied by the relevant stakeholders in Trinidad and Tobago. [A] meeting is being held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs involving producers of DOC and other chemicals with a view to making declarations pursuant to Article VI of the Convention. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs performs an interim role in matters pertaining to the Convention pending the establishment of the National Authority. The latter requires the passage of implementing legislation. In this regard, the Ministry should be grateful if the International Cooperation Division would assist in the vetting of the said draft legislation.”
3. May 2003: At bilateral consultations during an Article VI workshop, Trinidad and Tobago reported that draft legislation had been prepared and was being commented on by the stakeholders; that it would be submitted to parliament at the end of 2003 and would be adopted in the first quarter of 2004; and that the draft would be sent to the Secretariat for comment.
4. March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the aforementioned draft had been revised to take account of the Secretariat's comments, and that it would be sent for approval. It added, however, that, even without legislation, Trinidad and Tobago could gather the information it needed for declarations, and that it had successfully received its first inspection.
5. March 2005: At a briefing session in Brussels, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the bill was before the legislative review committee of the Cabinet, after which it would be introduced in parliament. It was hoped that it would be passed before the Tenth Session of the Conference.
6. Trinidad and Tobago has a member in the NLE.

Tunisia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tunisia on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Tunisia indicated that its National Authority had established a working group responsible for preparing a draft law to implement the Convention, and that, as soon as the draft was ready, it would be sent to the Secretariat for comment.
3. 27 November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tunisia indicated to the Secretariat that the Ministry of Justice had been assigned the task of preparing implementing legislation.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tunisia that included an offer of assistance.
5. 22 March 2005: Tunisia stated in a *note verbale* that it would meet the deadline and did not require assistance.
6. 28 April 2005: In a *note verbale* Tunisia indicated that it had prepared draft national implementing legislation, and it requested the assistance of the OPCW so that it could regulate the trade in chemicals in conformity with the Convention.
7. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which, with the assistance of the Ministry of Justice, it prepared comprehensive draft legislation to implement the Convention. Tunisia stated that this draft would be circulated to all Ministries concerned and would be submitted to the department of the Legal Adviser of the Government; that it would be discussed at a later stage in the Council of Ministers under the authority of the president; that the draft would then be submitted to the Constitutional Council for advice before its submission to the Parliament for approval; and that it would be approved and promulgated in the Official Journal before November 2005.

Turkey										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	No	2002 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkey on 11 June 1997.
2. 23 August 2004: Turkey indicated in an e-mail that the work on the draft text of its Convention legislation had entered its final stage, and that the draft was expected to be sent to the Parliament before the end of 2004.
3. November 2004: In a statement to the Conference at its Ninth Session, Turkey stated, "With a view to developing our national CWC legislation, we are at the final stage, giving last touches to the draft bill which will be presented to the Parliament soon."
4. 29 November 2004: During a bilateral meeting with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Turkey reported that Article 174 of the draft amendments to the penal code had been reviewed and revisions suggested to cover Article I of the Convention comprehensively, that scheduled chemicals were covered under Turkey's export-control regulations, and that an updated response to LQ2 and a response to the trade questionnaire would be sent.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkey that included an offer of assistance.
6. 11 March 2005: Turkey indicated that Article 174 of its penal code had entered into force on 1 April 2005.
7. 27 July 2005: The Secretariat was informed that the draft implementing legislation had been reviewed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and presented to the Prime Minister on 6 July 2005, that the National Authority was now awaiting the opinion of other related institutions and ministries, and that the draft was expected to be passed on to Parliament following those consultations.
8. 13 October 2005: Turkey reported in a *note verbale* that draft implementing legislation had been presented to Parliament on 5 October 2005.

Turkmenistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	X			No	(X)		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkmenistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan that included an offer of assistance.
3. 23 August 2005: Turkmenistan stated in a *note verbale*: “The Constitution of Turkmenistan prohibits the production or transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Under the Counter-terrorism Law of 2003, the use or threat of use of nuclear, radiological, chemical or biological substances is considered to be an act of terrorism and is punishable of 5-10 years. [...] Precursor chemical are regulated under the legislation implementing the narcotics conventions.” Also enclosed was its response to LQ2.

Tuvalu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tuvalu on 18 February 2004.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tuvalu that included an offer of assistance.
3. June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a workshop in Tonga, at which the representative from the Tuvaluan Office of the Attorney-General developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as a *pro forma* initial declaration.
4. September 2005: An e-mail indicated that at the moment no progress could be reported.

Uganda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No	No	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uganda on 30 December 2001.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Uganda stated that there was no specific implementing legislation in place, although some of the Convention's requirements were covered by certain provisions of other laws and regulations and by the Anti-Terrorism Act of 2000; it added, however, this Act was more specific to the BWC.
3. 6 and 7 September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course in Kampala, Uganda, at which the participants agreed that new implementing legislation would be required rather than amendments to existing laws. A group would draft a note for the Cabinet to authorise the new law and then draft legislation. They also noted that two pieces of legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994 and the Pesticides Control and Management Act 1996, empowered the National Authority to require declarations and to monitor production and trade in hazardous chemicals.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uganda that included an offer of assistance.
5. 30 March 2005: Uganda indicated by e-mail that the National Authority had prepared a memorandum to the cabinet requesting authorisation to begin drafting, and that they were expecting an answer soon.
6. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The Secretariat was informed that the draft would be submitted for cabinet review and then to Parliament, and that a progress report would be submitted to the Conference at its Tenth Session.
7. Uganda has a member in the NLE.

Ukraine										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2002, and 2003	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

The Convention entered into force for Ukraine on 15 November 1998.

United Arab Emirates										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Arab Emirates on 28 December 2000.
2. 30 July 2003: The United Arab Emirates indicated in a *note verbale* that “the national authorities of the United Arab Emirates have drafted a national law for the regulation and control of the use of the Chemical Materials and Chemical Weapons, which has been submitted to the Ministerial Technical Committee for discussion. The national authorities of the U.A.E. will inform you as soon as the above mentioned draft [has been] adopted as law.”
3. October 2003: The Secretariat commented on a draft submitted by the United Arab Emirates.
4. 4 to 7 April 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course, at which the United Arab Emirates indicated that draft national implementing legislation, on which the Secretariat provided on-site comments, would soon be circulated for comments and eventual approval by the pertinent authorities, in the hope that it would be adopted by the end of 2004.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates that included an offer of assistance.
6. March 2005: At a subregional workshop, the United Arab Emirates indicated that the draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
7. The United Arab Emirates has a member in the NLE.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 April 1997.
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

United Republic of Tanzania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Republic of Tanzania on 25 July 1998.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, the participants from the United Republic of Tanzania reported that they expected to initiate the process of drafting national legislation soon; that the United Republic of Tanzania had reviewed existing legislation for arms control, chemicals and anti-terrorism in order to begin drafting its implementing legislation; and that a paper had been tabled with the cabinet for the establishment of a National Authority.
4. Consultations regarding possible assistance are ongoing and will be pursued further during the regional meeting of National Authorities to be held in Abuja, Nigeria..

United States of America										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2001, 2002, 2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United States of America on 29 April 1997.
2. The United States of America has two members in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Uruguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X				X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uruguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting held in La Paz, Bolivia, Uruguay indicated that it would be adopting its legislation as a presidential decree this year and that after elections, it would start the longer process of drafting new criminal penalties for the commission of acts prohibited by the Convention.
3. September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a session in which it provided on-site legislative-drafting assistance.
4. 29 October 2004: Uruguay indicated in an e-mail that in September 2004 the government had passed Decree No. 322/04, which controls the production of chemical and toxic material that could be used to produce chemical weapons, and that the decree included penal and administrative sanctions.
5. 11 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uruguay that included an offer of assistance.
6. Uruguay has three members in the NLE.

Uzbekistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X ¹⁶	?	X	?	X	X	X	?	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	?	?	No	LQ2 and VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uzbekistan on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2003: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia, held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan indicated to the Secretariat that there was a need for a wide range of assistance.
3. 7 May 2004: Uzbekistan submitted draft legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat.
4. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan informed the Secretariat that its National Authority had developed an initial draft implementing law, which was being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice.
5. 4 and 5 November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar on the implementation of the Convention in Tashkent. During the seminar the draft legislation sent to the Secretariat in May 2004 was revised and amended.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan that included an offer of assistance.
7. 19 July 2005: Uzbekistan stated in a *note verbale* that “Uzbekistan’s National Authority has already submitted draft of National Plan of action to the Secretariat which needs to be translated. National legislation covers all key areas.”
8. August 2005: Uzbekistan participated in the regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia, and indicated that a law was adopted on crimes against public security, including chemical and biological weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.
9. Uzbekistan has a member in the NLE.

16 Uzbekistan’s submission is being translated. Its scope will be reviewed once that has been done.

Vanuatu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

The Convention entered into force for Vanuatu on 16 October 2005.

Venezuela										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		Ongoing	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Venezuela on 2 January 1998.
2. 15 September 2003: Venezuela sent the Secretariat a draft decree establishing the National Authority, and stated that, as foreseen in Article 3 of the decree, the National Authority would draft the implementing legislation once it was established.
3. 10 – 12 March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in La Paz, Bolivia, Venezuela indicated to the Secretariat that some pre-existing legislation existed; that the law drafted in 1998 had not been adopted; that in 2003, a draft had been sent to the Ministry of Sciences, Defence, Industry and Petrochemicals; and that Venezuela would establish its National Authority by the end of 2004.
4. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, the representative of Venezuela indicated that the establishment of the National Authority had been delayed and that, until it was established, the implementing legislation could not be prepared.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Venezuela that included an offer of assistance.
6. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala City, Guatemala, Venezuela indicated that it had made progress in reaching out to industry and in preparing its declarations for 2005; that it did not have specific implementing legislation, but that some parts of existing legislation were relevant to the Convention; that the draft decree for the formal establishment of the National Authority was expected to be adopted by November, and that it would then be the responsibility of the National Authority to prepare the draft national implementing legislation.
7. October 2005: Venezuela participated in the legal workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Lima, Peru, for the Andean Community, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation.
8. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

Viet Nam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	Not yet	X
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Viet Nam on 30 October 1998.
2. 10 – 17 March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, during which consultations on legislation were conducted and draft legislation in Vietnamese was submitted for review and comment, with a request that it be translated. The Secretariat was not able to meet that request.
3. 27 November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Viet Nam indicated in consultations with the Secretariat that the Prime Minister had instructed the National Authority to cooperate with the relevant agencies in Viet Nam to draft the necessary decrees to implement the Convention fully. Further consultations on the draft legislation were conducted during the Ninth Session of the Conference.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Viet Nam that included an offer of assistance.
5. 7 – 14 September 2005: Together with the Secretariat, the National Authority of Viet Nam organised a national-awareness workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Viet Nam.
6. 8 September 2005: Viet Nam confirmed that a government decree on the implementation of the Convention had entered into force in mid-August. This degree, together with the relevant Articles of the Vietnamese Penal Code 1999, comprised the full set of the legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention. Copies of the legislation were provided to the Secretariat.
7. Viet Nam has a member in the NLE.

Yemen										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Yemen on 1 November 2000.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Yemen that included an offer of assistance.
3. July 2005: Yemen sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Cabinet had approved the draft presidential decree establishing the National Authority, and that the President's signature was still pending.
4. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Yemen reiterated that it was ready to put in place a decree establishing the National Authority.

Zambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				(X)	X		Ongoing	No	N/A	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zambia on 11 March 2001.
2. 24 March 2003: The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation.
3. 27 to 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Zambia reported that it was processing its draft implementing legislation.
4. 8 July 2004: A revised draft bill was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment.
5. 27 July 2004: Zambia requested assistance with the establishment of its National Authority.
6. August 2004: Zambia submitted a revised draft bill to the Secretariat for review and comment, which the Secretariat provided.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zambia that included an offer of assistance.
8. 5 -7 May 2005: The Secretariat, with support from South Africa, conducted a TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon.
9. 18 – 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Zambia submitted revised draft legislation for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat. An internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
10. 13 September 2005: Zambia sent an e-mail indicating that draft implementing legislation was undergoing scrutiny by various ministries and would then be passed on to the Cabinet for approval.
11. 14 October 2005: Zambia sent an update to the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the steps it was taking under the plan of action.
12. 21 – 24 November: A National Authority training course will be conducted by the Secretariat.

Zimbabwe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA for 2004 in 2005	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	X	1999 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal and admin	?	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zimbabwe on 29 April 1997.
2. 31 July 2003: The Secretariat and Zimbabwe held consultations on Zimbabwe's Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act.
3. 27 to 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in Khartoum, the Sudan, Zimbabwe stated that it had already adopted implementing legislation, but that it needed assistance to develop an enforcement mechanism.
4. 19 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Zimbabwean legislation was discussed, including the issue of the extra-territorial application of penal provisions.
5. 27 November 2004: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Secretariat and Zimbabwe discussed the provision for regulations to be drafted under Zimbabwe's basic Convention law. It was indicated that this task had not yet begun.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe that included an offer of assistance.
7. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Windhoek, Namibia, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that there were gaps in the legislation and that regulations had yet to be drafted. A proposed first draft of regulations was provided.

Appendix 2

STATUS OF REQUESTS FOR, AND OFFERS OF, ASSISTANCE UNDER THE PLAN OF ACTION REGARDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS AS AT 26 AUGUST 2005

TABLE 1: REQUESTS FOR ASSISTANCE¹⁷

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
1.	Afghanistan	Draft legislation was proposed by the Secretariat and the Islamic Republic of Iran in May 2005. In September 2005 technical assistance was provided to Afghanistan in the area of legislative drafting and the setting up of a National Authority, after a subregional National Authority workshop in Tajikistan.
2.	Albania	At Albania's request, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation in 2003 and 2005.
3.	Armenia	Armenia confirmed a proposal it had made earlier that it organise, with the support of the Secretariat, a seminar in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons.
4.	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan requested legislative assistance in 2000; the Secretariat sent examples of implementing legislation in December 2000. Upon request, in September 2005, Azerbaijan was provided with Belarus's National Authority decree. A TAV concerning Article VII implementation, including legislative drafting, was requested for 2005 and held in October 2005. Draft legislation was proposed in September 2005.
5.	Bahrain	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. In March 2005 it conducted a National Authority training course, during which it reviewed and commented on draft legislation. In the same month Bahrain attended a subregional workshop on the Convention.
6.	Bangladesh	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2002. From 31 May to 2 June 2005 it conducted a National Authority training course, at which a national action plan was prepared and comments on draft legislation provided.
7.	Belgium	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2005.
8.	Belize	The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 2003 and provided comments on draft legislation in August 2005.
9.	Benin	Benin sent a letter to the Secretariat in June 2003 requesting assistance and equipment for its National Authority. Consultations were held with the National Authority in 2003 and 2004 on a possible TAV. Consultations will be held on a joint TAV by the United States of America and the Secretariat in November 2005. The TAV will focus on legislative drafting and include an industry component.

¹⁷ The Secretariat has also provided legislative assistance to a number of States not Party in support of their imminent accession or ratification. For details, please see the further report by the Director-General on the implementation of the action plan for the universality of the Convention (EC-42/DG.7 C-10/DG.3, dated 2 September 2005).

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
10.	Bolivia	The Secretariat commented twice on draft legislation in 2003, and once in 2004. In April 2005 it gave legislative assistance in Cartagena after a regional workshop. Bolivia received more such assistance during the meeting of the Andean Community that took place on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Peru.
11.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	In June 2003 Bosnia and Herzegovina sent a letter to the Secretariat requesting assistance. The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, during which it commented on draft legislation. It commented on additional drafts in 2004 and 2005.
12.	Botswana	Botswana attended a subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005, at which the Secretariat briefed officials on preparing implementing legislation. The Secretariat conducted a TAV from 21 to 24 June 2005 to raise awareness of the requirements of the Convention among the various stakeholders and to initiate work on a national action plan. The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation during the TAV.
13.	Brunei Darussalam	The Secretariat commented on draft legislation in 2002 and 2003. From 8 to 10 June 2005 it provided training on the establishment of a National Authority and on the involvement of government and industry in implementing the Convention, as well as legislative assistance (with the support of an expert from Japan). Brunei Darussalam's draft bill was reviewed, amendments were proposed, and a national action plan was prepared.
14.	Burkina Faso	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003. Burkina Faso attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which a national action plan was prepared.
15.	Burundi	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. In February 2005 the United States of America and the Secretariat made a TAV to Burundi, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were completed.
16.	Cambodia	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV by the Secretariat, Australia, and Japan. At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in September 2005, Cambodia indicated that it would send a request for legal assistance.
17.	Cameroon	Cameroon requested assistance with legislative drafting in a <i>note verbale</i> sent in August 2003. It hosted the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which the status of draft legislation was reviewed by the Secretariat. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in July 2005.
18.	Cape Verde	In May 2005 the Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation during a National Authority training course in Portugal.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
19.	Chad	The Secretariat supported a TAV conducted by France in 2003 in preparation for the entry into force of the Convention. On 26 March 2004 Chad sent a <i>note verbale</i> requesting assistance with drafting legislation and with the setting up of a National Authority. Chad attended the Director-General's lunch in Brussels on 10 March 2005 and the legal workshop held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005. Later that month the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. Consultations will be held with Chad during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2005.
20.	Colombia	Existing legislation was submitted for comment in 2003, before a national training course on the implementation of the Convention conducted by the Secretariat in June 2003. The Secretariat's comments were provided in July 2003. In conjunction with the regional workshop held on 21 and 22 April 2005, the Secretariat, the United States of America, and Spain provided assistance on legislation. A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat in September 2005, addressing issues related to declarations and transfers. Legislative assistance was provided again by the Secretariat at a meeting of the Andean Community held on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
21.	Cook Islands	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2004. Informal discussions were held during the Pacific Islands Forum in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
22.	Costa Rica	A member of the NLE commented on draft legislation in 2003, and the Secretariat submitted comments in 2005.
23.	Côte d'Ivoire	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003. The Permanent Representative attended the briefing for delegations in Brussels on 22 March 2005. Côte d'Ivoire attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005.
24.	Cyprus	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003.
25.	Dominica	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which they reviewed and commented on draft legislation, and received Dominica's timetable for completion of the plan of action.
26.	Ecuador	The Secretariat provided legislative assistance during a meeting of the Andean Community on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
27.	El Salvador	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain conducted a National Authority training course in 2004. The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, provided legislative assistance after the regional workshop held in Colombia on 25 and 26 April 2005. The assistance included the submission of a proposal for a first draft of legislation, and a review of and comments on anti-terrorism legislation.
28.	Eritrea	On 12 August 2003, Eritrea sent a <i>note verbale</i> indicating it would request a meeting with the Office of the Legal Adviser at which it might receive guidance. The Director-General sent a letter containing an offer of assistance to Eritrea in February 2005. Consultations between Eritrea and the Secretariat on the outstanding items under the plan of action were conducted in August 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
29.	Ethiopia	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001. Ethiopia attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 23 May 2005, during which its national implementing legislation was discussed.
30.	Fiji	The Secretariat provided comments on three successive versions of draft legislation in 2004. The Secretariat and Australia held a National Authority seminar, which included a legislative workshop, in 2004. Fiji sent a letter on 22 December 2004 requesting technical assistance with (a) subsidiary legislation, operating procedures, and the amendment of customs-and-excise laws; (b) further training of National Authority officers, officials representing local industry, and other stakeholders in implementation; (c) design of local courses; (d) sponsorship of exchanges of National Authority personnel in the Asia-Pacific region, further Asia-Pacific seminars, and participation in OPCW seminars and training; (e) design of an industry-outreach programme; (f) advice on integrating the Convention into the formal education system; (g) advice on increasing public awareness of the Convention; and (h) provision of publications for an information centre. By a letter dated 10 January 2005, the Secretariat confirmed the availability of the assistance requested, and asked for details regarding the objectives and logistics of, and Fiji's participation in, the Asia-Pacific seminar on the Convention. A letter from the Minister of Home Affairs, Immigration and National Disaster Management of Fiji requested assistance in setting up a working group of experts "of the National Authority and the Chemicals Register". Informal discussions were held during a Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
31.	Gabon	In a letter dated 21 December 2004, Gabon stated that it "is experiencing some difficulties with drafting a law covering all key aspects of the CWC. Although established as an interministerial body, the National Authority needs assistance with training its members. To address the foregoing, the organisation of a seminar in Libreville in April/May 2005 is requested." Gabon attended the lunch held by the Director-General in Brussels on 10 March 2005 and the briefing on 22 March 2005. The Secretariat, with support from a national expert from Algeria, conducted a training course for the Gabonese National Authority from 27 to 29 April 2005.
32.	Gambia	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 25 July 2003, the Gambia requested the Secretariat "to provide technical assistance for drafting the necessary legislation required for effective implementation of the Convention. Thereafter, decision would be taken to establish the appropriate framework to set up a National Authority for administrative and enforcement measures." The Gambia attended the briefing held on 22 March 2005. A TAV was conducted on 13 and 14 April 2005, during which the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. It appeared that a set of regulations promulgated by the Minister of Environment under the existing Act was necessary. The Secretariat provided further comments on the Gambia's draft implementing regulations at a subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
33.	Georgia	By a letter dated 8 August 2003, Georgia requested a TAV in order, <i>inter alia</i> , to address issues related to national implementing legislation. The Secretariat conducted a TAV from 23 to 25 May 2005 to raise awareness and help identify necessary steps under the plan of action, and provided draft legislation.
34.	Ghana	By a letter dated 16 June 2003, Ghana requested “assistance both in the completion of the questionnaire and the drafting of national implementation measures.” The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in August 2004, at which it examined existing legislation on hazardous chemicals to adapt it for implementation of the Convention. Ghana attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 23 May 2005, during which the Secretariat provided comments on an initial draft of its national implementing regulations. The Secretariat is preparing comments on draft regulations that Ghana submitted for comment in August 2005.
35.	Guatemala	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in July 2004. Guatemala hosted the subregional meeting of National Authorities from Central America on 19 and 20 July 2005.
36.	Guinea	A National Authority training course was under discussion for 2005, but on 7 February 2005 the Secretariat received an e-mail message indicating that such an event would not be useful at the moment. A Secretariat proposal for draft amendments to the penal code and for a decree establishing a National Authority was provided in August 2005.
37.	Indonesia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in April 2004 and reviewed and commented on draft legislation. It reviewed and commented on draft legislation again in Jakarta, and gave further advice on specific aspects of the legislation, on two occasions in 2005. The United States of America is planning a bilateral TAV in 2006, with support from the Secretariat.
38.	Iran, Islamic Republic of	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and in August 2005. The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia from 6 to 8 September 2005.
39.	Jamaica	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in March 2004. Jamaica participated in the regional meeting of GRULAC National Authorities, which was held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Jamaica attended a briefing on the implementation of the plan of action in March 2005. Consultations are ongoing regarding a subregional workshop in Jamaica in October 2005.
40.	Jordan	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV. Under cover of a <i>note verbale</i> dated 22 August 2005, Jordan sent draft legislation to the Secretariat.
41.	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan hosted the second regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia in October 2004. The fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, and a national seminar on implementing the Convention, took place in Kazakhstan in June 2005. The Secretariat, supported by the Netherlands and the United States of America, worked with Kazakhstan on its implementing legislation during the workshop.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
42.	Kenya	By a letter dated 14 February 2005, Kenya requested training “for officers from the following institutions...: the Legal Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Legislative Drafting Division of the Attorney-General’s Office, the Department of Defence, and the Police Department”. The United States of America and the Secretariat made a TAV to Kenya in March 2005, during which a draft bill and a national action plan were prepared. The Secretariat held a bilateral meeting with Kenya during the legal workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, in May 2005, to review the progress made in adopting the draft bill and implementing the action plan.
43.	Kiribati	In November 2004 Kiribati sent an e-mail indicating that it would appreciate any assistance that could be provided. The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation in April 2005. Follow-up consultations were held during the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, in June 2005.
44.	Kuwait	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in March 2005.
45.	Kyrgyzstan	By a letter dated 19 November 2003, Kyrgyzstan requested assistance in the form of a seminar for experts from the Kyrgyz ministries and agencies that would be dealing directly with the Convention. The Secretariat gave a National Authority training course, including a legislative drafting session, in November 2004. Follow-up consultations were held at the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that took place in Almaty, Kazakhstan, from 6 to 8 June 2005. Comments were provided on draft legislation in October 2005.
46.	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in March 2005. Draft amendments to the penal code were requested, and consultations on the legislative approach were conducted. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was set. In July 2005 the Secretariat commented on existing legislation and proposed amendments to the penal code. At the request of this State Party, in September 2005 the Secretariat sent it Viet Nam’s implementing legislation.
47.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	In February 2004 the Secretariat, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America conducted a joint TAV to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a letter dated 22 February 2004 requesting legislative assistance in May 2004 and an Article VI training workshop in the near future for personnel from the National Authority, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Production Affairs, and representatives from relevant industries. The Secretariat conducted a TAV in May 2004, during which draft legislation was prepared by a drafting committee. The Secretariat conducted a further TAV in October 2004 to address chemical-industry issues.
48.	Luxembourg	The Secretariat provided comments on legislation in February 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
49.	Madagascar	The Secretariat conducted a TAV in December 2003 to assist with preparations for entry into force. The Secretariat received Madagascar's request for model implementing legislation through the member of the NLE from the ICRC in 2005, and provided it. A joint TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America was held on 14 and 17 October 2005. The focus of the TAV was on legislative drafting, setting up a National Authority, and preparing a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration.
50.	Malawi	In an e-mail dated 10 August 2004, Malawi requested funding in order to pay the fees of a local consultant who would review existing legislation on chemicals and draft a bill. The Secretariat consulted with potential donor States Parties about how this request could be met. The Director-General renewed an offer of assistance to Malawi in February 2005. Malawi attended the subregional workshop held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005. Consultations will be held with Malawi during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, to be held in Abuja, Nigeria, in October 2005. Among the items up for discussion are dates for a follow up national-awareness course to be conducted by the Secretariat.
51.	Malaysia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, and provided comments and held consultations on draft legislation, in July and September 2003. In June 2004 it also held a technical workshop that was attended by representatives from the chemical industry. Consultations are ongoing on a bilateral TAV by the United States of America in 2006, with support from the Secretariat.
52.	Mali	In a letter to the Director-General received on 11 May 2005, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation indicated that a request for assistance would soon be submitted. Implementing legislation was discussed at the legal workshop for States Parties in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005. Mali's representatives indicated that it might submit a formal request for assistance. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in July and August 2005.
53.	Marshall Islands	The Marshall Islands participated in the Convention workshop in Nadi, Fiji, in June 2004. In early March 2005 it requested a TAV, which the Secretariat conducted on 21 and 22 June 2005. During the TAV, the Secretariat reviewed draft legislation and proposed amendments, and helped prepare a national action plan.
54.	Mauritius	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2002 and on existing acts in 2005.
55.	Mexico	The Secretariat organised an awareness workshop for industry in March 2005 and commented on legislation in September 2005.
56.	Micronesia, Federated States of	The Secretariat conducted a TAV on 24 June 2005, during which the plan of action and Micronesia's obligations under the Convention, including its Article VII obligations, were discussed. The Secretariat also provided comments on draft legislation that had been submitted in August 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
57.	Monaco	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2002.
58.	Morocco	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2001 and 2004. In February 2005 the Director-General sent a letter containing an offer of assistance to Morocco.
59.	Mozambique	Mozambique attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. A possible follow-up meeting of these States Parties is anticipated for the fourth quarter of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation in May 2005.
60.	Namibia	Namibia attended the 22 March 2005 briefing by the Director-General. A subregional workshop, which included a legislative-drafting component, was conducted from 18 to 20 May 2005, and was followed by a separate TAV to Namibia on 23 May 2005, at which Namibian participants started preparations to review existing legislation so that they could make decisions on the preparation of new or subsidiary legislation.
61.	Nauru	By a letter dated 19 November 2002, Nauru requested funding for a consultant so that draft legislation and the responses to LQ1 and LQ2 could be prepared. The Secretariat responded on 31 January 2003, setting out the terms under which such assistance could be offered. During the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland, New Zealand, the representative of Nauru confirmed that it required assistance in preparing its implementing legislation.
62.	Nepal	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 4 February 2004, Nepal requested the Secretariat to make available training facilities for two officials of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs. In February 2005, the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, during which it reviewed and provided comments on draft legislation.
63.	Nicaragua	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain held a National Authority training course in 2004. By a fax dated 1 March 2005, the National Authority of Nicaragua requested a follow-up TAV during the third week of July 2005. The Secretariat conducted the TAV in September 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
64.	Niger	Consultations on possible assistance are ongoing. The Niger attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which the Niger's need for assistance was discussed. In August 2005 the Secretariat suggested both draft amendments to the penal code and a draft National Authority decree.
65.	Nigeria	By a letter dated 28 November 2003, Nigeria requested "assistance to enable the National Authority to accelerate action towards the enactment of its national implementing legislation....In this regard the [National Authority] proposed to organise a national stakeholders' seminar to review the draft implementing legislation [and one] to review some of the existing laws of the Federation that will impact on the national implementing legislation." In a subsequent letter dated 22 March 2004, Nigeria stated that "assistance from the Secretariat is being sought to review the existing law that will impact on the implementing legislation for the CWC and BTWC." ¹⁸ In 2004, the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. The United States of America conducted a bilateral TAV, with the support of the Secretariat, on 26 and 27 May 2005. Comments were provided on Nigeria's existing draft bill, and amendments were proposed. A national action plan was prepared. A regional seminar combined with a TAV by the Secretariat is scheduled for October 2005.
66.	Niue	The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
67.	Palau	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2004. Palau participated in the workshop on the Convention that was held in Nadi, Fiji, in June 2004.
68.	Panama	The Secretariat and Argentina held a National Authority training course in July 2004. In May 2005 the Secretariat prepared draft model legislation, which is under consideration by the National Authority.
69.	Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea attended the briefing by the Director-General on 22 March 2005. The Secretariat conducted a TAV (supported by an expert from Australia) from 20 to 22 June 2005, at which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared and industry-outreach measures were taken.
70.	Paraguay	As at the cut-off dated for this report, Paraguay and the Secretariat were discussing dates for a possible TAV.
71.	Peru	The Secretariat and Argentina conducted a National Authority training course in 2004. Peru participated in the Regional Meeting of GRULAC National Authorities held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Legislative assistance was provided by the Secretariat during a meeting of the Andean Community on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Peru.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
72.	Philippines	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003, during which it provided comments on draft legislation. A Secretariat delegation headed by the Legal Adviser visited Manila from 3 to 8 April 2005 for the 112th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and met with authorities in the Philippines responsible for implementing the Convention. In May 2005 the Secretariat received draft anti-terrorism legislation for review, and submitted its comments to the Philippines. The United States of America is planning a TAV for 2006, with the support of the Secretariat.
73.	Portugal	The Secretariat and Spain conducted a National Authority training course in 2003. The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation every year from 2002 to 2005, and submitted a first draft of regulations in May 2005. Portugal sent a <i>note verbale</i> , dated 12 March 2004, requesting (a) comments on the final draft of their implementing legislation, (b) assistance in drafting the subsidiary regulations, (c) assistance with the preliminary data that it had gathered for inclusion in its initial declarations, (d) training of escort teams for OPCW inspections, and (e) financial sponsorship for Portuguese experts to attend meetings and workshops. The Secretariat provided bilateral assistance to Portugal during the workshop for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon in May 2005.
74.	Qatar	By a <i>note verbale</i> dated 28 August 2003, Qatar requested that the Secretariat “provide assistance and technical advice to its National Committee for the Prohibition of Mass Destruction Weapons”. The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 2003, during which draft legislation was prepared. A National Authority training course was conducted in June 2004. Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention in March 2005. The workshop was combined with bilateral work on legislation and other implementation measures.
75.	Republic of Moldova	A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and Romania in 2003, during which the Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on draft legislation. At the Regional Meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia in June 2005, the Republic of Moldova requested assistance in drafting regulations.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
76.	Rwanda	In January 2004 the Secretariat conducted a TAV to Rwanda in advance of its ratification of the Convention in March of that year. In February 2005, the United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, made a TAV, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared. In a letter dated 14 March 2005, Rwanda requested the Secretariat “to organise a workshop in Kigali on the following subjects: the Convention; adaptation of Convention provisions into national legislation; OPCW inspections; declarations and annual reports. The workshop will allow the National Authority to better understand its role and to intensify its efforts to implement the Convention in general and the Action Plan by November 2005 in particular.” The Secretariat responded by letter in April 2005, requesting details of the assistance needed. Rwanda attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005.
77.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	In March 2005, the Secretariat, together with the United States of America, conducted a TAV during which the Secretariat provided sample legislation with comments on necessary amendments, and proposed draft regulations.
78.	Saint Lucia	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which they reviewed and commented on draft amendments to its implementing legislation and its draft regulations. The internal timetable for completion of the action plan was set by Saint Lucia and provided to the Secretariat.
79.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	In March 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, which included a National Authority training course. During the TAV, implementing legislation was reviewed and draft regulations were discussed. The internal timetable for completion of the action plan was received. A set of draft regulations was prepared and sent to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by the Secretariat in March 2005.
80.	Samoa	Samoa requested assistance in drafting implementing legislation by a <i>note verbale</i> dated October 2004. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Samoa and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
81.	Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome and Principe attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties, held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. During it, a first draft of legislation was proposed. Sao Tome informally requested the assistance of the Portuguese National Authority in providing legal assistance. A possible follow-up meeting of lusophone States Parties is anticipated for the end of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. Sao Tome attended the legal workshop held in Cameroon from 5 to 7 July 2005, where it reiterated its informal request for assistance from the Portuguese National Authority.
82.	Saudi Arabia	The Secretariat provided comments on legislation in 2003, and made a TAV in September 2004 that included a legislative-drafting session. It commented again on draft legislation in late 2004. Saudi Arabia attended a subregional workshop for National Authorities, which was held in Qatar in March 2005. A follow-up TAV and a seminar are under discussion for 2006.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
83.	Senegal	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 3 September 2002, Senegal stated that it “wishes to receive assistance from the Secretariat to put in place legislative and administrative measures to implement the CWC.” In February 2004 the Secretariat held a workshop in Senegal for National Authorities from West Africa. It also submitted comments on Senegalese draft legislation in May 2005. The United States of America made a bilateral TAV to Senegal, together with the Secretariat, on 30 and 31 May 2005, during which existing draft legislation was reviewed and amendments were proposed, and a national action plan was prepared. An additional bilateral meeting took place in The Hague, the Netherlands, in August 2005.
84.	Serbia and Montenegro	In a letter dated 11 June 2003, Serbia and Montenegro requested assistance in drafting comprehensive national implementing legislation. Two legal experts from Serbia and Montenegro visited OPCW headquarters during the NLE meeting in November 2003 for consultations.
85.	Seychelles	A joint TAV was conducted by the United States and the Secretariat in October 2005. The workshop focussed on legislative drafting and completing Seychelles’s initial declaration.
86.	Solomon Islands	In March 2004, the Secretariat conducted a TAV in advance of the entry into force of the Convention for the Solomon Islands.
87.	Sri Lanka	Comments were requested and provided on Sri Lanka’s draft legislation in September 2005.
88.	Sudan	Draft legislation was commented on in 2002 and 2003. The Sudan requested assistance in preparing subsidiary legislation (regulations) and other implementation issues during the subregional workshop held in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005. The Secretariat put Sudanese officials in touch with the Algerian National Authority, which had offered to provide assistance, so that Algeria could provide that assistance and the two States Parties could share their experiences.
89.	Swaziland	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003, and provided further comments on it and proposed amendments to it during the workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern and Southern Africa, which was held in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005.
90.	Tajikistan	The Secretariat held a National Authority training course for Tajikistan on 1 and 2 September 2005, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed.
91.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, and helped prepare a first draft of implementing legislation in 2004.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
92.	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste attended the National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon, Portugal, in May 2005. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation at this training course. A possible follow-up meeting of these States Parties is anticipated for the autumn of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral assistance measures is to be discussed.
93.	Togo	Togo sent <i>notes verbales</i> dated 10 March 2004 and 26 May 2004 requesting assistance with the establishment of a National Authority and with the legislation required by Article VII, which Togo proposes to put in place rapidly.
94.	Tonga	The Secretariat conducted a TAV for Tonga and other States Parties on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
95.	Trinidad and Tobago	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 1999, 2000, and 2004, and held a National Authority training course in 2004. Trinidad and Tobago attended the briefing in Brussels on 22 March 2005.
96.	Tunisia	Following a request in April 2005, the Secretariat conducted a TAV from 30 May to 1 June 2005, which focussed on legislative drafting.
97.	Turkey	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004.
98.	Turkmenistan	Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV towards the end of 2005. Turkmenistan attended the Director-General's briefing in Brussels on 10 March 2005. Turkmenistan has indicated informally that it will need some additional time to complete its preparations before a TAV would be useful.
99.	Tuvalu	In September 2003 the Secretariat conducted a TAV to Tuvalu in preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for that State Party. In early March 2005, Tuvalu requested a TAV. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Tuvalu and other Member States on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
100	Uganda	By a letter dated 3 March 2004, Uganda requested assistance with a national-implementation workshop to be held in May 2004 and with the drafting of the necessary legislative and administrative measures. In September 2004 the Secretariat held a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session. The Secretariat also provided comments on Uganda's draft legislation at the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, which was held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005.
101	United Arab Emirates	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004, and in April of that year held a National Authority training course that included a legislative drafting session. The United Arab Emirates attended the subregional workshop for National Authorities that was held in Qatar in March 2005.
102	United Republic of Tanzania	The United Republic of Tanzania attended the Director-General's briefing on 10 March 2005 in Brussels, and a subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005. Consultations on dates for a possible TAV are ongoing.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
103	Uruguay	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003 and 2004, and held a National Authority training course in September 2004, during which it commented on draft legislation.
104	Uzbekistan	Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat commented on it during a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
105	Venezuela	Consultations on a possible TAV are ongoing between the Secretariat and Venezuela. The Secretariat provided legislative assistance during an Andean Community meeting on 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
106	Viet Nam	The Secretariat held a National Authority training course and commented on draft legislation in 2004. Consultations with the Secretariat on legislation were conducted during the Ninth Session of the Conference. An outreach workshop and training course for industry and customs officials was conducted in September 2005.
107	Zambia	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation once in 2003 and twice in 2004. The Secretariat received a <i>note verbale</i> from Zambia requesting assistance in establishment a National Authority. The latest version of Zambia's draft legislation was received for comment on 6 April 2005. On 5 and 6 May 2005, the Secretariat, with the support of an expert from South Africa, made a TAV that focussed on legislation. During the TAV it reviewed the most recent draft bill and proposed amendments. Zambia attended the subregional workshop in Namibia from 18 to 20 May 2005, and a bilateral meeting was held during which the draft bill was readied for adoption. A national-awareness workshop is being prepared by the Secretariat, to be conducted from 21 to 23 November 2005.

TABLE 2: ASSISTANCE OFFERED OR PROVIDED

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
1.	Algeria	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 22 September 2004, Algeria offered assistance, upon request, to African States Parties provided that the Secretariat furnished financial support. A national expert from Algeria supported a training course for the Gabonese National Authority that was conducted by the Secretariat from 27 to 29 April 2005. Algeria has two Members in the NLE.
2.	Argentina	Argentine sent <i>note verbales</i> dated 11 and 12 March 2004 offering assistance with implementation of the Convention based on Argentina's experience with protection and assistance, the NLE, and declarations, and providing the names of the relevant experts. Argentina has also provided assistance to other States Parties.
3.	Australia	Letter dated 19 March 2004: Bilateral assistance (most significantly to Fiji) was provided in 2004. “[A]ssistance we would be willing to provide to other States Parties in South East Asia or the South West Pacific [includes]: making relevant national documents available such as legislative texts, outlines of implementation measures, operational procedures, and outreach material; making financial contributions to some projects such as conferences, workshops and assistance visits; making experts available free of charge for regional and national implementation workshops, training courses, meetings of National Authorities; and conducting bilateral discussions, including providing free expert advice, on operational issues associated with the implementation of the CWC.” Australia supported a TAV by the Secretariat to Papua New Guinea in June 2005, and is ready to support a joint TAV to Cambodia towards the end of 2005.
4.	Austria	Offer of assistance by the NLE member.
5.	Belarus	Belarus has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Belarus has a Member in the NLE.
6.	Canada	Offer of assistance by an NLE member (November 2003), reiterated in Canada’s statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference.
7.	China	China sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 13 April 2004 stating, “China has so far gained some experience in the setting up of Convention-implementing bodies, training of relevant personnel, and making of implementation legislations, etc. China is willing to share its experience in this respect with all other States Parties, and offer, as needed, assistance within its capacity in the training of implementation-related personnel, identification of declarable facilities, submission of declarations and other information required by the Convention, and reception of on-site inspections, etc. China will as always work with the OPCW and all other States Parties in a continued effort to advance the Plan of Action Regarding the Implementation of Article VII Obligations.” Reiterated in China’s statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference. China sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 11 August 2005, attaching an explanatory note: “China has...hosted the second regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, two inspector-training courses, and two regional seminars on the implementation of the Convention...China is ready to share its experiences in the implementation of the Convention and to provide assistance to countries that request it.” China has a member in the NLE.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
8.	Cuba	Cuba sent <i>note verbale</i> dated 7 June 2004 indicating that the National Authority can offer its experience and advice to States Parties upon request for drafting national implementing legislation. On 2 and 3 August 2005 Cuba hosted a regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on inspection escorts. Cuba has a member in the NLE.
9.	Czech Republic	The Czech Republic has offered the assistance of its NLE member. In November 2004 it made a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference indicating that its National Authority had prepared and distributed a publication on the national implementation of the Convention, and that an English-language version was available.
10.	Finland	By a letter dated 11 February 2005, Finland indicated that it was supporting national implementation in other States Parties, and that it would continue to do so by arranging courses on declarations and other National Authority obligations through its National Authority and chemical-database course (NADC), as well as by arranging theoretical and practical courses on verification (basic and advanced training courses). The letter also noted that chemists from developing countries had been trained by VERIFIN since 1990, and that 124 trainees from 65 countries had participated in basic, advanced, and NADC courses. In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 1 September 2005, Finland stated, “The Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases is arranged biannually, also in 2005-2007, in collaboration with VERIFIN and the TS”.
11.	France	France sent a <i>note verbale</i> dated 6 February 2004 stating, “France is ready to provide to the Organisation a legal consultant, in case there is a need, for States that have made a request for one....The competent French authorities reserve the right to select, on a case-by-case basis, the expert who can best serve as such”. France hosted National Authority training courses for the OPCW in June and October 2005. France has a member in the NLE.
12.	Germany	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 20 February 2004, Germany stated, “Germany will continue to support national implementation in other States Parties in the following ways and subject to available resources: (1) the provision of expert advice to the authorities of other States Parties through the participation of German experts in relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and seminars; (2) The provision of expert advice and support directly to the authorities of other States Parties, upon request, particularly in the fields of Article VI declarations, clarification of AND discrepancies and CWC national legislation; (3) The provision of support of other kinds including by electronic means (e.g., linkage of the Germany National Authority website to the OPCW website containing a.o. the complete implementing legislation of Germany in English; (4) The participation of a Germany legal expert in the OPCW Network of Legal Experts; (5) The participation of a German expert in the OPCW protection network.”

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
13.	India	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 27 February 2004 India stated, “India has nominated a panel of five Legal Experts whose expertise and experience can be utilized by the OPCW for those Member States who are yet to enact their National CWC Act and also those having difficulties in implementing certain provisions of their National CWC Act”. In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 19 May 2005 India stated that it was offering to make the expertise of two of its NLE members available for bilateral TAVs in connection with the implementation of the action plan.
14.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A <i>note verbale</i> dated 24 December 2004 stated, “The National Authority...has expressed its readiness to assist Afghanistan, upon request, in establishment or designation of National Authority and to offer its expertise in relation to national implementation measures.” The Islamic Republic of Iran hosted the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia from 6 to 8 September 2005. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a Member in the NLE.
15.	Italy	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 19 April 2004, Italy stated that, since the entry into force of the Convention, it had provided assistance to Albania, Ethiopia, and Libya, and that it could do the same for other States Parties in the following areas: expert advice on declarations, identification of declarable chemical-industry sites; provision of experts for implementation-support projects, including training courses; organisation of workshops on universality and the implementation of the Convention; presentations on legislation; and invitations to experts from National Authorities, designed to foster the exchange of experiences.
16.	Japan	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 27 January 2004, Japan stated that the assistance it could provide to other States Parties included providing materials related to the implementation of the Convention, lectures or briefings on the technical aspects of the implementation of the obligations of the Convention, and annual seminars on issues related to counter-terrorism. Japan has a member in the NLE, and supported a TAV by the Secretariat to Brunei Darussalam from 8 to 10 June 2005 by making an expert available. Japan made a voluntary financial contribution to support the meeting of National Authorities held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, in September 2005.
17.	Mexico	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 29 August 2005, Mexico indicated that the Mexican Government had decided to offer assistance to States Parties in Central America and the Caribbean in order to contribute to the Article VII action plan. Mexico has a member in the NLE.
18.	Netherlands	The Netherlands has made a generous financial contribution to support programmes related to the implementation of the Convention. It has also indicated that it would make experts available to provide assistance to other States Parties, and has participated, or plans to participate, in bilateral TAVs following the regional workshop that took place in Kazakhstan in June 2005 and in Tajikistan in September 2005.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
19.	New Zealand	In a letter dated 24 February 2004, New Zealand offered “assistance towards national implementation by States Parties in the Pacific region....Any decision to assist would have to be taken on a case-by-case basis, and depend ultimately on the resources available at the time. One way may be explaining the New Zealand system and legislation as a possible model for States Parties in the Pacific region. We would also be willing to provide advice and, where appropriate, contacts in Pacific Island countries to assist the OPCW in its activities.” New Zealand provided assistance to other States Parties at the Pacific Islands Forum meeting in Auckland in June 2005.
20.	Norway	A fax dated 19 December 2003 stated, “Norway has provided Euro 15.000,- in support of the organisation of the Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America to take place in Bolivia in early 2004. In addition, Norway is prepared to consider providing further support on the basis of well developed projects for national implementation of the Convention.” Norway has a Member in the NLE, and provided financial support for the regional meeting on implementation issues held in May 2005 in Namibia.
21.	Portugal	In a <i>note verbale</i> dated 12 March 2004, Portugal offered assistance with implementing legislation and basic analytical training for the African lusophone countries—“Países Africanos de Língua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP)”—as well as Timor-Leste. A workshop on these topics was conducted on 2 and 3 May 2005. Nomination on 25 January 2005 of a member to the NLE.
22.	Republic of Korea	The government has made a generous financial contribution to be used in promoting the implementation of the Convention.
23.	Romania	Romania has offered the assistance of its NLE member. It participated in a TAV to the Republic of Moldova in 2003, and has provided bilateral assistance to other States Parties.
24.	Russian Federation	In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, November 2004, the Russian Federation indicated that it was prepared to provide assistance to other States in developing national legislation that would ensure the implementation of the Convention, and to share its experiences in running its National Authority.
25.	South Africa	South Africa supported a TAV to Zambia by the Secretariat in May 2005.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
26.	Spain	By a letter dated 27 January 2004, Spain indicated that it could offer the following assistance: “Providing theoretical or practical courses on verification and declaration obligations, primarily for Spanish-speaking countries...offer forms and documentation, either hard copies or through their website ...Receive personnel from other National Authorities in the office of the Secretary General of the National Authority (for less than a week) to learn work methodologies... receiving personnel from other National Authorities during national or international inspections as observers... providing CAQ (basic and advanced courses for National Authorities, specialized seminars on transfers, legislation)...providing presentations on complete legislation obligations and providing information about legislation through the Network of Legal Experts or bilaterally”.
27.	Sweden	By a letter dated 5 April 2004, Sweden indicated that in 2000 it had provided assistance to Kenya in identifying declarable industrial facilities, and that in 2004 it had assisted Slovenia with legal issues. It also stated that it was ready to provide similar support to other States Parties. Sweden has a member in the NLE and in the Declarations Network. It has also made medical experts available.
28.	Switzerland	<p>A <i>note verbale</i> dated 9 March 2005 stated that the “Swiss National Authority is able to provide assistance towards national implementation in other States Parties in two ways: support to the National Authorities in fulfilling their obligations under article VI of the Convention...; subject to availability, to help a State Party fill its Industrial Declaration, which is a complement to the first proposal. Such help could also be provided as a training course addressing a number of countries. This offer of training could take place up to twice a year, and the requesting State Party or States Parties would need to pay for the travel and daily allowance expenses of its/their representatives”. Enclosed was a description of the Swiss Declaration Database, which Switzerland is ready to distribute to interested States Parties.</p> <p>On 9 May 2005, the Swiss delegation held a demonstration of its declaration software for the Secretariat as well as, separately, for interested delegations. This software is part of the Swiss offer to help a State Party, subject to the availability of a Swiss expert, to make its industry declarations. Switzerland has a member in the NLE.</p>
29.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p>A <i>note verbale</i> dated 29 January 2004 stated that the “United Kingdom will continue to support national implementation in other States Parties in the following ways: (1) The provision of expert advice to the authorities of other States Parties through the participation of UK experts in relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and assistance visits. (2) The possible provision of expert advice and support direct to the authorities of other States Parties, upon request. (3) The provision of support of other kinds, including possible financial contributions towards relevant OPCW conferences, workshops and assistance visits. (4) The participation of a British legal expert in the OPCW Network of Legal Experts.” The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has offered to host a National Authority training course in 2006. The United Kingdom has provided assistance to other States Parties.</p>

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
30.	United States of America	<p>A <i>note verbale</i> dated 30 January 2004 stated that the United States of America is willing to provide assistance to States who request it, in the following areas: establishing a National Authority; drafting penal legislation, establishing administrative measures for the implementation of declaration requirements;...identification of possible industry sites ...; development of mechanisms by which a government can coordinate with industry...; providing lessons learned from hosting industry inspections”.</p> <p>During the Ninth Session of the Conference, the United States stated that it “stands ready to assist the Secretariat and Member States through bilateral contacts, close coordination with the Secretariat, responses to requests for assistance, and participation in regional workshops. [It] has collaborated with Romania...in developing an ‘Implementation Assistance Program’ to provide information and assistance to States Parties in need.”</p> <p>The United States of America has, on numerous occasions, provided assistance to other States Parties, particularly through bilateral TAVs. The United States of America has a member in the NLE.</p>