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NOTE DU DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

RAPPORT SUR LE PLAN D'ACTION CONCERNANT LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES OBLIGATIONS AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII

1. À sa huitième session, la Conférence des États parties ("la Conférence") a adopté un plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII et s'est promis d'examiner à nouveau, à sa dixième session, l'état de l'application de l'Article VII, et de se pencher et de statuer sur les mesures qu'il faudra prendre, au besoin, afin que tous les États parties s'acquittent de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-8/DEC.16 du 24 octobre 2003).
2. Pour faciliter les travaux du Conseil exécutif ("le Conseil") et de la Conférence et conformément aux dispositions du plan d'action et à la décision ultérieure prise par la Conférence à sa neuvième session sur les mesures complémentaires à prendre dans le cadre du plan d'action (C-9/DEC.4 du 30 novembre 2004), le Directeur général a présenté au Conseil, à sa quarante-deuxième session, un rapport sur les résultats qui ont été obtenus, accompagné d'un aperçu sur l'avancement de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII dans chaque État partie et d'une liste des États parties qui avaient offert ou demandé une assistance depuis l'adoption du plan d'action. Dans cette liste figurait le détail de l'assistance demandée, des offres faites et des suites données par le Secrétariat technique ou les États parties (EC-42/DG.8 C-10/DG.4 du 7 septembre 2005 et Corr.1, en anglais seulement, du 26 septembre 2005).
3. Le Directeur général indiquait dans le rapport que celui-ci serait actualisé avant la dixième session de la Conférence. La date d'établissement du présent rapport est le 17 octobre 2005.
4. À sa quarante-deuxième session, le Conseil a noté le rapport et demandé que le coordonnateur, M. Ronald Muench (Allemagne), poursuive les consultations afin de formuler des recommandations au Conseil à sa vingt-cinquième réunion. On s'attend à ce que le Conseil, à cette réunion, formule des recommandations à la Conférence sur les mesures complémentaires qui devront être prises.
5. Lors de l'adoption du plan d'action, la Conférence a décidé – sans préjudice des délais prescrits dans la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques ("la Convention"), en rappelant les obligations des États parties au titre de l'Article VII et en rappelant à



ceux-ci qu'il y a plus de six ans que la Convention est entrée en vigueur – qu'il était impératif que les États parties qui ne l'avaient pas encore fait prennent les mesures nécessaires et établissent un calendrier réaliste en vue de la promulgation de la législation nécessaire, y compris des lois pénales et, selon le cas, de l'adoption de mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention au plus tard pour la dixième session de la Conférence.

6. Le succès du plan d'action dépend de la participation active et systématique des États parties aux objectifs du plan. La fixation d'une échéance pour que les États parties achèvent les mesures préconisées par le plan a permis de créer une dynamique et beaucoup de pays ont dressé et appliqué un plan d'action national pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Le plan d'action prévoit aussi que les États parties puissent solliciter et recevoir une assistance et un soutien technique du Secrétariat et d'autres États parties.
7. Beaucoup d'États parties ont fait de gros efforts pour atteindre les objectifs du plan. En particulier, ils ont accru en 2005 leurs efforts pour atteindre les objectifs qu'ils s'étaient fixés et ont fait appel à l'assistance disponible par l'intermédiaire de l'OIAC. En parallèle, le Secrétariat a intensifié ses efforts pour fournir une assistance et un soutien techniques aux États parties qui le demandaient. Il a mis en œuvre un ensemble de mesures de soutien, notamment des ateliers régionaux, sous-régionaux et thématiques sur des aspects pratiques de l'application de la Convention, des visites d'assistance technique, des cours de formation et des ateliers pour répondre aux demandes des États parties en matière d'assistance à la rédaction d'une législation et à la mise en place d'autorités nationales efficaces, et une assistance législative sous la forme de commentaires sur les projets de loi et d'avis spécialisés donnés soit par l'intermédiaire du réseau OIAC de juristes soit directement par le Secrétariat.
8. De nombreux États parties ont offert une assistance à d'autres États parties sous la forme de cours de formation à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales, d'un appui (y compris des logiciels informatiques) à la préparation des déclarations et d'une assistance pour les aspects législatifs et pratiques de la mise en œuvre. En outre, plusieurs États parties ainsi que l'Union européenne ont étayé les efforts du Secrétariat visant à fournir une assistance à la mise en œuvre en finançant des projets spécifiques. Quinze États parties ont communiqué au Secrétariat les noms d'experts prêts à participer à des visites d'assistance technique. La liste de ces experts est affichée sur le serveur extérieur de l'OIAC sur lequel les délégations peuvent la consulter.
9. Le nombre d'États parties qui ont reçu, à leur demande et au titre du plan d'action, une assistance technique du Secrétariat sous une forme ou une autre s'établit pour le moment à 107. À la date d'établissement du présent rapport, 65 d'entre eux avaient reçu un soutien sur place sous forme de visites d'assistance technique ou de cours ou d'ateliers de formation à l'échelon national, assurés par le Secrétariat; d'autres bénéficieront de cette assistance sur place avant la fin de l'année.
10. L'évaluation des résultats obtenus par les États parties dans le cadre du plan d'action, avec le soutien du Secrétariat et d'autres États parties, indique qu'une dynamique de mise en œuvre à l'échelon national a été créée et que des résultats tangibles ont été obtenus. Toutefois, il reste de nombreux États parties qui doivent prendre des mesures

supplémentaires pour s'acquitter totalement de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Beaucoup ont déjà fait des progrès en matière de législation et de mise en place de leur autorité nationale. Dans certains cas, des projets de loi ont été élaborés et soumis au processus législatif. Dans d'autres, pareils projets sont en cours d'élaboration ou font l'objet de consultations entre divers ministères. Plusieurs États parties auront besoin de plus de temps pour parachever ce processus et certains auront peut-être besoin d'une assistance et d'un soutien techniques supplémentaires. Lorsqu'elle examinera les résultats du plan d'action, la Conférence jugera peut-être approprié de prendre des mesures complémentaires en matière d'assistance technique aux États parties et de dégager les ressources nécessaires à cet effet. Les États parties qui ont offert d'aider d'autres États parties à adopter des mesures d'application nationales pourraient peut-être également être encouragés à poursuivre leurs efforts après la dixième session de la Conférence.

11. Il reste que plusieurs États parties ont peu progressé, voire pas du tout, dans la mise en place de leur autorité nationale et l'adoption des mesures législatives et administratives nécessaires à la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Ces États parties doivent s'engager pleinement en faveur du plan d'action et se prévaloir des divers types d'assistance disponibles. Certains ont donné des raisons pour ce retard, d'autres non. Il importe de trouver, dès que possible, des moyens pour encourager ces États parties à remédier à cette situation.
12. Il est évident que même lorsque tous les États parties auront atteint les objectifs du plan d'action, les efforts en matière d'appui à la mise en œuvre à l'échelon national devront se poursuivre car il s'agit d'un processus permanent. Les résultats obtenus dans le cadre du plan d'action établissent les fondations d'une mise en œuvre pleine et effective à l'échelon national, mais il demeure nécessaire d'appliquer avec vigilance les mesures législatives et administratives qui ont été adoptées. Les États parties devront développer et préserver leur capacité en matière de mise en œuvre efficace à l'échelon national. Il ressort de la pratique que le partage de leurs expériences entre les États parties est extrêmement précieux pour la détermination et la promotion des meilleurs modèles en matière de mise en œuvre à l'échelon national. Le dialogue et le partenariat qui s'établissent progressivement entre le Secrétariat et les États parties, dans le cadre de l'assistance qu'ils fournissent en matière d'application à l'échelon national, sont d'autres résultats positifs du plan d'action qui devraient continuer d'être promus.

Annexe : Rapport sur l'avancement du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII

Appendices (en anglais seulement) :

Appendice 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 (Avancement de la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, y compris un résumé des mesures prises dans le cadre du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, au 17 octobre 2005)

Appendice 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 (Liste des États parties qui ont offert ou demandé une assistance depuis l'adoption du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, au 17 octobre 2005)

Annexe

RAPPORT SUR L'AVANCEMENT DU PLAN D'ACTION CONCERNANT LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES OBLIGATIONS AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII

Résumé analytique

1. À partir des critères et facteurs définis dans le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, le présent rapport expose et analyse les résultats obtenus dans le cadre de ce plan, ainsi que l'état de mise en œuvre par les États parties de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.
2. Au 17 octobre 2005 :
 - a) 147 États parties (84 % des 174 États parties) avaient désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale;
 - b) 105 États parties (60 %) avaient adopté des mesures législatives et administratives d'application de la Convention à l'échelon national et, conformément au paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII, en avaient informé le Secrétariat;
 - c) 83 États parties (48 %) avaient présenté au Secrétariat le texte des mesures qu'ils avaient adoptées, pour donner suite aux impératifs du plan d'action;
 - d) 59 États parties (34 %) avaient adopté une législation qui couvre la totalité des impératifs clés de la Convention;
 - e) 47 États parties (27 %) avaient achevé l'examen de leur réglementation en vigueur en matière de commerce des produits chimiques et avaient confirmé qu'elle était conforme à l'objet et au but de la Convention;
 - f) 47 États parties (27 %) qui n'avaient pas encore adopté de mesures législatives et administratives, avaient élaboré des projets de loi qui se trouvaient à des stades divers de promulgation.
3. La base de l'application à l'échelon national est la mise en place ou la désignation d'une autorité nationale et l'adoption d'une législation d'application. Le tableau 1 illustre l'évolution en matière d'adoption de mesures législatives et administratives par les États parties depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention.

**TABLEAU 1 : APPLICATION DU PARAGRAPHE 5 DE L'ARTICLE VII
POUR CHAQUE ANNÉE DEPUIS L'ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR
DE LA CONVENTION**

Situation à la date de	Nombre d'États parties	Nombre (et pourcentage) d'États parties qui avaient informé l'Organisation en vertu du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Législation couvrant les domaines essentiels à l'application de la Convention	Projet de loi proposé ou commenté par le Secrétariat, sur demande
C-I : Mai 1997	87	0 (0 %)	Non disponible	0
C-II : Décembre 1997	103	24 (23 %)	Non disponible	0
C-III : Novembre 1998	120	40 (33 %)	Non disponible	0
C-IV : Juillet 1999	125	43 (34 %)	Non disponible	0
C-V : Mai 2000	133	48 (36 %)	Non disponible	6
C-VI : Mai 2001	143	53 (38 %)	Non disponible	8
C-7 : Octobre 2002	145	70 (48 %)	39 (27 %)	16
C-8 : Octobre 2003	154	94 (61 %)	51 (33 %)	36
C-9 : Novembre 2004	166	96 (58 %)	52 (31 %)	65
17 octobre 2005	174	105 (60 %)	59 (34 %)	152 ¹

4. Alors que le pourcentage global des États parties qui ont adopté les mesures législatives et administratives nécessaires demeure à peu près identique depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, le nombre des États parties qui ont sollicité des avis sur des projets de loi a plus que triplé. De surcroît, le nombre des États parties dont le processus législatif est en cours, est passé d'une centaine en octobre 2003 à 150 environ à la date d'établissement du présent rapport. Pendant cette même période, le nombre des États parties à la Convention a augmenté de 13 %. Il ressort de ces chiffres que des progrès ont été faits mais que du temps est encore nécessaire pour que les États parties qui n'ont pas été en mesure de parachever l'élaboration et la promulgation de leurs mesures législatives et administratives puissent le faire.

¹ Cent cinquante-deux projets de loi ont été présentés par 92 États parties. Dans certains cas, les États parties ont sollicité plusieurs avis sur des projets de loi pendant le processus consultatif gouvernemental. La plupart des projets sur lesquels le Secrétariat a fait des observations sont en cours d'approbation parlementaire.

5. Les raisons pour lesquelles certains États parties n'ont pas été en mesure de réaliser complètement les objectifs du plan d'action sont diverses. Beaucoup d'entre eux ont dû susciter une sensibilisation et un soutien interne au plan, puis faire participer et former les parties prenantes avant de commencer à rédiger des projets de loi et à mettre en place une autorité nationale fonctionnelle. Il était important aussi que les parties prenantes soient pleinement conscientes des complexités de la Convention, de son mode d'application à leur situation particulière et de ce qu'il fallait faire pour la mettre en œuvre.
6. Dans d'autres cas, les États parties ne disposaient pas de rédacteurs suffisamment expérimentés pour rédiger un projet de loi d'application ou bien leurs rédacteurs suffisamment expérimentés manquaient de temps. Enfin, des facteurs économiques et politiques internes ou des événements extérieurs (notamment conflits et guerres) ont, dans certains cas, empêché des États parties de faire des progrès dans la phase initiale de préparation à l'application intégrale à l'échelon national. Dans plusieurs États parties, des ressources humaines et financières limitées ont entraîné des retards après le début de la rédaction des projets de loi et des mesures pratiques de mise en place d'une autorité nationale fonctionnelle et compétente. Des événements sans rapport avec l'application de la Convention ont gêné dans certains cas le déroulement complet des diverses étapes du plan d'action. Ainsi, des changements de gouvernement ou des élections ont retardé ce processus ou l'ont entravé et des projets de loi ont dû être présentés de nouveau ou remaniés. Une fois déposée devant le Parlement, la loi d'application de la Convention était en concurrence avec d'autres projets de loi pour l'inscription au calendrier des travaux parlementaires et l'attribution du temps d'examen.
7. La fourniture d'assistance technique aux États parties a été un élément important de cette activité. Cent sept États parties ont demandé une assistance dans le cadre du plan d'action; d'une manière ou d'une autre, le Secrétariat a répondu à toutes ces demandes. Il a effectué 65 visites d'assistance technique depuis le lancement du plan et la date d'établissement du présent rapport, dont 41 en 2005. En outre, le Secrétariat a prêté son concours à 11 visites d'assistance technique bilatérales qui ont été organisées directement entre des États parties. Soixante-dix-huit États parties ont reçu une assistance législative sous la forme d'observations et de commentaires sur leurs projets de loi ou ont reçu une aide pendant la totalité du processus de rédaction de la loi. Pendant la période considérée, 27 ateliers et cours de formation régionaux, sous-régionaux et thématiques ont été organisés, qui ont également servi de plates-formes durant lesquelles une assistance technique et des avis spécialisés ont pu être dispensés de façon informelle et individuelle aux États parties participants.
8. Les visites d'assistance technique (généralement sous forme d'ateliers nationaux ou de cours de formation en parallèle avec des sessions pratiques de rédaction de textes législatifs et des réunions avec des fonctionnaires gouvernementaux clés) ont été un moyen d'assistance efficace dans le cadre du plan. Ces visites ont permis d'associer de nombreuses parties prenantes d'un pays donné, de les sensibiliser au rôle qu'elles pourraient jouer dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention, d'assurer une bonne coordination entre tous les intéressés et de faciliter l'élaboration d'un plan d'action national. Les visites d'assistance technique ont porté essentiellement sur une

assistance en matière législative mais aussi sur d'autres domaines liés à l'application, dont la mise en place d'une autorité nationale efficace et fonctionnelle et une politique de contact avec l'industrie chimique. L'assistance en matière législative peut aider à garantir que les mesures adoptées sont pleinement conformes aux dispositions de la Convention.

9. Les réunions, cours de formation et ateliers thématiques régionaux et sous-régionaux ont été un moyen économique de toucher plus d'États parties et ont facilité le partage des expériences entre leurs autorités nationales. Ces réunions ont également préparé le terrain pour une assistance sur place plus personnalisée à l'échelon individuel. Combinées à des échanges de vues sur l'urgence du plan d'action, elles ont permis de fournir des avis spécialisés pour les États parties qui ont déjà reçu une assistance ou de faciliter l'établissement de plans pour l'assistance ciblée dont ils auraient besoin à l'avenir.
10. La présentation par le Secrétariat de propositions de projets de loi et d'observations sur les projets de loi, ainsi que la communication aux États parties de propositions de textes pour les projets de loi sont une forme d'assistance technique adoptée par un nombre croissant d'États parties. Cela permet à la fois d'instaurer une certaine uniformité et de veiller à ce que la législation d'application adoptée par les États parties soit complète et tienne compte des impératifs de la Convention et des décisions pertinentes de la Conférence.
11. En dépit des progrès réalisés par les États parties dans le cadre du plan d'action, beaucoup reste à faire. Vingt-sept États parties doivent encore mettre en place ou désigner leur autorité nationale. Soixante-neuf doivent encore promulguer une législation ou adopter des mesures administratives d'application de la Convention à l'échelon national, et près de la moitié des États parties restants doivent combler des lacunes de leur législation—le plus souvent l'absence de mesures de contrôle des transferts des produits chimiques inscrits.
12. Sur les 59 États parties qui ont promulgué une législation complète, certains doivent encore adopter des règlements détaillés avant de pouvoir appliquer pleinement la législation. Certains États parties n'ont pas encore déclaré leurs installations industrielles pertinentes et beaucoup doivent encore mettre en œuvre des systèmes de contrôle effectifs afin de pouvoir présenter les déclarations requises sur leurs activités relatives aux transferts de produits chimiques inscrits.
13. Depuis 1997, seuls 40 % environ des États parties ont fourni des renseignements sur leurs programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection, et 127 n'ont pas encore achevé l'examen de leur réglementation applicable au commerce des produits chimiques pour la rendre conforme à l'objet et au but de la Convention. Des États parties font des progrès continus dans tous ces domaines et se sont engagés à mener à bien dès que possible les étapes requises au titre de l'Article VII; toutefois, d'après les renseignements dont dispose le Secrétariat, certains n'ont encore pris aucune mesure pour atteindre les objectifs du plan.

14. Les États parties qui n'ont pas encore satisfait à certains impératifs de l'Article VII nécessitent toujours une assistance et un soutien techniques. Pour que cette assistance soit la plus efficace, les conditions suivantes doivent être remplies :
- a) les États parties en cause doivent prendre des décisions claires qui engagent leurs autorités à s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII;
 - b) les États parties doivent identifier et inviter autant de parties prenantes que possible qui sont pertinentes à l'application nationale de la Convention avant de recevoir une assistance de l'OIAC et ils doivent veiller à ce que toutes les parties prenantes soient incluses dans la fourniture de l'assistance;
 - c) les demandes d'assistance doivent être précises et contenir suffisamment de détails sur les besoins, les conditions et les objectifs de l'assistance sollicitée de façon que le Secrétariat et les États parties fournissant cette assistance puissent leur donner la suite appropriée;
 - d) un délai devrait être fixé pour le dépôt des demandes d'assistance afin que le Secrétariat puisse bien établir son programme d'assistance (pour ce qui concerne en particulier les visites d'assistance technique aux États parties) et optimiser l'emploi de ses ressources humaines et financières, y compris les ressources mises à disposition par les États parties qui offrent une assistance;
 - e) les États parties qui demandent une assistance doivent demeurer en contact avec le Secrétariat pendant la phase de planification et après avoir reçu l'assistance demandée, pour veiller à ce que les mesures complémentaires éventuellement nécessaires soient prises, que les buts fixés dans les plans d'action nationaux soient atteints, que les progrès accomplis à cette fin fassent l'objet d'un suivi et que l'efficacité de l'assistance fournie puisse être évaluée;
 - f) le programme d'assistance et d'appui du Secrétariat doit continuer à offrir un ensemble de mesures mutuellement complémentaires et économiques qui permettent de fournir un soutien individuel (y compris sur place) aux États parties qui demandent une assistance et qui facilitent le partage des expériences et la fourniture d'une assistance entre États parties sur une base régionale et sous-régionale.

Introduction

15. Lorsque, à sa huitième session, en octobre 2003, la Conférence a adopté le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, elle a demandé au Secrétariat de rendre compte à la neuvième session de la Conférence et à une session sur deux du Conseil, à compter de la trente-sixième session, en mars 2004, des progrès accomplis dans l'exécution du plan. La Conférence s'est également promis d'examiner à nouveau, à sa dixième session, l'état de l'application de l'Article VII, et de se pencher et de statuer sur les mesures appropriées à prendre, le cas échéant, pour que tous les États parties s'acquittent de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.

16. En outre, lorsque la Conférence a examiné l'avancement du plan d'action en novembre 2004, elle a notamment demandé au Secrétariat de fournir, préalablement à chaque session du Conseil avant la dixième session de la Conférence, une liste des États parties qui ont offert ou sollicité une assistance depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, avec des détails concrets sur l'assistance sollicitée et les offres faites, ainsi que sur les mesures de suivi prises par le Secrétariat et/ou les États parties (C-9/DEC.4).
17. Pour faciliter les délibérations du Conseil et de la Conférence sur les résultats déjà obtenus, et en réponse aux demandes de comptes rendus évoquées aux paragraphes 15 et 16 ci-dessus, le Secrétariat a établi le présent rapport sur l'exécution du plan d'action. Dans une annexe distincte, il a résumé, par État partie, l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (appendice 1), avec une indication des mesures prises par l'État partie, ainsi que de l'assistance reçue et de l'assistance fournie à d'autres États parties. L'appendice 2 fait le point des demandes et des offres d'assistance dans le cadre du plan d'action.

Aperçu

18. Le paragraphe 14 du plan d'action énumère les étapes que les États parties doivent suivre avant la promulgation de la législation nécessaire, y compris les lois pénales et/ou l'adoption de mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention au plus tard à la dixième session de la Conférence, en novembre 2005. Ces étapes sont les suivantes :
 - a) désignation ou mise en place dès que possible d'une autorité nationale, avec notification au Secrétariat, conformément à l'Article VII de la Convention;
 - b) mesures nécessaires à la promulgation de la législation, y compris les lois pénales, et/ou à l'adoption des mesures administratives dont les États parties ont besoin pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, conformément aux procédures prévues par leur Constitution;
 - c) communication au Secrétariat du texte intégral de leur législation nationale d'application, y compris ses mises à jour, ou, dans le cas des États parties dotés d'un système juridique moniste, des renseignements sur les mesures spécifiques qu'ils ont prises pour appliquer la Convention.
19. Le paragraphe 6 du plan précise que les mesures nécessaires à l'application de la Convention doivent, entre autres:
 - a) refléter le caractère très détaillé de la Convention, en y traitant de toutes les activités à interdire ou à exiger, conformément à la Convention, et qui impliquent l'utilisation de tout produit chimique toxique et de ses précurseurs;
 - b) inclure dans la législation la question de la présentation des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées et prévues;

- c) veiller à l'application des dispositions liées aux transferts des produits chimiques inscrits;
 - d) inclure la présentation annuelle de renseignements sur les programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection, conformément au paragraphe 4 de l'Article X.
20. Enfin, au paragraphe 15, la Conférence prie instamment les États parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait de procéder à un examen de leurs règlements existants dans le domaine du commerce de produits chimiques pour les rendre compatibles avec l'objet et le but de la Convention.
21. Pour établir le présent rapport, le Secrétariat a analysé tous les éléments évoqués aux paragraphes 18 à 20 ci-dessus. Un aperçu des résultats obtenus dans le cadre du plan d'action et de l'avancement de la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, dans lequel ces éléments servent d'indicateurs clés, est donné au tableau 2 et aux figures 1 et 2. Les questions ci-après sont ensuite analysées plus en détail :
- a) désignation ou mise en place des autorités nationales;
 - b) adoption d'une législation, y compris de lois pénales et de mesures administratives;
 - c) question de savoir si la législation traduit le caractère exhaustif de la Convention;
 - d) inclusion dans la législation de dispositions sur les points suivants :
 - i) déclarations annuelles d'activités passées et prévues;
 - ii) application des dispositions liées aux transferts de produits chimiques inscrits;
 - iii) fourniture annuelle de renseignements sur les programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection;
 - e) examen des règlements existants dans le domaine du commerce des produits chimiques;
 - f) assistance fournie dans le cadre du plan d'action et évaluation de l'efficacité de cette assistance.
22. Le tableau ci-après indique le nombre et le pourcentage des 174 États parties qui ont appliqué chacune des obligations énoncées dans le plan d'action.

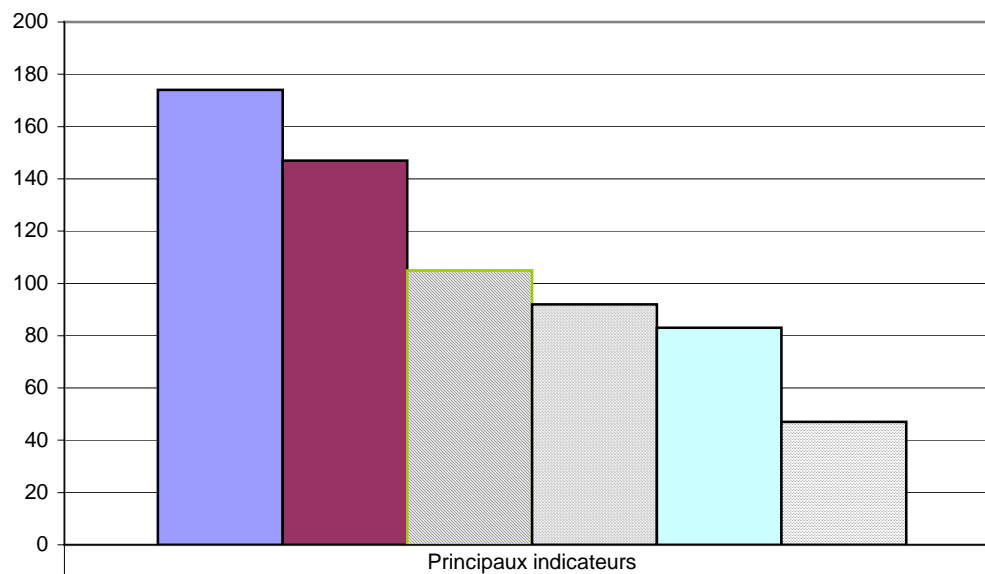
TABLEAU 2 : RÉSULTATS OBTENUS AU TITRE DU PLAN D'ACTION ET ÉTAT, AU 17 OCTOBRE 2005, DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES OBLIGATIONS PRESCRITES À L'ARTICLE VII²

Principaux indicateurs du plan d'action										
Autorité nationale mise en place	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Législation couvrant tous les domaines essentiels	Fourniture du texte des mesures adoptées	Mesures de contrôle des transferts des produits chimiques inscrits	Présentation des déclarations initiales	Présentation des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées pour 2004 en 2005	Projet au titre de l'Art. VI : déclarations présentées ou données vérifiées	Sanctions pour non-fourniture des données sur les déclarations au titre de l'Art. VI	Présentation des renseignements visés au par. 4 de l'Art. X	Confirmation de l'examen visé à l'al. e du par. 2 de l'Art. XI
147	105	59	83	74 complètes 13 partielles	149 complètes 7 Art. III seulement 1 Art. VI seulement	68	73 complètes 24 en cours	67	71 (2005 : 40)	47
84 %	60 %	34 %	48 %	43 % complètes 7 % partielles	86 % complètes 4 % Art. III seulement 1 % Art. VI seulement	39 %	41 % complètes 14 % en cours	39 %	41 % (23 %)	27 %
Couverture de la législation										
Interdictions au titre de l'Article premier	Sanctions au titre de l'Article premier	Application extra-territoriale	Sanctions au titre du paragraphe 1 de l'Article II	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 1	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 2	Sanctions au titre du Tableau 3	Certificat d'utilisation finale au titre du Tableau 3	Sanctions en cas de non-déclaration		
102	99	81	88	79	78	78	78	67		
59 %	57 %	47 %	51 %	45 %	45 %	45 %	45 %	39 %		

² La signification des têtes de colonne de ce tableau est expliquée à l'appendice 1.

Figure 1

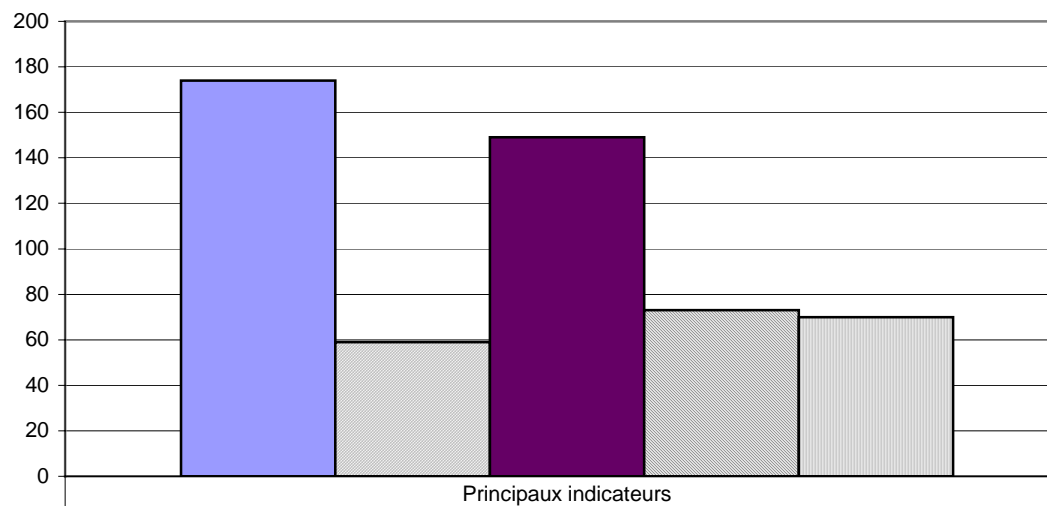
Principaux indicateurs du plan d'action



■ Nombre d'États parties	174
■ Autorité nationale mise en place	147
■ Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	105
■ Projet de loi fourni pour avis ou établi durant les visites d'assistance technique	92
■ Le texte des mesures adoptées a été fourni	83
■ Confirmation que l'examen prescrit à l'alinéa e du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI a été effectué	47

Figure 2

Les mesures adoptées permettent l'application intégrale de la Convention



■ Nombre d'États parties	174
■ Couverture de tous les domaines essentiels par la législation	59
■ Présentation des deux déclarations initiales	149
■ Achèvement du projet relatif à l'Article VI	73
■ Présentation(s) faite(s) au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article X	70

Désignation ou mise en place d'autorités nationales

23. Le paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de la Convention dispose que "[p]our s'acquitter des obligations qu'il a contractées en vertu de la présente Convention, chaque État partie désigne ou met en place une autorité nationale, qui sert de centre national en vue d'assurer une liaison efficace avec l'Organisation et les autres États parties, et en informe l'Organisation au moment où la Convention entre en vigueur à son égard".
24. La première session extraordinaire de la Conférence des États parties chargée d'examiner le fonctionnement de la Convention sur les armes chimiques ("la première Conférence d'examen") a invité les États parties qui devaient encore mettre en place ou désigner leur autorité nationale, à s'acquitter prioritairement de cette obligation et à en informer le Secrétariat (alinéa *a* du paragraphe 7.83 du document RC-1/5).
25. Dans le plan d'action, la Conférence a souligné que les mesures que doivent prendre les États parties devraient comprendre la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale, avec notification au Secrétariat, conformément à l'Article VII de la Convention, aussi rapidement que possible (alinéa *a* du paragraphe 14 du document C-8/DEC.16).
26. Cent quarante-sept États parties (84 %) ont désormais notifié au Secrétariat qu'ils ont désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale. Dans certains cas toutefois, cette autorité est provisoire ou intérimaire, dans l'attente d'une décision finale sur sa structure et de son officialisation. Ce vide juridique a empêché certaines autorités nationales de s'acquitter de toutes les tâches prescrites par la Convention.
27. Vingt-sept États parties, dont la liste figure au tableau 3, n'ont toujours pas informé le Secrétariat de la désignation ou de la mise en place de leur autorité nationale. Le tableau indique aussi la date à laquelle la Convention est entrée en vigueur à l'égard de chacun de ces États parties ainsi que le groupe régional auquel ils appartiennent. Des détails plus complets sur la situation relative aux autorités nationales de ces États parties figurent à l'appendice 1. Selon les renseignements dont le Secrétariat dispose, tous ces États font actuellement des progrès bien qu'à des rythmes différents. Douze d'entre eux, dont certains en 2005 seulement, sont devenus membres de l'OIAC après l'adoption du plan d'action. Cela met en relief la nécessité d'une coordination étroite de l'application du plan d'action pour l'universalité (EC-M-23/DEC.3 du 24 octobre 2003) avec celle du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

TABLEAU 3 : ÉTATS PARTIES QUI N'ONT PAS ENCORE DÉSIGNÉ OU MIS EN PLACE UNE AUTORITÉ NATIONALE

État partie	Groupe régional	Partie depuis
1. Afghanistan	Asie	24/10/03
2. Antigua-et-Barbuda	GRULAC ³	28/09/05
3. Bhoutan	Asie	17/09/05
4. Botswana	Afrique	30/09/98

5. Cambodge	Asie	18/08/05
6. Cap-Vert	Afrique	09/11/03
7. Grenade	GRULAC	03/07/05
8. Guinée	Afrique	09/07/97
9. Guinée équatoriale	Afrique	29/04/97
10. Honduras	GRULAC	28/09/05
11. Îles Salomon	Asie	23/10/04
12. Madagascar	Afrique	19/11/04
13. Mauritanie	Afrique	11/03/98
14. Micronésie (États fédérés de)	Asie	21/07/99
15. Mozambique	Afrique	14/09/00
16. Nauru	Asie	12/12/01
17. Nioué	Asie	21/05/05
18. Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Asie	29/04/97
19. République-Unie de Tanzanie	Afrique	25/07/98
20. Samoa	Asie	27/10/02
21. Sierra Leone	Afrique	30/10/04
22. Suriname	GRULAC	29/04/97
23. Timor-Leste	Asie	06/06/03
24. Turkménistan	Asie	29/04/97
25. Tuvalu	Asie	18/02/04
26. Vanuatu	Asie	16/10/05
27. Yémen	Asie	01/11/00

28. Le tableau 4 indique, par région, les nombres et les pourcentages des États parties qui ont mis en place ou désigné une autorité nationale.

TABLEAU 4 : DÉSIGNATION OU MISE EN PLACE D'AUTORITÉS NATIONALES, PAR RÉGION

Groupe régional	Nombre d'États parties	Nombre d'autorités nationales	Pourcentage
Afrique	43	34	79 %
Asie	48	34	71 %
Europe orientale	24	24	100 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes	29	25	86 %
Europe occidentale et autres États ⁴	30	30	100 %

29. Le tableau 5 indique les autorités nationales qui ont été mises en place ou désignées, d'une part par les États parties qui ont adhéré à la Convention avant l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII et de l'autre par ceux qui y ont adhéré par la suite.

TABLEAU 5 : DÉSIGNATION OU MISE EN PLACE D'UNE AUTORITÉ NATIONALE

Adhésion avant ou après l'adoption du plan d'action ?	Nombre d'États parties	Nombre d'autorités nationales	Pourcentage
Avant	155	140 (24 octobre 2003 : 126)	90 % (81 %)
Après	19	7	37 %

30. Le respect de l'obligation de mettre en place ou de désigner une autorité nationale est passée de 81 % au moment de l'adoption du plan d'action à 84 % à la date d'établissement du présent rapport. Si l'on ne tenait pas compte des États parties qui ont adhéré à l'OIAC depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, ce dernier pourcentage serait de 90 %. Les deux régions qui comprennent le plus grand nombre d'États parties qui n'ont pas encore mis en place ou désigné une autorité nationale sont l'Asie et l'Afrique. Cette situation existait déjà lorsque le plan d'action a été adopté et l'OIAC a consacré aux États parties de ces deux régions une grande partie des efforts qu'elle fait pour promouvoir l'application de la Convention.
31. Il convient de souligner parallèlement que la mise en place ou la désignation d'une autorité nationale ne constitue qu'un premier pas et que l'application intégrale et effective de la Convention dépend non seulement de l'existence d'une autorité nationale mais aussi de sa capacité de faire appliquer les dispositions de la Convention. La désignation initiale d'un ministère particulier comme coordinateur des activités pour l'OIAC s'est généralement révélée inadéquate pour l'application intégrale et effective de la Convention à l'échelon national. Les véritables pouvoirs de l'autorité nationale découleront de mesures prises par le pouvoir législatif ou exécutif qui l'aura établie, et son efficacité dépend normalement de l'adoption et de l'application d'une législation et de mesures administratives connexes ainsi que de la mise à disposition de ressources suffisantes par l'État partie. Les progrès réalisés en matière de mesures législatives et administratives sont analysés ci-après.

Adoption de mesures législatives et administratives

Adoption d'une législation, notamment d'une loi pénale

32. Le paragraphe 1 de l'Article VII dispose que "[c]haque État partie adopte, conformément aux procédures prévues par sa Constitution, les mesures nécessaires pour s'acquitter des obligations qu'il a contractées en vertu de la présente Convention. En particulier :
- a) Il interdit aux personnes physiques et morales se trouvant en quelque lieu de son territoire ou en tout autre lieu placé sous sa juridiction telle qu'elle est reconnue par le droit international, d'entreprendre quelque activité que ce soit qui est interdite à un État partie par la présente Convention et, notamment, promulgue une législation pénale en la matière;

- b) Il n'autorise aucune activité interdite à un État partie par la présente Convention, en quelque lieu qui soit placé sous son contrôle;
- c) Il applique la législation pénale qu'il a promulguée en vertu de l'alinéa *a* à toute activité interdite à un État partie par la présente Convention, qui est entreprise en quelque lieu que ce soit par des personnes physiques possédant sa nationalité, conformément au droit international."
33. À sa huitième session, la Conférence est convenue qu'il était impératif que les États parties prennent les mesures nécessaires à la promulgation de la législation, y compris les lois pénales et/ou à l'adoption des mesures administratives dont les États parties ont besoin pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, conformément aux procédures prévues par leur Constitution (alinéa *b* du paragraphe 14 du document C-8/DEC.16).
34. La première Conférence d'examen a demandé aux États parties "de fournir à l'OIAC le texte intégral de leur législation nationale d'application, y compris les mises à jour ou, dans le cas des États parties dont le système juridique est moniste, des informations sur les mesures particulières prises pour appliquer la Convention" (alinéa *c* du paragraphe 7.83 du document RC-1/5). De même, à sa huitième session, la Conférence est convenue dans son plan d'action qu'il était impératif que les États parties fournissent ces renseignements (alinéa *c* du paragraphe 14 du document C-8/DEC.16).
35. Au 17 octobre 2005, 105 États parties (60 %) avaient informé le Secrétariat des mesures législatives et administratives qu'ils avaient prises. Parmi eux, 83 (48 %) avaient communiqué à l'OIAC le texte de leur législation, y compris les règlements et mesures administratives qui lui étaient associés.
36. Soixante-neuf États parties, énumérés au tableau 6, n'avaient pas encore officiellement informé le Secrétariat des mesures qu'ils avaient adoptées pour donner suite au paragraphe 1 de l'Article VII. L'appendice 1 contient des renseignements détaillés sur les mesures qu'ils ont prises pour procéder à la promulgation de leur législation d'application.

TABLEAU 6 : ÉTATS PARTIES QUI DOIVENT ENCORE S'ACQUITTER DE LEURS OBLIGATIONS AU TITRE DU PARAGRAPHE 5 DE L'ARTICLE VII

État partie	Groupe régional	Entrée en vigueur
1. Afghanistan	Asie	24/10/03
2. Antigua-et-Barbuda	GRULAC	28/09/05
3. Bahreïn	Asie	29/04/97
4. Belize	GRULAC	31/12/03
5. Bénin	Afrique	13/06/98
6. Bhoutan	Asie	17/09/05
7. Brunéi Darussalam	Asie	27/08/97
8. Burkina Faso	Afrique	07/08/97

État partie	Groupe régional	Entrée en vigueur
9. Burundi	Afrique	04/10/98
10. Cambodge	Asie	18/08/05
11. Cameroun	Afrique	29/04/97
12. Cap-Vert	Afrique	09/11/03
13. Costa Rica	GRULAC	29/04/97
14. Côte d'Ivoire	Afrique	29/04/97
15. El Salvador	GRULAC	29/04/97
16. Émirats arabes unis	Asie	28/12/00
17. Érythrée	Afrique	15/03/00
18. Fidji	Asie	29/04/97
19. Ghana	Afrique	08/08/97
20. Grenade	GRULAC	03/07/05
21. Guinée	Afrique	09/07/97
22. Guinée équatoriale	Afrique	29/04/97
23. Guyana	GRULAC	12/10/97
24. Honduras	GRULAC	28/09/05
25. Îles Cook	Asie	29/04/97
26. Îles Marshall	Asie	18/06/04
27. Îles Salomon	Asie	23/10/04
28. Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	Afrique	05/02/04
29. Jamaïque	GRULAC	08/10/00
30. Jordanie	Asie	28/11/97
31. Kenya	Afrique	29/04/97
32. Kiribati	Asie	07/10/00
33. Koweït	Asie	28/06/97
34. Lesotho	Afrique	29/04/97
35. Madagascar	Afrique	19/11/04
36. Malawi	Afrique	11/07/98
37. Maldives	Asie	29/04/97
38. Mali	Afrique	29/04/97
39. Micronésie (États fédérés de)	Asie	21/07/99
40. Mozambique	Afrique	14/09/00
41. Namibie	Afrique	29/04/97
42. Nauru	Asie	12/12/01
43. Népal	Asie	18/12/97
44. Niger	Afrique	29/04/97
45. Nioué	Asie	21/05/05
46. Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	Asie	29/04/97
47. Paraguay	GRULAC	29/04/97
48. Qatar	Asie	03/10/97
49. République-Unie de Tanzanie	Afrique	25/07/98
50. Rwanda	Afrique	30/04/04
51. Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	GRULAC	20/06/04
52. Samoa	Asie	27/10/02
53. Sao Tomé-et-Principe	Afrique	09/10/03

État partie	Groupe régional	Entrée en vigueur
54. Sénégal	Afrique	19/08/98
55. Serbie-et-Monténégro	Europe orientale	20/05/00
56. Sierra Leone	Afrique	30/10/04
57. Suriname	GRULAC	29/04/97
58. Swaziland	Afrique	29/04/97
59. Tchad	Afrique	14/03/04
60. Timor-Leste	Asie	06/06/03
61. Togo	Afrique	29/04/97
62. Tonga	Asie	28/06/03
63. Trinité-et-Tobago	GRULAC	24/07/97
64. Tunisie	Afrique	20/04/97
65. Tuvalu	Asie	18/02/04
66. Vanuatu	Asie	16/10/05
67. Venezuela	GRULAC	02/01/98
68. Yémen	Asie	01/11/00
69. Zambie	Afrique	11/03/01

37. Le tableau 7 indique, par région, les nombres et les pourcentages des États parties qui, pour donner suite à l'Article VII, ont adopté une législation et/ou des mesures administratives.

TABLEAU 7 : RESPECT DE L'OBLIGATION D'ADOPTER UNE LÉGISLATION ET DES MESURES ADMINISTRATIVES, PAR RÉGION

Groupe régional	Nombre d'États parties appartenant à ce groupe	Nombre d'États parties qui ont adopté une législation et des mesures administratives	Pourcentage
Afrique	43	14	33 %
Asie	48	22	46 %
Europe orientale	24	23	96 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes	29	16	55 %
Europe occidentale et autres États	30	30	100 %

38. Le tableau 8 indique les nombres et les pourcentages des États parties qui ont adopté des mesures législatives et administratives, ventilés selon qu'ils ont adhéré à la Convention avant ou après l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

TABLEAU 8 : ADOPTION D'UNE LÉGISLATION ET DE MESURES ADMINISTRATIVES

Adhésion avant ou après l'adoption du plan d'action ?	Nombre d'États parties	Nombre d'États parties qui ont adopté une législation ou des mesures administratives	Pourcentage
Avant	155	104 (24 octobre 2003 : 94)	67 % (61 %)
Après	19	1	5 %

39. Les figures 3 et 4 donnent, sous la forme de graphiques, une vue d'ensemble des mesures que les États parties ont prises pour appliquer le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

Figure 3

Progrès réalisés dans la promulgation d'une législation d'application, par région

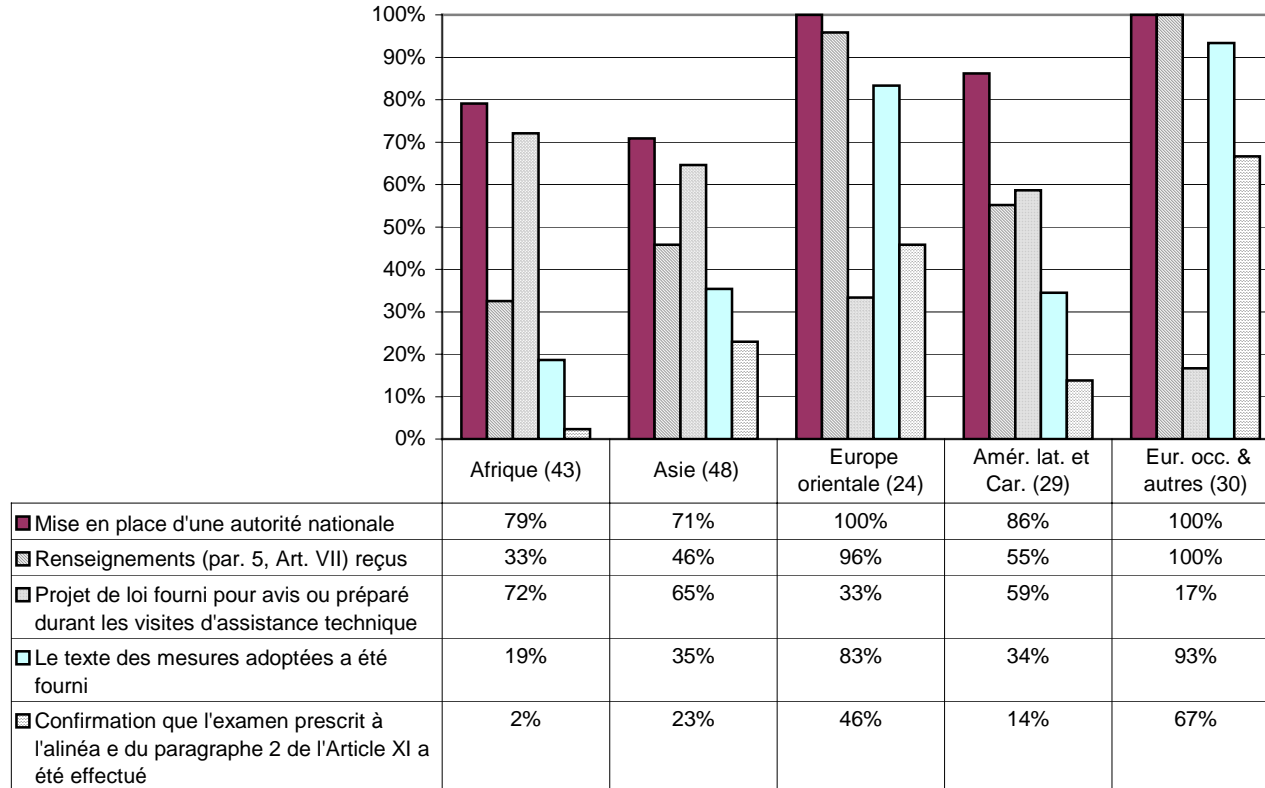
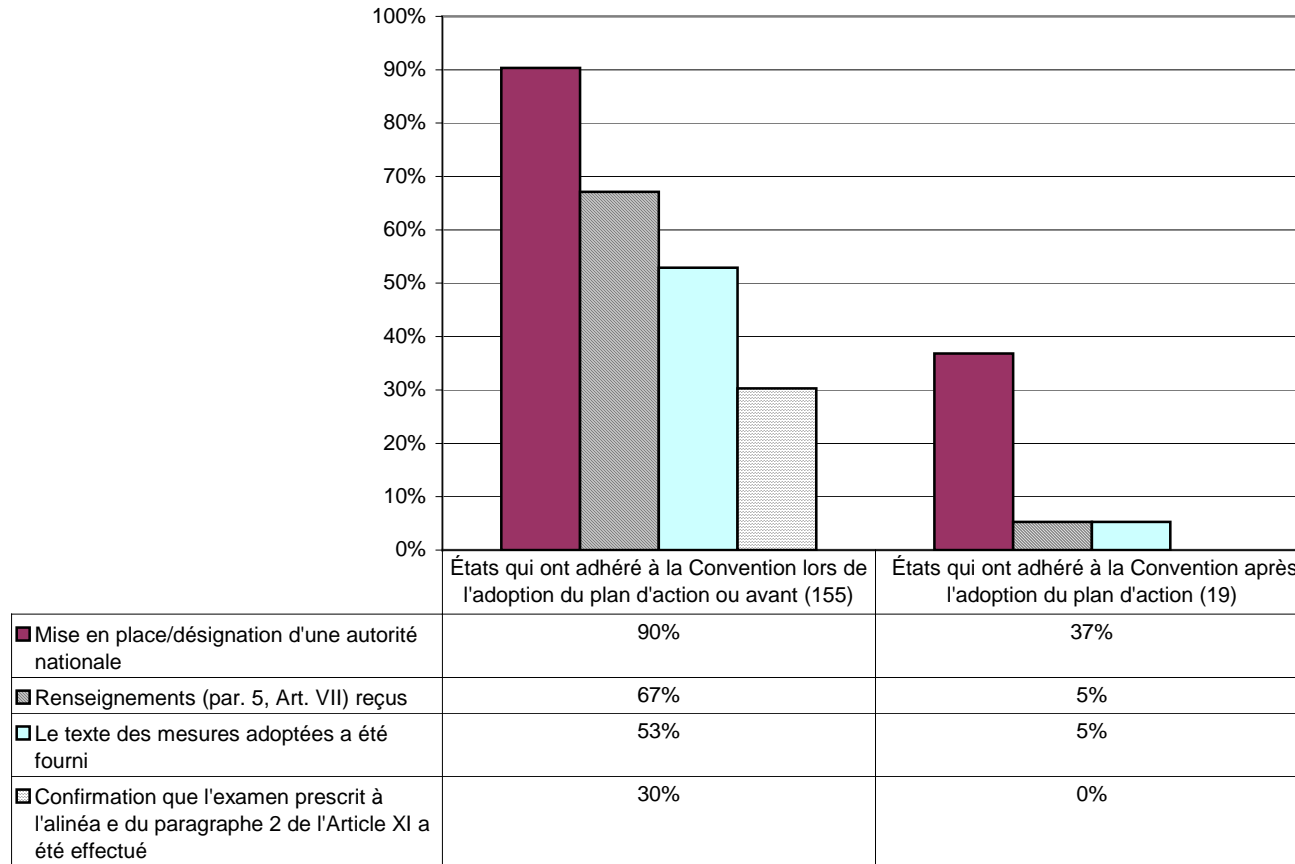


Figure 4

Progrès réalisés dans l'application du plan d'action : États parties qui ont adhéré à la Convention avant et après l'adoption du plan d'action



40. Les chiffres de ces deux graphiques donnent à penser, à première vue, que la suite donnée au plan d'action n'a guère progressé. Pareille impression serait cependant erronée. Il convient de prendre en compte un grand nombre de facteurs à cet égard. En premier lieu, au cours de la période dont traite le présent rapport, le nombre des États parties a augmenté de 13 % (un seul ayant jusqu'à présent été en mesure de s'acquitter de l'obligation de promulguer une législation et/ou d'adopter des mesures administratives pour appliquer la Convention). De plus, beaucoup des États parties qui n'ont pas encore promulgué pareille législation ont cependant beaucoup progressé dans cette voie. De surcroît, sur les 69 États parties qui n'ont pas encore fourni à l'OIAC de renseignements sur les mesures législatives et administratives qu'ils ont prises :
- a) 50 ont rédigé un projet de législation dont la promulgation est en cours;
 - b) à leur demande, 22 ont reçu de l'OIAC une assistance technique sur place pour leurs formalités législatives;
 - c) 10 de plus ont bénéficié d'une assistance fournie par d'autres États parties, notamment sous la forme de visites d'assistance technique bilatérales appuyées par le Secrétariat.
41. Le Secrétariat a remis une législation type ou un modèle de législation à tous les États parties, sauf les plus récents, qui lui ont demandé de l'aide pour rédiger leur législation d'application. De plus, à leur demande, le Secrétariat a remis à 50 de ces États parties un avant-projet de législation qui leur était proposé, ou bien ces États ont soumis un projet de législation, pour avis, au Secrétariat, au réseau OIAC de juristes ou aux deux à la fois.
42. Pour évaluer l'importance de l'augmentation du nombre des États parties qui envisagent actuellement d'adopter un projet de législation, il convient de tenir compte du facteur temps, c'est-à-dire du décalage entre le moment auquel un État partie entreprend la rédaction de sa législation et celui où elle entre en vigueur. Beaucoup d'États parties doivent être autorisés par leur conseil des ministres à entreprendre cette rédaction et, lorsqu'elle est approuvée, le projet est rédigé par des juristes parlementaires sur la base d'instructions données par le ministère compétent. Dans d'autres États, le ministère compétent rédige un projet qui est soumis au conseil des ministres, lequel peut le rejeter ou le renvoyer aux rédacteurs avec des observations. Dans tous les cas, le projet est l'objet d'un mécanisme de consultations avec les ministères compétents et autres parties prenantes dont, dans certains cas, le public. Enfin, à l'issue des phases de rédaction et de consultation, le projet est soumis à un organe législatif et, à ce stade, il entre en concurrence avec d'autres projets pour l'inscription à l'ordre du jour de cet organe.
43. Les calendriers de tous les organes législatifs sont souvent très chargés et dans les États en période de transition ou de réforme, le volume des projets de loi qui doivent être examinés peut être particulièrement écrasant. D'autres facteurs retardent parfois aussi l'examen de ces projets : élections et instabilité politique par exemple. L'approbation de la législation par un État est un domaine sur lequel le Secrétariat n'exerce bien entendu aucune influence; néanmoins, les rapports avec les parlementaires sont devenus un élément important

des efforts que fait le Secrétariat pour promouvoir l'application de la Convention. Le plan d'action a aiguillonné dans une certaine mesure l'intérêt que les politiques portent à la législation d'application, en particulier, dans certains cas, lorsqu'il a été renforcé par des démarches d'autres États parties ou par celles, personnelles, du Directeur général, ou par les deux à la fois.

Les lois reflètent le caractère très détaillé de la Convention

44. Les renseignements ci-dessus ne montrent pas si les mesures législatives et administratives couvrent toutes les obligations essentielles prescrites par la Convention. Or, cette couverture est un des critères énoncés dans le plan d'action (paragraphe 6). Pour établir si les mesures législatives et administratives adoptées répondent aux dispositions de la Convention, le Secrétariat a analysé les réponses données par les États parties au deuxième questionnaire sur la législation et au questionnaire sur l'application de mesures commerciales conformes à la Convention; ou bien quand l'auto-évaluation faite par un État partie n'était pas disponible, l'analyse a porté sur les textes de toute mesure législative et administrative adoptée par cet État et soumise à l'OIAC.
45. Il ressort de l'analyse du Secrétariat que sur les 105 États parties qui ont adopté des mesures législatives et/ou administratives, 59, soit 34 %, ont couvert tous les domaines essentiels liés à l'application. Au moment de l'adoption du plan d'action, ce chiffre s'établissait à 51 (soit 33 % aussi de tous les États parties au moment de l'analyse).
46. Une analyse de la couverture de ces domaines essentiels révèle ce qui suit :
 - a) 102 États parties (59 %) appliquent les interdictions relatives aux activités visées à l'Article premier⁵; 99 (57 %) ayant indiqué en détail les sanctions qui frappent les infractions à ces interdictions;
 - b) 81 États parties (47 %) appliquent ces interdictions extra-territorialement à leurs ressortissants se trouvant à l'étranger;
 - c) 88 États parties (51 %) ont fondé leurs interdictions sur la définition des "armes chimiques" figurant au paragraphe 1 de l'Article II, pour veiller à ce que leur législation traduise le caractère très détaillé de la Convention, et donc qu'elle couvre toutes les activités que la Convention interdit ou exige et qui font intervenir tout produit chimique ou précurseur toxique;
 - d) en ce qui concerne les peines assorties à la réglementation des produits chimiques inscrits aux tableaux, 79 États parties (45 %) imposent des sanctions en cas de violation des normes de la Convention relatives aux produits chimiques du Tableau 1, 78 (45 %) pour ceux du Tableau 2 et 78 (45 %) pour ceux du Tableau 3.

5 Il y a lieu d'observer que certains États parties n'ont repris dans leur législation que les principales dispositions du paragraphe 1 de l'Article premier et il semblerait qu'ils traitent les autres obligations par voie de décisions de politique générale ou administratives. De plus, seuls cinq États parties ont confirmé au Secrétariat que leur législation couvre les principales interdictions relatives aux actes de particuliers servant dans les forces militaires et de police; dans tous les autres cas, le Secrétariat prend pour hypothèse qu'étant des agents de l'État, ces particuliers sont liés par les interdictions énoncées dans la Convention.

- e) 78 États parties (45 %) appliquent l'obligation d'émettre des certificats d'utilisation finale couvrant les transferts de produits chimiques du Tableau 3 à des États non parties;
 - f) 67 États parties (39 %) imposent des sanctions aux personnes physiques ou morales relevant de leur juridiction qui ne soumettent pas de données à déclarer;
47. Les éléments traités dans les mesures législatives et administratives prescrites au paragraphe 1 de l'Article VII varient grandement d'une région à l'autre. Ces différences sont illustrées en détail au tableau 9 et précisées aux figures 5 et 6. Les données du tableau confirment la conclusion que pour améliorer l'efficacité des mesures législatives et administratives adoptées et pour faire en sorte qu'elles soient exhaustives, conformément notamment au paragraphe 6 du plan d'action, les États parties des régions Afrique, Asie et Europe occidentale et autres États devront poursuivre leurs efforts dans ce domaine.
48. Les États parties comprennent aisément les exigences de la Convention relatives à l'adoption d'une législation pénale qui donnerait effet aux interdictions énoncées à l'Article premier en ce qui concerne particulièrement la mise au point, la fabrication, le stockage et l'emploi d'armes chimiques. Or, l'expérience acquise dans la fourniture de l'assistance technique, surtout depuis deux ans, a révélé que la nécessité d'autres types de législation et/ou de mesures réglementaires et administratives d'application, par exemple celles visant à garantir la non-prolifération des armes chimiques, n'est souvent guère comprise. La manière d'appliquer efficacement ces mesures est, elle aussi, souvent comprise de façon incomplète. Il convient donc de prendre ces facteurs en compte dans le suivi du plan d'action et dans les futures mesures que le Secrétariat prendra pour promouvoir l'application de la Convention.
49. Lors de l'évaluation de l'exhaustivité de la législation, il convient de tenir compte aussi des réponses des États parties concernant le champ des interdictions énoncées à l'Article premier qu'ils reprennent dans leur législation nationale. Quelque 90 % des États parties qui ont signalé avoir une législation d'application en vigueur ont indiqué qu'elle proscrit tous les actes mentionnés aux alinéas *a* à *d* du paragraphe 1 de l'Article premier. Ces actes concernent la mise au point, la fabrication, l'acquisition d'une autre manière, le stockage ou la conservation d'armes chimiques, ou leur transfert à qui que ce soit; leur emploi, les préparatifs militaires quels qu'ils soient en vue d'un emploi d'armes chimiques; l'aide, l'encouragement ou les incitations données à quiconque, de quelque manière que ce soit, à entreprendre quelque activité que ce soit qui est interdite à un État partie en vertu de la Convention. Or, seuls 33 % de ces États parties ont indiqué que leur législation interdit expressément l'utilisation d'agents de lutte antiémeute en tant que moyen de guerre, proscrite au paragraphe 5 de l'Article premier⁶. Si l'interdiction de l'utilisation d'agents de lutte antiémeute en tant que moyen de guerre n'est pas incorporée dans la

⁶ L'analyse détaillée de la législation incorporant les dispositions de l'Article premier est fondée sur les réponses à la première question du questionnaire sur la législation relatif à l'application pénale de la Convention (S/317/2002 du 18 septembre 2002). Même si l'on tient compte des nouvelles réponses, le pourcentage demeure pratiquement le même que celui indiqué initialement dans l'enquête sur les réponses au deuxième questionnaire sur la législation (paragraphe 4.2 du document EC-32/DG.17 du 13 mars 2003; Add.1 du 21 mars 2003; Corr.1 du 31 mars 2003 et Add.2 du 5 juin 2003).

législation nationale, des acteurs non étatiques tels que des terroristes pourraient échapper à toutes les conséquences de cette utilisation. Seuls 44 % des États parties ont adopté une législation qui donne effet aux obligations relatives à la destruction énoncées aux paragraphes 2 à 4 de l'Article premier. De fait, certains des États parties qui n'ont pas promulgué de telles dispositions ont expliqué qu'elles ne s'appliquaient pas à eux.

50. Il est prévu que les statistiques sur l'exhaustivité de la législation s'amélioreront : le nombre de projets de loi soumis pour avis au Secrétariat et/ou au réseau OIAC de juristes a continué d'augmenter, et ces projets deviendront loi le moment venu. Les observations du Secrétariat sont très généralement acceptées et sont souvent prises en compte dans les versions finales des législations nationales. L'obtention puis l'analyse par le Secrétariat des réponses des États parties aux questionnaires sur la législation ont aussi contribué à améliorer l'exhaustivité des législations. Il en résulte que beaucoup d'États ont demandé au Secrétariat des avis sur la façon d'éliminer des lacunes de leur législation. Dans certains cas, ils ont décidé d'amender leurs lois et, dans d'autres, d'amender ou de promulguer une législation complémentaire.
51. Le paragraphe 6 du plan d'action fait mention de la nécessité d'adopter une législation complète permettant de mettre en œuvre les dispositions de la Convention sur le transfert des produits chimiques inscrits aux tableaux, sur la communication annuelle de renseignements concernant les programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection qui sont requis au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article X et sur la communication des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées et prévues. La situation actuelle relative à ces aspects de la mise en œuvre nationale est analysée ci-après.

Déclarations annuelles d'activités passées et prévues

52. Le point de départ de toute évaluation de l'état d'application de l'obligation de présenter des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées et prévues prend la forme d'une déclaration initiale. Cent quarante-neuf États parties (86 %) ont présenté une déclaration initiale au titre des Articles III et VI. Sept autres (4 %) ont présenté une déclaration initiale au titre de l'Article III, mais aucune au titre de l'Article VI et un État partie a présenté une déclaration initiale au titre de l'Article VI, mais aucune au titre de l'Article III. Sur les 19 États qui sont devenus parties à la Convention après l'adoption du plan d'action, 7 seulement (37 %) ont présenté leur déclaration initiale. Les futures visites d'assistance technique bilatérales dans les nouveaux États parties devraient donc continuer d'être l'occasion de souligner la nécessité de communiquer en temps voulu une déclaration initiale et de les aider à la rédiger (par exemple en utilisant le formulaire de déclaration simplifié).

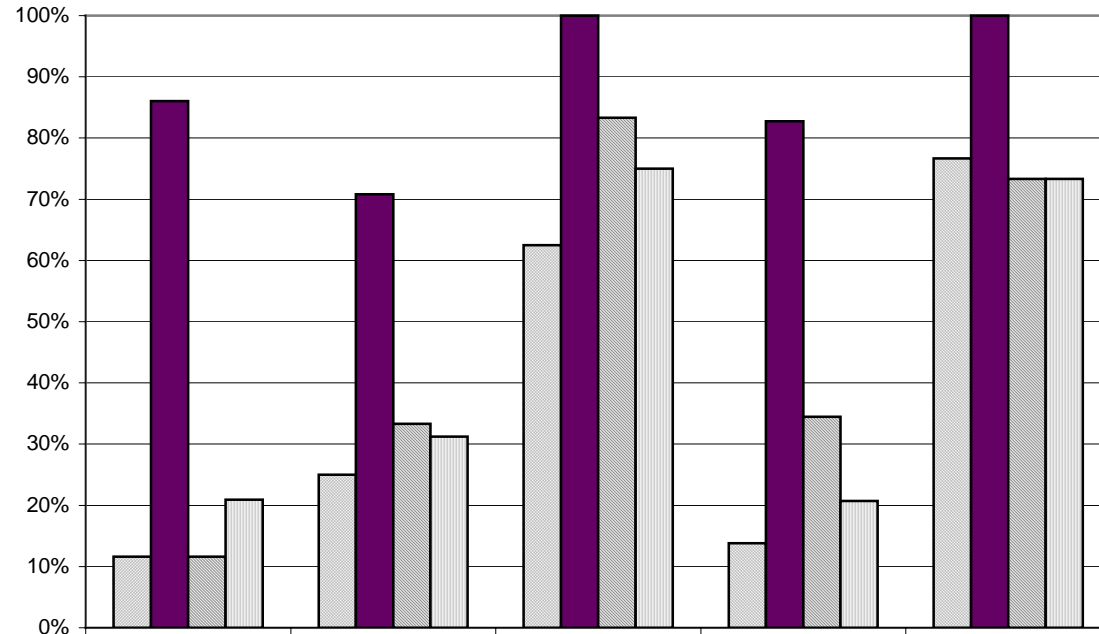
TABLEAU 9 : VENTILATION RÉGIONALE DE L'EXHAUSTIVITÉ DES MESURES LÉGISLATIVES ET ADMINISTRATIVES PRISES PAR LES ÉTATS PARTIES⁷

Groupe régional (et nombre d'États parties)	Interdictions au titre de l'Article premier	Sanctions au titre de l'Article premier	Sanctions au titre du par. 1 de l'Article II	Application extra-territoriale	Sanctions liées au Tableau 1	Sanctions liées au Tableau 2	Sanctions liées au Tableau 3	Certificat d'utilisation finale (Tableau 3)	Sanction en cas de non-déclaration
Afrique (43)	14 33 %	13 30 %	10 23 %	9 21 %	8 19 %	8 19 %	9 21 %	9 21 %	7 16 %
Asie (48)	22 46 %	21 44 %	22 46 %	18 38 %	19 40 %	17 35 %	17 35 %	15 31 %	15 31 %
Europe orientale (24)	21 88 %	21 88 %	19 79 %	19 79 %	17 71 %	18 75 %	17 71 %	17 71 %	17 71 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes (29)	15 52 %	14 48 %	10 34 %	8 28 %	9 31 %	8 28 %	8 28 %	10 34 %	5 17 %
Europe occidentale et autres États (30)	30 100 %	30 100 %	27 90 %	27 90 %	26 87 %	27 90 %	27 90 %	27 90 %	23 77 %

⁷ Les têtes des colonnes correspondent aux questions, posées dans le deuxième questionnaire sur la législation, relatif à l'application pénale de la Convention (S/317/2002), qui se rapportent aux éléments traités dans la législation complète, tels qu'ils figurent au paragraphe 6 du plan d'action.

Figure 5

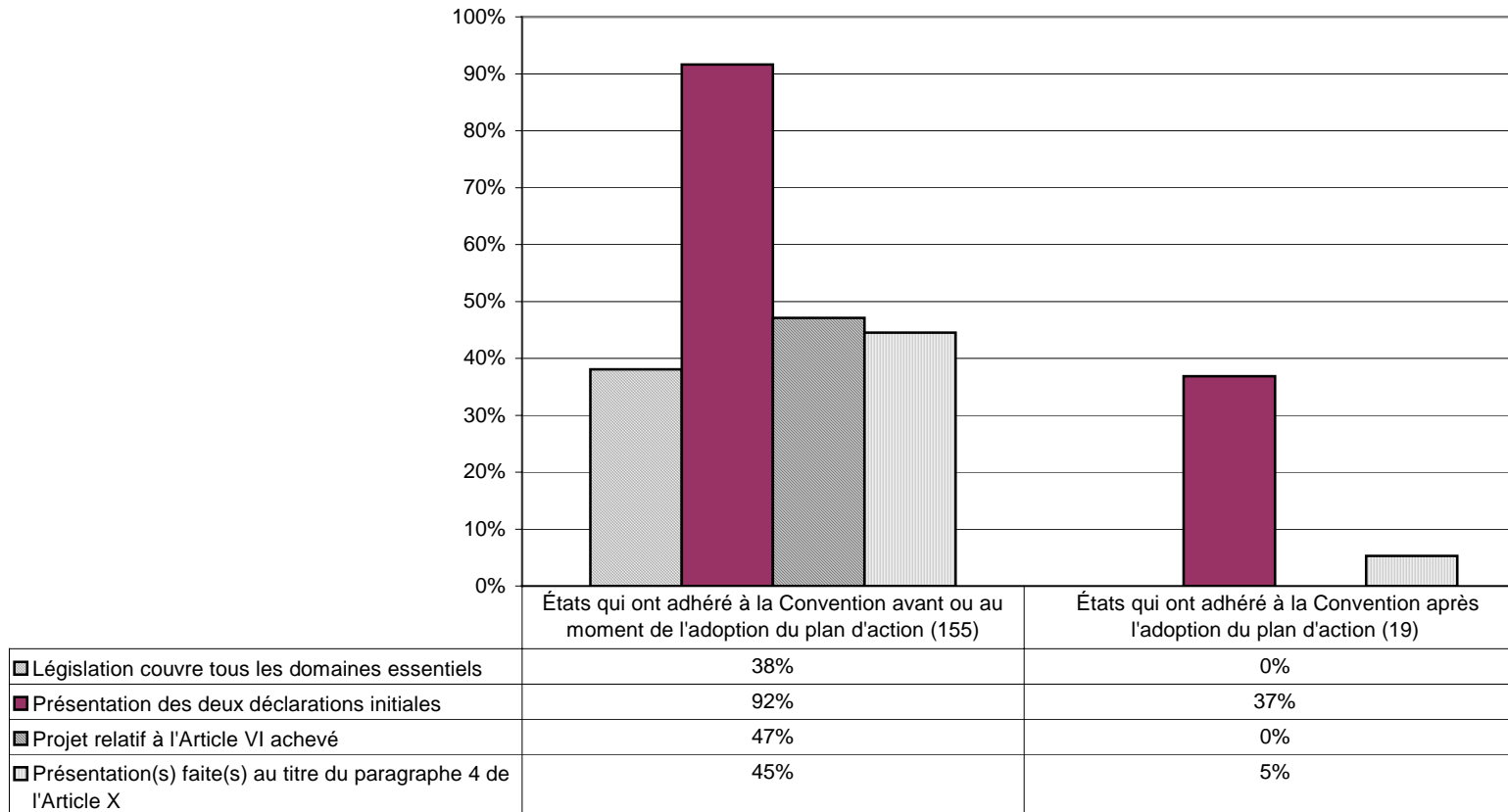
Ventilation régionale des indicateurs d'exhaustivité des mesures prises



	Afrique (43)	Asie (48)	Europe orientale (24)	Amér. lat. et Car. (29)	Eur. occ. & autres (30)
■ Législation couvre tous les domaines essentiels	12%	25%	63%	14%	77%
■ Présentation des deux déclarations initiales	86%	71%	100%	83%	100%
■ Projet relatif à l'Article VI achevé	12%	33%	83%	34%	73%
■ Présentation(s) faite(s) au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article X	21%	31%	75%	21%	73%

Figure 6

Indicateurs d'exhaustivité des mesures prises : comparaison entre les États parties qui ont adhéré à la Convention avant et après l'adoption du plan d'action



53. En 2005, 68 États parties (39 % de tous les États parties ou 90 % de tous ceux qui ont déclaré des installations au titre de l'Article VI) ont présenté une déclaration annuelle d'activités passées (c'est-à-dire, d'activités relatives à 2004). Ce chiffre présente une valeur intrinsèque quelque peu limitée car certains États parties n'actualisent leurs déclarations au titre de la neuvième partie de l'Annexe sur la vérification – relative aux autres installations de fabrication de produits chimiques – que lorsqu'ils doivent déclarer des modifications. Aussi, et pour ce qui est des données concernant les installations qui sont déclarées, le degré global de respect de l'obligation de présenter une déclaration annuelle d'activités passées pendant l'exercice en cours s'est nettement amélioré au cours des dernières années.
54. Une autre façon d'évaluer ce degré global de respect consiste à analyser les réponses des États parties au projet de l'Article VI du Secrétariat, qui vise à aider lesdits États à recenser leurs installations industrielles déclarables. Le Secrétariat a effectué des enquêtes auprès de sources ouvertes pour aider les États parties à recenser leurs installations industrielles déclarables et il présente des rapports à 97 États parties sur les installations ainsi recensées qui devraient éventuellement être déclarées. Parmi ces 97 États parties, 72 ont pour la première fois déclaré ultérieurement des installations au titre de l'Article VI, ont déclaré plus d'installations de ce type ou ont indiqué que les installations recensées par le Secrétariat n'étaient en réalité pas déclarables. Les 25 États parties restants examinent encore les renseignements que le Secrétariat leur a communiqués. De l'avis du Secrétariat, il est fort probable que 12 d'entre eux devront déclarer des installations au titre de l'Article VI bien qu'ils ne l'aient pas fait auparavant. Pour l'heure, le Secrétariat n'a recensé aucun autre État partie dont une enquête auprès de sources publiques permettrait probablement de recenser des installations potentiellement déclarables. (D'après les données publiques, aucun des États parties sur lesquels l'enquête a porté, n'entreprend de production chimique dont la nature pourrait indiquer qu'il aurait des installations à déclarer.) Il ressort toutefois de cette analyse que le degré global de respect de l'obligation de présenter une déclaration annuelle au titre de l'Article VI s'est nettement amélioré pour ce qui est de la déclaration des installations visées à l'Article VI. Il est encore possible que des États parties qui auparavant n'ont déclaré aucune installation au titre de l'Article VI le fassent à l'avenir, et que ceux qui en ont déclaré en recensent d'autres et présentent des déclarations à leur sujet.

Application des dispositions relatives aux transferts de produits chimiques inscrits

55. Au paragraphe 6 du plan d'action, il est question de l'application des dispositions de la Convention relatives aux transferts de produits chimiques inscrits. Il ressort d'une étude des réponses au deuxième questionnaire sur la législation (et de la législation en vigueur) que 74 États parties (43 %) ont adopté des mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits dans tous les domaines requis par la Convention, et que 13 autres (7 %) ont pris des mesures dans certains ou la plupart des domaines requis, mais non dans tous.
56. Si l'on tient compte des divergences entre les quantités importées et exportées de produits chimiques inscrits – telles qu'elles figurent dans les déclarations annuelles de données nationales globales – pour évaluer le degré de respect de l'obligation de

contrôler les transferts de produits chimiques inscrits, on est amené à conclure que la situation ne s'est guère améliorée depuis un an. Sur les 68 États parties qui, en 2005, ont déclaré leurs activités de 2004, 60 ont inclus des données sur les transferts de produits chimiques inscrits. Il convient toutefois de noter que dans environ la moitié des cas, les transferts ne sont déclarés que par un des deux États parties concernés. De surcroît, lorsque les deux États parties participant au transfert d'un produit chimique inscrit déclarent un même transfert, dans un cas sur trois les deux déclarations présentent un écart d'au moins 20 %. Cette situation ne s'est pas améliorée depuis 2001. Des précisions ont récemment été consignées dans un complément au rapport d'activité en matière de vérification. Il ressort de ces chiffres que certains États parties semblent ne pas appliquer de mesures de contrôle des transferts, ce qui dans certains cas s'explique par l'existence d'un vide juridique dans ce domaine. Par ailleurs, les États parties semblent interpréter différemment les contrôles requis et ils appliquent des méthodes et des critères différents pour recueillir leurs données d'importation et d'exportation. Pour le Secrétariat, les activités ci-après continueront d'être prioritaires : améliorer les systèmes de contrôle des transferts utilisés par les États parties en adoptant des mesures législatives et administratives, harmoniser les critères qu'ils appliquent pour recueillir les données et régler rapidement toute divergence. Ces activités se situent au cœur des mesures d'appui à la mise en œuvre.

57. Le tableau 10 présente le nombre d'États parties, par région, qui ont adopté des mesures de contrôle partiel ou intégral des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits.

TABLEAU 10 : ADOPTION DE MESURES DE CONTRÔLE DES TRANSFERTS DE PRODUITS CHIMIQUES INSCRITS, PAR RÉGION

Groupe régional	Nombre d'États parties appartenant à ce groupe	Nombre d'États parties qui ont adopté des mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits	Pourcentage
Afrique	43	8 intégralement 3 partiellement	19 % 7 %
Asie	48	15 intégralement 4 partiellement	31 % 8 %
Europe orientale	24	17 intégralement 1 partiellement	71 % 4 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes	29	8 intégralement 4 partiellement	28 % 14 %
Europe occidentale et autres États	30	26 intégralement 1 partiellement	87 % 3 %

58. Les 87 États parties qui ont appliqué des mesures de contrôle partiel ou intégral des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits avaient déjà adhéré à la Convention au moment de l'adoption du plan d'action. Il y a lieu de noter aussi que la mise en place des contrôles requis est communément un processus en deux volets. En règle générale, une loi dispose que les transferts de produits chimiques des Tableaux 1, 2 et 3 doivent être contrôlés et autorise la promulgation d'un règlement subsidiaire précisant les dispositions et procédures qui régiront à la fois les permis et les déclarations. Une fois la loi en vigueur, la réglementation nécessaire doit être établie et approuvée, mais même après, l'État partie en cause peut solliciter une assistance pour sa mise en œuvre.

Fourniture annuelle de renseignements sur les programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection

59. Le paragraphe 6 du plan d'action précise clairement que, pour être complètes, les mesures à prendre au titre du paragraphe 1 de l'Article VII, doivent comprendre la communication annuelle de renseignements sur les programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection conformément au paragraphe 4 de l'Article X. Cette communication doit être annuelle. À sa neuvième session, la Conférence a adopté une décision sur les formulaires à utiliser à cet effet (C-9/DEC.10 du 30 novembre 2004). Cette décision stipulait que la communication doit être effectuée au plus tard 120 jours après la fin de l'année à laquelle elle se rapporte. Il y est en outre stipulé que la décision est sans préjudice du droit des États parties de protéger des renseignements sensibles liés à des programmes nationaux menés à des fins de protection ou de leur droit de désigner comme confidentiels tous renseignements sensibles qu'ils choisissent de communiquer à l'OIAC pour satisfaire à cette exigence de déclaration.
60. En 1997, 6 États parties (4 % de tous les États parties à l'époque) ont présenté des renseignements sur leur programme national de protection. Ils ont été 14 (12 %) à le faire en 1998, 17 (14 %) en 1999, 17 (13 %) en 2000, 23 (16 %) en 2001, 27 (19 %) en 2002, 33 (21 %) en 2003. Ce nombre n'a guère évolué par la suite. Trente-six États parties (22 %) ont présenté ces renseignements en 2004 et 40 (23 %) en 2005. Vu l'existence de formulaires de communication de ces renseignements et le fait qu'ils permettent la communication d'un état néant (c'est-à-dire, une indication selon laquelle il n'existe pas de programme national de protection à propos duquel des renseignements pourraient être soumis), on avait espéré que le nombre de communications au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article X augmenterait à partir de 2005, ce qui ne s'est pas encore matérialisé.
61. Vu ce faible degré de conformité, une analyse statistique des différences entre les États parties selon la date à laquelle ils sont devenus membres de l'OIAC ne présenterait guère d'intérêt. Il existe néanmoins de profondes différences régionales. Le nombre des États parties qui, en 2005, ont présenté des renseignements sur leur programme national de protection au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article X, par groupe régional, est indiqué dans le tableau 11.

TABLEAU 11 : COMMUNICATION DE RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES PROGRAMMES NATIONAUX MENÉS EN 2005 À DES FINS DE PROTECTION

Groupe régional	Nombre d'États parties appartenant à ce groupe	Nombre d'États parties ayant communiqué des renseignements au titre du par. 4 de l'Article X en 2005	Pourcentage
Afrique	43	3	7 %
Asie	48	10	21 %
Europe orientale	24	9	38 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes	29	3	10 %
Europe occidentale et autres États	30	15	50 %

62. Il apparaît que les taux de communication par région vont de pair avec le degré d'avancement de l'état national de la planification préalable de la protection contre les armes chimiques, qui en principe devrait être le plus faible en Afrique et le plus élevé en Europe occidentale, en Europe orientale et dans certaines parties de l'Asie. Les faibles degrés de conformité pourraient donc refléter, du moins en partie, l'absence de programmes nationaux spécifiques de protection dans certaines régions et sous-régions. Cette interprétation est confirmée par l'évaluation qu'a faite le Secrétariat suite à la demande de certains États parties de bénéficier de conseils spécialisés sur leurs programmes de protection, en application du paragraphe 5 de l'Article X.

Examen de la réglementation en vigueur en matière de commerce des produits chimiques

63. L'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI fait obligation à chaque État partie de revoir sa réglementation nationale en matière de commerce des produits chimiques pour la rendre compatible avec l'objet et le but de la Convention.
64. Aux termes du paragraphe 15 du plan d'action, les États parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait sont instamment priés de procéder à cette révision. Lorsque, à sa neuvième session, la Conférence a examiné les progrès de l'application du plan d'action, elle a instamment invité les États parties qui ne l'avaient pas encore fait à revoir leur réglementation en vigueur en matière de commerce des produits chimiques, conformément à l'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI, et elle leur a demandé, en particulier à ceux qui devaient encore le faire, de communiquer au Secrétariat des détails sur leur examen.
65. À la date limite pour le présent rapport, 47 États parties (27 % de tous les États parties) avaient informé le Secrétariat qu'ils avaient achevé leur examen et ont

confirmé que leur réglementation nationale en matière de commerce des produits chimiques était compatible avec l'objet et le but de la Convention. Par le passé, plusieurs États parties ont présenté des documents dans lesquels ils expliquaient comment ils avaient procédé à leur examen⁸. De même, certains États parties ont présenté au Secrétariat les dispositions de leur réglementation applicables aux produits chimiques inscrits. Ce nonobstant, le Secrétariat n'a reçu aucun renseignement complémentaire des États parties quant à la façon dont ils ont procédé à leur examen. Aux termes du paragraphe 9 de la décision de la Conférence sur les mesures ultérieures dans le cadre du plan d'action (C-9/DEC.4), les États parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait ont été instamment invités à revoir leur réglementation nationale en matière de commerce des produits chimiques afin de la rendre conforme à l'objet et au but de la Convention, conformément à l'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI et les États parties, notamment ceux qui ne l'ont pas encore fait, sont invités à communiquer au Secrétariat les détails de leur réexamen.

66. À l'instar de nombreux autres indicateurs utilisés dans le plan d'action, il existe des différences régionales marquées en ce qui concerne le degré de respect de l'obligation d'examiner la réglementation en matière de commerce. Le nombre et les pourcentages des États parties, par région, ayant achevé cet examen figurent au tableau 12.

TABLEAU 12 : EXAMENS, PAR LES ÉTATS PARTIES, DE LEUR RÉGLEMENTATION NATIONALE EN MATIÈRE DE COMMERCE, PAR RÉGION

Groupe régional	Nombre d'États parties appartenant à ce groupe	Nombre d'États parties qui ont achevé l'examen visé à l'alinéa <i>e</i> du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI	Pourcentage
Afrique	43	1	2 %
Asie	48	11	23 %
Europe orientale	24	11	46 %
Amérique latine et Caraïbes	29	4	14 %
Europe occidentale et autres États	30	20	67 %

⁸ "Australie : Respect des obligations de la Convention sur les armes chimiques concernant le commerce international des produits chimiques", C-II/NAT.7 du 5 décembre 1997; "Australie : Application de la Convention sur les armes chimiques - Modification des dispositions applicables en Australie aux licences d'exportation et d'importation", C-IV/NAT.5 du 17 juin 1999; "Canada : Examen effectué par le Canada aux termes de l'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI - Réglementation canadienne en matière d'exportation et d'importation de produits chimiques et de produits précurseurs figurant dans la Convention sur les armes chimiques", C-IV/NAT.4 du 15 juin 1999; "Examen par la Suède de sa réglementation au titre de l'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 2 de l'Article XI de la Convention sur les armes chimiques", C-IV/NAT.1 du 16 mars 1999; "États-Unis d'Amérique : Mesures de contrôle des exportations dans la Convention sur les armes chimiques", C-IV/NAT.2 du 29 avril 1999.

67. Les 47 États parties qui ont achevé l'examen prescrit avaient adhéré à la Convention avant l'adoption du plan d'action.

Assistance au titre du plan d'action

68. Dans le plan d'action, il était demandé au Secrétariat d'intensifier sa collaboration avec les États parties qui ont du mal à adopter les mesures prescrites à l'Article VII, en continuant de recenser, d'analyser et d'éliminer leurs difficultés. À cette fin, il lui était également demandé, dans le respect des paramètres définis dans le budget-programme de l'OIAC, d'apporter aux États parties qui en font la demande une assistance technique suivie en vue de l'établissement et du fonctionnement efficace des autorités nationales, de la promulgation de la législation nationale d'application et de l'adoption de toutes les mesures administratives requises au titre de l'Article VII⁹. Le plan d'action lançait aussi un appel aux contributions volontaires des États parties – contributions que le Secrétariat utiliserait pour achever la réalisation du plan d'action de manière efficace par rapport aux coûts – et encourageait les États parties à donner des conseils à d'autres États parties, à leur demande, sur la rédaction et l'adoption des mesures nationales nécessaires à l'application de la Convention¹⁰.
69. Le point de départ pour la fourniture d'une assistance effective a consisté à analyser la situation propre aux États parties demandant une assistance, de manière à faire apparaître ce qui les empêchait de s'acquitter des obligations énoncées à l'Article VII et à déterminer quelle était l'assistance particulière qui leur était nécessaire. L'assistance était alors adaptée le plus étroitement possible à leurs besoins.

Assistance fournie

70. En matière de mesures nationales d'application, l'appui que l'OIAC a fourni aux États parties intéressés a été fondé sur les demandes de ces derniers. De nombreuses demandes avaient déjà été reçues et beaucoup avaient été satisfaites avant l'adoption du plan d'action. Beaucoup plus ont été soumises par la suite. Au total, dans le contexte du plan d'action, le Secrétariat a répondu d'une manière ou d'une autre aux demandes d'assistance émanant de 107 États parties (voir appendice 2). Il a été donné suite à toutes ces demandes, dans les limites dépendant des ressources financières et humaines dont disposait le Secrétariat, des contributions volontaires d'États parties et du nombre des experts mis à disposition par ces États. Dans la mesure du possible, l'assistance était ciblée et prenait par exemple la forme de conseils d'experts, d'avis sur les projets de loi ou une assistance directe à la rédaction des textes législatifs. L'aide a été fournie sous la forme de VAT. D'autres formes d'assistance technique étaient adaptées aux besoins d'États parties individuels : ateliers de sensibilisation suivis par tous les participants à la création d'une autorité nationale, et cours de formation du personnel des autorités nationales. L'assistance a aussi été fournie par le truchement de réunions régionales et sous-régionales des autorités nationales, ainsi que d'ateliers

⁹ Paragraphe 4 du document C-8/DEC.16.

¹⁰ Paragraphes 5 et 6 du document C-8/DEC.16.

thématiques et de cours de formation, qui comportaient des activités de groupe et bilatérales.

71. Pendant la phase d'application du plan d'action et sur la base des mesures d'appui à l'application qu'il avait déjà prises, le Secrétariat a fourni aux États qui en avaient fait la demande l'assistance technique et l'appui décrits ci-dessous :
- a) Les réunions annuelles des autorités nationales qui se sont tenues au siège de l'OIAC en 2003 et en 2004 ont donné l'occasion de promouvoir le plan d'action et de faciliter des échanges de vue entre autorités nationales sur les meilleurs usages. Le Secrétariat a tenu des consultations bilatérales avec les représentants des autorités nationales pour s'entretenir avec eux de l'état de mise en œuvre de la Convention, établir de quelle assistance ils avaient éventuellement besoin et, dans quelques rares cas, examiner et commenter un projet de législation;
 - b) Les autorités nationales ont tenu 20 réunions régionales et sous-régionales depuis l'adoption du plan d'action. Elles ont donné lieu à des échanges d'expérience entre les participants qui se sont entretenu des moyens de promouvoir l'adoption des meilleurs usages en matière d'application de la Convention. Il est prévu que quatre réunions supplémentaires de cette série se tiendront avant la fin de 2005. Le Secrétariat a aussi participé à des consultations bilatérales avec les autorités nationales des États parties participants pour faire le point des progrès qu'elles ont enregistrés dans l'application des mesures qu'elles ont prises au titre du plan d'action et déterminer de quelle assistance supplémentaire elles avaient besoin. Normalement, quelques participants présentent à ces réunions des projets de législation qui sont examinés et commentés.
 - c) Le Secrétariat a organisé huit ateliers thématiques dans les domaines suivants : application de l'Article VI, transferts de produits chimiques inscrits aux tableaux, rédaction de la législation et accompagnement des inspecteurs.
 - d) Quatre cours de formation ont été organisés à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales (un par le Secrétariat, un par le Portugal et deux par la France).
 - e) Soixante-cinq visites d'assistance technique sur place ont été effectuées dans les États parties, à leur demande, chacune adaptée aux besoins de l'État concerné. L'assistance offerte durant ces visites d'assistance technique incluait notamment : une assistance sur place à la rédaction de textes législatifs, la formation du personnel des autorités nationales, des ateliers réunissant plusieurs parties prenantes pour faciliter les travaux futurs de l'autorité nationale et promouvoir l'adoption de mesures législatives et administratives et des ateliers de sensibilisation de représentants de l'industrie. En 2003, c'est-à-dire depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, le Secrétariat a réalisé trois de ces projets bilatéraux, puis 22 en 2004 et 41 en 2005, à ce jour. Six autres ateliers sont à différents stades

de planification et les États parties continuent d'être consultés pour déterminer s'ils souhaitent bénéficier de ce type d'assistance.

72. Pour aider les États parties à rédiger leurs textes législatifs, le Secrétariat a établi le réseau OIAC de juristes, dont les noms ont été affichés sur son site web (voir aussi le document S/398/2004 du 28 janvier 2004). Le Secrétariat a de plus établi et mis à la disposition des États parties un dossier sur les législations nationales d'application de la Convention et, plus récemment, des dispositions types figurant dans certains codes pénaux, un modèle de décret des autorités nationales et un modèle de règlement complémentaire. Ce dossier est disponible sur le site web de l'OIAC, dans toutes les langues officielles, et il a été très utilisé dans les ateliers et durant les visites d'assistance technique concernant la rédaction de textes législatifs. Ainsi qu'il a déjà été indiqué, le Secrétariat ou les membres du réseau OIAC de juristes ont donné à un nombre croissant d'États parties des avis sur leur projet de législation (souvent sur plusieurs moutures successives de ces projets) pour les aider à veiller à ce que leur législation couvre toutes les obligations de la Convention qui doivent prendre effet à l'échelon national.
73. Depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, le Secrétariat a fourni une assistance à 79 États parties¹¹ dans le domaine de la législation, en leur donnant des avis sur leurs projets ou en les aidant directement à les rédiger. L'assistance a parfois porté sur plusieurs projets successifs. Ces États parties sont les suivants : Afghanistan, Azerbaïdjan, Arabie saoudite, Bahreïn, Bangladesh, Belgique, Bolivie, Bosnie-Herzégovine, Botswana, Brunéi Darussalam, Burundi, Cambodge, Cameroun, Colombie, Costa Rica, Dominique, Equateur, El Salvador, Émirats arabes unis, ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine, Fidji, Gabon, Gambie, Géorgie, Ghana, Guinée, Îles Cook, Îles Marshall, Indonésie, Iran (République islamique d'), Jamahiriya arabe libyenne, Jamaïque, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kirghizistan, lao (République démocratique populaire), Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Maroc, Maurice, Mexique, Micronésie (États fédérés de), Népal, Nigéria, Nioué, Ouganda, Ouzbékistan, Palaos, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, Pérou, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Rwanda, Sainte-Lucie, Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, Sao Tomé-et-Principe, Samoa, Sénégal, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Tadjikistan, Tchad, Tonga, Trinité-et-Tobago, Tunisie, Turquie, Tuvalu, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam et Zambie.
74. En 2004, le Secrétariat a mis à la disposition des États parties, sur CD-ROM, le dossier d'information n° 2 pour les autorités nationales, dans toutes les langues officielles. Ce dossier contient des matériels pédagogiques, des documents de référence et des décisions qui présentent de l'intérêt pour les activités des autorités nationales. La Roumanie et les États-Unis d'Amérique ont conjointement établi un programme d'assistance à l'application qui a été envoyé aux États parties intéressés, sur papier et sur CD-ROM. En janvier 2005, le Secrétariat a lancé un forum Internet, projet pilote qui facilite les échanges de vue et les débats entre autorités nationales sur l'application de la Convention. L'objet du forum est de promouvoir l'adoption des meilleurs usages par les autorités nationales.

¹¹ Au total, 92 États parties ont bénéficié d'une telle assistance (avant et après l'adoption du plan d'action).

75. Certains États parties ont prêté assistance et appui à d'autres États parties, soit bilatéralement soit dans un cadre régional. Le Secrétariat a appuyé certaines des visites d'assistance technique bilatérales menées dans ce contexte, par exemple celles organisées par les États-Unis d'Amérique, et il a organisé d'autres activités avec les États parties, par exemple un atelier destiné aux États parties lusophones qui s'est tenu au Portugal, et des cours de formation du personnel des autorités nationales organisés par la France en 2005. Cette coopération a amélioré la capacité du Secrétariat de fournir l'assistance qui lui était demandée. L'assistance bilatérale fournie par des États parties a aussi conduit à la création de partenariats entre États parties dans le domaine de l'application nationale, ce qui a permis de procéder à un suivi systématique de l'assistance fournie.
76. Au cours des travaux menés pour donner suite aux paragraphes 9 et 10 du plan d'action, le Secrétariat a collaboré avec plusieurs organisations régionales et internationales dont le mandat leur permet d'appuyer certains aspects du plan. Ces organisations étaient notamment l'Union africaine, l'Union européenne, la Communauté andine, la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, le Comité international de la Croix-Rouge, l'Union interparlementaire, l'Organisation mondiale des douanes, le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement, l'Institut des Nations Unies pour la formation et la recherche, le Conseil international des associations de l'industrie chimique, le Conseil européen de l'industrie chimique, la Communauté et le Marché commun des Caraïbes, le Forum des îles du Pacifique, les Secrétariats des Conventions de Bâle, de Rotterdam et de Stockholm ainsi que le Groupe de coordination des Chefs des conseils de contrôle des pesticides dans les Caraïbes.

Évaluation de l'efficacité de l'assistance fournie

77. Fort de son expérience, le Secrétariat est d'avis que la fourniture à un État partie d'une assistance technique et de conseils d'experts ne peut améliorer le degré d'application de la Convention à l'échelon national que si ledit État partie est fermement décidé à mener le processus à bonne fin. Les États parties doivent sensibiliser tous les intéressés aux obligations relatives à l'application énoncées à l'Article VII. Ils doivent aussi faire prendre conscience des objectifs du plan d'action et mobiliser l'appui national en sa faveur, puis mettre en place les capacités nécessaires, en termes de ressources humaines et autres, pour que les mesures prescrites à l'Article VII puissent être prises. Depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, le Secrétariat a donc commencé à encourager les États parties à adopter leur propre plan d'action national, ce qui est pleinement compatible avec le concept sous-jacent au plan d'action, énoncé à son paragraphe 11.
78. De plus, l'assistance et le soutien techniques continuent d'être fournis de manière systématique, durable et adaptée aux conditions et aux besoins des États parties demandeurs. L'effort d'assistance systématique doit donc consister en partie à sensibiliser tous les intéressés, doit comprendre une analyse des besoins par les autorités compétentes de l'État partie et doit fixer dans chaque État particulier des objectifs et des dates butoirs réalistes. C'est là une raison pour laquelle l'assistance technique sur place a été si importante pour la réalisation des résultats attendus du

plan d'action : elle a été organisée de manière que l'État partie bénéficiaire fasse effectivement participer tous les intéressés de l'administration nationale et de l'industrie et s'engage à mener le projet à bonne fin.

79. Les ateliers et cours de formation régionaux et sous-régionaux continuent de constituer un moyen efficace par rapport aux coûts de faciliter les échanges de vue entre autorités nationales sur les meilleurs usages en matière d'application. De plus, ils permettent d'établir des contacts directs entre le Secrétariat et les responsables de l'application à l'échelon national et aussi la tenue de consultations bilatérales qui visent à préciser l'état d'application dans un État partie donné, de procéder au suivi de l'assistance fournie et de mettre en évidence les nouveaux besoins.
80. Les États parties demandent de plus en plus au Secrétariat des conseils et des avis sur les instruments législatifs et administratifs qu'ils sont en train d'établir. Ces avis sont efficaces par rapport à leurs coûts et ils permettent de s'assurer que les lignes directrices et les décisions adoptées par la Conférence et le Conseil soient diffusées dans tous les États parties.
81. La sensibilisation des parlementaires est devenue une activité importante dans le cadre du plan d'action, parce que la promulgation en temps voulu de mesures législatives efficaces dépend de la participation et de l'appui des parlements et de leur compréhension des obligations énoncées dans la Convention au sujet de l'application nationale. Les contacts qui ont été établis avec l'Union interparlementaire devraient être maintenus à l'avenir, afin de donner à l'OIAC une base solide à partir de laquelle elle puisse sensibiliser à l'objet de la Convention et en tirer pour celle-ci un appui politique. Les parlementaires sont aussi des parties prenantes dans leur pays et ils devraient donc jouer un rôle dans l'assistance qui lui est fournie.
82. L'assistance offerte par un État partie à un autre, sous la forme par exemple d'activités de sensibilisation, de visites d'assistance technique bilatérales ou d'échanges avec les membres du réseau OIAC de juristes a donné des résultats tangibles. Le Secrétariat estime que les visites d'assistance auxquelles il a directement participé ont permis de dispenser des conseils pratiques fondés sur son expérience des questions d'application à l'échelon national et qu'elles peuvent constituer un moyen efficace pour assurer le suivi de toute assistance déjà fournie.
83. Maintenant que les États parties ont acquis une expérience de l'application de la Convention à l'échelon national et que les activités de soutien à l'application ont dorénavant pris la forme d'une assistance directe et ponctuelle à des États parties individuels, la formation du personnel des autorités nationales vise à assurer la continuité de l'expertise en leur sein, plutôt qu'à inculquer des connaissances fondamentales sur les tâches qui confrontent une autorité nationale nouvellement établie. Le renouvellement constant du personnel de nombreuses autorités nationales entraîne la nécessité continue d'une formation de base au rôle et aux tâches des autorités nationales. Depuis quatre ans, le Secrétariat prête donc davantage attention à la mise en place d'instruments électroniques de référence et d'apprentissage destinés aux autorités nationales, efficaces par rapport à leurs coûts. C'est aussi ce qu'ont fait plusieurs États parties, par exemple dans le cadre du programme d'aide à la mise en

œuvre mentionné précédemment. Le Secrétariat estime qu'il faudrait poursuivre les travaux sur ces instruments électroniques.

84. En dépit de l'assistance que le Secrétariat fournit à plusieurs États parties qui ont leur propre programme de sensibilisation ou qui ont mis des experts à la disposition d'autres États parties, tous les États parties n'ont pas progressé au rythme envisagé dans le plan d'action. Le Secrétariat a examiné les renseignements dans ce domaine pour mettre en évidence les causes de ces retards. Il est ressorti de son analyse que beaucoup d'États parties doivent accroître la sensibilisation et mobiliser l'appui national en faveur du plan d'action, et qu'ils doivent également mobiliser et éduquer tous les intéressés avant qu'il leur soit possible de rédiger la législation et d'établir une autorité nationale fonctionnelle.
85. Cela vaut particulièrement pour les États parties qui ne possèdent ni armes ni industrie chimiques. Un effort initial a été nécessaire pour veiller à ce que la priorité voulue soit donnée au plan d'action. Il était important aussi que tous les intéressés comprennent pleinement les complexités de la Convention et la façon dont elle s'applique à leur situation. Enfin, des facteurs économiques et politiques qui influençaient la situation dans le pays, c'est-à-dire les événements extérieurs, notamment les conflits armés et les catastrophes naturelles, ont dans certains cas empêché les parties prenantes de progresser durant cette phase initiale de préparation de l'application de toutes les dispositions de la Convention. Les causes structurelles de cette situation sont notamment la difficulté exprimée par de nombreux États parties qui ont procédé à l'établissement d'autorités nationales pleinement fonctionnelles, d'obtenir une expertise suffisante pour appliquer la Convention. Parmi les autres raisons citées par de nombreux États parties figurent le manque de ressources financières et autres consacrées expressément au fonctionnement de leur autorité nationale, pour laquelle il n'est pas souvent affecté de ressources dans les budgets, le trop petit nombre d'experts convenablement formés, le renouvellement constant du personnel et le vide juridique pour ce qui est de l'autorité chargée de faire appliquer les dispositions de la Convention et de faire respecter la législation en la matière. Les retards sont aussi causés par le fait que les fonctionnaires supérieurs, les parlementaires et le personnel des services intéressés connaissent mal les exigences en matière d'application de dispositions particulières et par le manque de juristes capables de rédiger la législation et les règlements nationaux d'application.
86. Il continue d'être nécessaire de fournir une assistance et un appui techniques aux États parties qui ne se sont pas encore acquittés de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII ni atteint les objectifs du plan d'action. Pour que cette assistance soit la plus efficace, les conditions ci-après doivent être satisfaites :
 - a) les États parties intéressés doivent fermement décider d'engager leurs autorités respectives à s'acquitter de leurs obligations en matière d'application des dispositions de l'Article VII;
 - b) avant de bénéficier de toute assistance de l'OIAC, les États parties doivent identifier et mobiliser tous ceux qui participent à l'application nationale de la

Convention, et veiller à ce que tous jouent un rôle dans la fourniture de l'assistance;

- c) les demandes d'assistance doivent décrire en détail les conditions dans lesquelles la Convention est appliquée, ce dont l'État partie a besoin pour appliquer les mesures d'assistance spécifiques qu'il a déjà recensées et les objectifs qu'il espère atteindre grâce à l'assistance qu'il demande;
- d) une date limite devrait être fixée pour le dépôt des demandes d'assistance, pour permettre au Secrétariat de planifier efficacement son programme d'assistance (en ce qui concerne particulièrement les visites d'assistance technique dans les États parties) et d'optimiser l'emploi des ressources humaines et financières, notamment celles qui sont mises à disposition par les États parties ayant offert une assistance;
- e) les États parties demandeurs d'assistance devraient demeurer en contact constant avec le Secrétariat pendant la phase de planification de l'assistance et aussi après sa fourniture, pour veiller à ce que tout le suivi nécessaire soit fourni, à ce que les progrès vers les buts fixés dans les plans d'action nationaux puissent être évalués, à ce que ces buts soient atteints, et à ce que l'efficacité de l'assistance fournie puisse être appréciée;
- f) le programme d'assistance et d'appui du Secrétariat devrait continuer d'offrir toute une gamme de mesures mutuellement complémentaires, qui assurent l'efficacité par rapport aux coûts, qui permettent d'aider (notamment sur place) les États parties qui ont demandé une assistance, et qui facilitent l'échange d'expériences et la fourniture d'une assistance entre États parties, que ce soit bilatéralement ou dans un cadre régional et sous-régional.

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 26 AUGUST 2005

Introduction

1. This Annex 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 that is 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 abbreviations are used in the tables:

NLE = Network of Legal Experts; NV = Note verbale; TAV = Technical-assistance visit; LQ1 = the First Legislation Questionnaire; LQ2 = the Second Legislative Questionnaire; BTWC = Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention; EUC = End-use certificate

3. The following table explains the column headings in the tables that follow:

Column Heading	Explanation
NA 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 solely interim basis. Also, the column should be seen in conjunction with other entries when assessing 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 one State Party has 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 case the Secretariat proceeds from the understanding that such individuals are bound 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 Scheduled Chemical Transfers	An X indicates that the State Party has adopted legislative and/or administrative measures to control the 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), in parentheses, 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 the corresponding cell is left blank.
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.
Year(s) of Article X(4) Sub-missions	Year(s) of submission

Column Heading	Explanation
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 export-control measures have been found to be consistent with the requirements of the Convention.

4. The information included in the section of the table entitled “Legislative Coverage” is drawn from the responses of States Parties to the second legislation questionnaire, entitled “Penal Enforcement of the Chemical Weapons Convention” (S/317/202, dated 18 September 2002) 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.
5. 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.
6. The information in the tables that follow was sent under cover of a *note verbale* to each State Party during the Forty-First Session of the Council, with a request to confirm the accuracy of the data by 31 August 2005. Some States Parties responded before the cut-off date for the preparation of this report, and any necessary adjustments were made by the Secretariat. Further corrections and amendments will be made in an update to this Annex, which will be issued to States Parties in due time before the Tenth Session of the Conference.

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.

Afghanistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 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. The Secretariat's 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.
September 2005: Technical assistance will be provided to Afghanistan in the area of legislative drafting and setting up a National Authority, after a subregional National Authority workshop in Tajikistan.

Albania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Albania on 29 April 1997.
2. 2003: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation for Convention implementation 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: On National Authority Day, 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. No formal request was submitted, however.
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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Algeria on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of State Parties in Africa held in Khartoum, the Sudan, the Algerian representative stated that the draft law implementing the Convention was first considered by the Government, and that it was later submitted to the Parliament for adoption. The representative added that the law had already been promulgated by the President of the Republic, that the implementing decrees were to follow, and that, as soon as the law was published in the Official Journal, the permanent representative of Algeria would submit it under Article VII, paragraph 5.
3. September 2004: In a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, Algeria stated that it had adopted a law concerning breaches of the provisions of the Convention, which had been enacted in July 2003. This, it said, had been followed by regulations, which would be enacted very soon.
4. Algeria has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Andorra										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 (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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	?	?	?	?	?	?	VII,5

1. The Convention entered into force for Andorra on 29 March 2003.
2. 23 June 2003: Andorra sent an NV 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 National Authority Day, 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 an NV containing an Article VII, paragraph 5, submission, together with the text of its legislation.

Argentina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Argentina on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1998: NV by the Secretariat 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 on the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Armenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	Policy	No	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 an NV offering assistance.
4. May 2004: The Secretariat sent an NV requesting information on progress achieved in finalising the text of implementing legislation and of the related administrative measures, and drawing attention to the establishment of a Network of Legal Experts.
5. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, Armenia indicated 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: On National Authority Day, 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Australia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 1997: The Secretariat acknowledged that implementing measures had been submitted by Australia prior to the Convention's entry into force, and inquired whether those are still in force and whether they comprised the complete set of legislative and administrative measures taken to implement the Convention.
3. March 1999: Australia submitted its chemical weapons (prohibition) amendment regulations to the Secretariat under Article VII(5).
4. Australia has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Austria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	Criminal and admin	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Azerbaijan on 30 March 2000.
2. 28 November 2000: Azerbaijan sent an NV 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 Kazakstan, 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”. 4 July 2005: Azerbaijan requested a visit by a team of legal experts in September 2005 to discuss Article VII implementation and provide legal expertise concerning national-implementation measures.

Bahrain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Bahrain on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2003: Bahrain submitted its response to LQ2.
3. December 2004: Draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment during consultations at OPCW headquarters.
4. 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.”
5. 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. The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Bahrain that included legislative drafting.

Bangladesh										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 (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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Bangladesh on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2000: Bangladesh submitted its response to LQ1.
3. April 2002: Bangladesh requested comments on draft legislation. These comments and the legislation package were sent by the Secretariat in June 2002.
4. 12 May 2004: Bangladesh submitted an NV to the Secretariat stating “Draft Legislation on the implementation of 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...”
5. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. Internal time frames for the completing the plan of action were established.
6. August 2005: Bangladesh submitted its response to LQ2.
7. Bangladesh has a member in the NLE.

Belarus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and Admin	Yes	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 assistance to other States Parties.

Belgium										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	No	LQ2 + 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.”

Belize										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 Belize on 31 December 2003.
2. 2003: Belize attended the Article VII seminar in St Maarten from 20 to 22 May, and the Secretariat conducted a TAV 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 an NV forwarding its comments on the draft legislation to the Permanent Representation and the Defence Force of Belize.

Benin										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Benin on 13 June 1998.
2. 3 June 2003: Benin sent a letter to the Secretariat requesting assistance and equipment for its National Authority.
3. 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.
4. 10 September 2003: Benin sent an NV 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.
5. February 2004: Benin attended the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal.
6. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister that included an offer of assistance.
7. July 2005: During the ECOWAS-ICRC Seminar on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) Treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, a representative from Benin indicated that amendments to the penal code were already before parliament, incorporating provisions of IHL and on counter-terrorism; that part of the Convention might already be covered; that, If it was not, Benin would need a specific law implementing the Convention; and that technical-assistance visit might be helpful. No formal request had yet been received by the date of issuance of the present report.
8. Benin has a member in the NLE.

Bolivia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	no	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	no	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. March 2004: During the regional National Authority meeting, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
5. June 2003: During a regional meeting in Mexico City, the representative of Bolivia provided the latest version of a draft bill 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..
6. 19 October 2003: During a meeting with the Secretariat on National Authority Day, 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.
7. 21 June 2004: Under cover of an NV, 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. October 2005: Technical assistance on legislation will be provided during a meeting of the Andean Community to be held in Lima., Peru.
10. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	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. 12 June 2003: Bosnia and Herzegovina sent a letter to the Secretariat requesting assistance.
3. 3 July 2003: The Director-General wrote a letter to Bosnia and Herzegovina in which he drew attention to the need for implementing legislation and confirmed that the request for assistance would be satisfied.
4. 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.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina that included an offer of assistance.
6. 10 May 2005: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
7. 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 CWC; that the draft legislation would be forwarded to Parliament; and that it was expected to be adopted by the end of the end of the summer of 2005.

Botswana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 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. Internal time frames for completing the plan of action were set. 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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(2)e Review
X	X		X + translation	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
							Yes			

1. The Convention entered into force for Brazil on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 September 1997: Brazil sent an NV 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 an NV 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. Brazil indicated that draft law PL 2863/97 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.
7. Brazil has a member in the NLE.

Brunei Darussalam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Brunei Darussalam on 27 August 1997.
2. 4 April 2002: Brunei Darussalam submitted draft legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat.
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 internal time frames for completing the plan of action were set.

Bulgaria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Law	Admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Bulgaria on 29 April 1997.
2. 16 February 2000: Bulgaria made an Article VII(5) submission enclosing the text of its legislation. The translation of the legislation was submitted in December 2000.
3. 8 January 2003: The Secretariat requested translations of the parts of the following law that are relevant to the implementation of the Convention: Penal Code and Law on Control of Foreign Trade Activity in Arms and in Dual-Use Goods and Technologies.

Burkina Faso										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Burkina Faso on 7 August 1997.
2. 12 August 2002: The embassy of Burkina Faso informed the Secretariat by an NV that an “NA 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 submitted revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment.
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 law had been incorporated and that the draft law 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, 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 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 Embassy of Burundi in Brussels submitted the response to LQ2 under cover of an NV.
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 an NV stating: "The NA is drafting legislation to be integrated into the Burundi Penal Code".
5. June 2004: Comments on the draft legislation were sent to the Embassy of Burundi in Brussels.
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.
8. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Burundi stated that the draft bill prepared in February 2005 had received the approval of the Ministry of External Relations and Cooperation and 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 (Senate and National Assembly); and that, because of the "electoral process of the Senators", the draft could not be analysed by the Council before October.
9. Burundi has a member in the NLE.

Cambodia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 Cambodia on 18 August 2005.
2. A TAV to Cambodia later in 2005 is under discussion. Australia and Japan have indicated that they would consider supporting such a visit.

Cameroon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	Yes	No	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. 9 September 2003: The Embassy of Cameroon sent an NV to the Secretariat requesting assistance with implementing legislation.
6. 28 November 2004: During a bilateral meeting on National Authority Day, 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, Cameroon's draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for comment. The Secretariat's comments were sent to Cameroon by NV on 25 July 2005. Cameroon replied on 30 July 2005 that "a last inter-ministerial meeting will be held on this draft and the draft will be passed on to Parliament by the relevant body".
9. Cameroon has a member in the NLE.

Canada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Yes	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Canada on 29 April 1997.
2. 11 June 1999: Canada made its Article VII(5) submission.
3. Canada has a member of the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cape Verde										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 Cape Verde on 9 November 2003.
2. May 2005: Cape Verde participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States Parties, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The Secretariat submitted a proposal for draft legislation.

Chad										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Chad on 14 March 2004.
2. 2003: In preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for Chad, a TAV was conducted jointly by France and the Secretariat.
3. 26 March 2004: Chad sent an NV that stated that “Chad must put in place a number of measures (law, decrees, orders) to implement the Convention and to establish a NA... The Ministry [of Foreign Affairs] requests the OPCW Secretariat for technical assistance into order to accomplish those two.”
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Chad submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comment; comments were sent to Chad in July 2005.
5. Chad has a member in the NLE.

Chile										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	Policy	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for China on 29 April 1997.
2. November 2004: China made a statement at the Ninth Session of the Conference stating that “the implementation legislation of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has already taken into effect. Through the Central Government, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has submitted the initial declaration and annual declaration on anticipated activities in the year 2005. China’s obligations under the Convention are now being officially implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region...preparation for the implementation of the Convention in the Macau Special Administrative Region is under way in an orderly manner...under the principle of “One China”, China will continue to seek a practical settlement of the issue of Convention implementation in the Taiwan Region.”
3. 11 August 2005: China sent an NV which had attached “an explanatory note in Chinese on the information on steps taken and targets set under the Plan of action”. The document still has to be translated by the Secretariat.
4. China has a member in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Colombia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and Admin	Yes	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Colombia on 5 May 2000.
2. July 2003: The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation.
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. A TAV is planned for September 2005 on declarations issues.
7. October 2005: Technical assistance on legislation will be provided during a meeting of the Andean Community to be held in Lima, Peru.

Cook Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2001: The Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
3. June 2004: At the workshop for PIF States, 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 legislation had not yet been finalised as the drafter responsible had been on maternity leave.

Costa Rica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Costa Rica on 29 April 1997.
2. 26 August 2003: Costa Rica sent an NV stating that “We are currently preparing penalization measures to be approved as Law which are being consulted.”
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: The Secretariat submitted comments on draft legislation.
3. 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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. The Secretariat sent its comments in September 2003.
5. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, 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; that, the draft would then be forwarded to the National Assembly, whose next session would be held in October.

Croatia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin.	Yes	Criminal & admin.	Criminal & admin.	Criminal & admin.	Criminal & admin.	Law & policy	Criminal & admin.	No	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 forwarded national legislation on the implementation of the Convention.
6. Croatia has a member in the NLE.

Cuba										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	Policy	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Cuba on 29 May 1997.
2. 7 June 2004: Cuba stated in an NV that the NA 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. Cuba has a member in the NLE, and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Cyprus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Czech Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	Admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Denmark on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: Denmark submitted to the Secretariat the last missing part of its implementing legislation, dealing with transfers of scheduled chemicals.

Dominica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	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 an NV 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 [CWC], 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 then Secretariat its response to LQ2.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by Secretariat and USA, during which a national plan of action was developed and draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
5. Dominica has a member in the NLE.

Ecuador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	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. 27 January 2003: Ecuador sent its response to LQ1.
4. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat held bilateral consultations on legislation.
5. October 2005: Technical assistance on legislation will be provided during a meeting of Andean Community to be held in Lima, Peru.
6. Ecuador has a member in the NLE.

El Salvador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 El Salvador on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: During a National Authority training course, the participant from El Salvador indicated that there was a lack of 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 (supported by Secretariat) conducted an assistance visit, 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Equatorial Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat sent an NV 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.

Eritrea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Eritrea on 15 March 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Eritrea sent an NV 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, the Eritrean representative indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had started drafting but had experienced difficulties. The Secretariat sent sample legislation, a proposal for a first draft, and the legislation 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

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

Ethiopia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	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 indicated that it had already adopted its national implementing legislation, which appeared to be comprehensive and provided for the issuance of more/detailed regulations, but there was no provision on extra-territorial application. The NA was in the process of preparing the 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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. Cabinet approved the draft legislation in principle and directed that it be referred to the Cabinet Subcommittee on Legislation before tabling in Parliament early next year. This is now being done. We will provide to the OPCW through your Office a copy of the legislation once it is passed by Parliament.”
3. 11 July 2005: Fiji submitted its response to LQ2 (based on its *draft* legislation).
4. 1 August 2005: Fiji sent an NV 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.”

Finland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Finland on 29 April 1997.
2. 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for France on 29 April 1997.
2. France has a member in the NLE, it has offered 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			?		
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
Yes	Yes	?	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	No	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 CWC, particularly penal code provisions that would apply to some cases of violation of the Convention. A national plan of action was developed. Gabon indicated that the Couseil d'État must approve the decree establishing the National Authority, which should 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 an NV that "...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 National Authority training course and bilateral consultations with stakeholder ministries, during which the Gambia indicated that the National Authority was an interagency body chaired by the Department of State for Defence. The Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002 covered almost all of the Convention Prohibitions and the Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides Control and Management Act 1994 was a framework within which the licensing and monitoring of scheduled chemicals could take place. What appeared to be needed was a set of regulations promulgated by the Minister of Environment under the Act. It also might be necessary to amend the Armed Forces Act to cover the prohibitions on military preparations to use CW and RCA as a method of warfare. Arguably, however, the Anti-Terrorism Act already covered those two points so the amendment may not be deemed as necessary. The Secretariat proposed the first draft of regulations.
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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	Criminal	No	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 CWCT. During this event, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Georgian Parliament, as instructed by the Chairperson of the Parliament of Georgia, directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to finish drafting the legislation.
3. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

Germany										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law and Policy	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Ghana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
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.

Greece										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

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

Grenada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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

New State Party: the Convention entered into force for Grenada on 3 July 2005.

Guatemala										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Guatemala on 14 March 2003.
2. July 2004: A at National Authority training course, at which also consultations on legislation were held, Guatemala indicated that its norm related to 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 of Central America held in Guatemala City, some uncertainties about the designated National Authority appeared but Guatemala expected to be in a position to confirm the attribution of these functions formally by November. Guatemala indicated it had legislation that regulated areas of interest of the Convention but it was not comprehensive and a review of the existing legislation appeared to be indispensable. Guatemala was offered the opportunity to send its present legislation for comments to the Secretariat.
4. 2 August 2005: Guatemala sent its response to LQ2.

Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 as yet.
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 changes in government had prevented it from taking up the offer.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS/ICRC Seminar on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Law Treaties in West Africa held in Abuja, Nigeria, the Secretariat further discussed with representatives from MFA and Ministry of Justice possible steps to be taken under the plan of action.
5. July 2005: The Secretariat was preparing comments on draft legislation submitted by Guinea.

Guyana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	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 there was no legislation enforcing any aspect of the Convention.
3. 27 August 2003: An E-mail message 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for the Holy See on 11 June 1999.
2. 20 August 2003: The Permanent Representation stated in an NV 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)."

Hungary										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	No	LQ2

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

Iceland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	Yes (dual crime req.)	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 29 April 1997.
2. 19 December 2002: Iceland states in th4 Annex to its response to LQ2 that “The Annexes to the Convention were not translated into Icelandic and were not published along with the Convention in the Law Gazette so they cannot serve as basis for prosecution and punishment. Only one of the chemicals listed in the annex on chemicals to the Convention, namely in schedule 3, is imported to Iceland. The import of this chemical is monitored on a yearly basis. Since this chemical is not regarded as toxic, there are no provisions in laws or regulations that put a limit to its import or export. The same applies to many of the chemicals listed in the three schedules in the annex. None of the chemicals listed under the three schedules are exported. In order to fully comply with the provisions of the [CWC] some amendments must be made to the existing legislation. This work will be started in the first quarter of 2003.”

India										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Indonesia on 12 December 1998.
2. April 2004: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat reviewed draft legislation and provided comments on it.
3. 1 June 2004: Indonesia stated in an NV 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 [it] is being thoroughly discussed by the national working group on the Convention which consists of several governmental institutions."
4. April 2005: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat reviewed draft legislation and provided comments on it.
5. 17 March 2005: The National Authority sent an Email containing an update on the regulations pertaining to the reporting requirements for scheduled chemicals and DOC/PSF chemicals.
6. 24 August 2005: Indonesia stated in an NV that its Government had finalised the draft of Indonesian Law which covers all key areas and was already addressed to the Parliament for legislative process and debate.
7. Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

Iran, Islamic Republic of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	No	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 an NV 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 [CWC] 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. November 2004: The Islamic Republic of Iran made a statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference stating that: "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."
4. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	Yes	LQ2

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

Italy										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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
?	?	?	?	No	No	?	Policy	Criminal	Yes	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 National Authority Day, 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 “We are....giving priority attention to enabling legislation in respect of the comprehensive implementation of Article VII of the Convention.....the participation by a Jamaican Parliamentarian at the recently concluded meeting of National Authorities, underscores our commitment to the adoption of the requisite instrument during the 2004/2005 legislative year.”
5. June 2005: During a basic National Authority training course, 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 an NV 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	?	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	?	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 22 April 2000.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Secretariat provided a legislative drafting session for Kazakhstan.
3. June 2005: following the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, the representatives from Kazakhstan indicated that they were aware of the fact that they needed to improve their legislation, and that the Dutch legislation they had received by email prior to the meeting was very useful for the drafting of their implementing legislation. A copy of the checklist for the legislators was provided to the Kazakhstan representatives. At the end of the bilateral meetings, the Head of National Authority stated that it would be useful to meet again during the National Authority Day in November. At that stage Kazakhstan would send a lawyer to The Hague, the Head of the Legal Division in the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, to finalise the draft text with the Secretariat.

Kenya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Kenya on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 August 2004: Kenya sent an NV stating that "...(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 [NA] is in the process of nominating a legal expert as a member of the OPCW's Network;; (3) The [NA] has put in motion the process of drawing up a list of national programmes for the protection against chemical weapons ...; (4) the [NA] 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 an assistance visit 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. Kenya has a member in the NLE.

Kiribati										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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)					
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 Kiribati on 7 October 2000.
2. 24 November 2004: Kiribati sent an Email infirming 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 for Secretariat review and comment.
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.

Korea, Republic of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Kuwait										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes		Yes	Criminal & admin	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Kuwait on 28 June 1997.
2. 2 February 2004: Kuwait sent a letter to the Secretariat, in the Attachment to to which it stated: “The State of Kuwait has prepared a draft law for the penal enforcement of the [CWC] which has been sent to the [Secretariat]. The State of Kuwait will adopt this text as soon as possible after ensuring that it covers all the requirements of the [CWC], benefiting in this regard from the comments and views of the [Secretariat]....”
3. February 2004: The Secretariat provided comments on Kuwait’s draft legislation.
4. March 2005: At the subregional workshop in Qatar, the Secretariat provided comments on Kuwait’s draft legislation.
5. Kuwait has a member in the NLE.

Kyrgyzstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 ¹²		X	No	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Kyrgyzstan on 29 October 2003.
2. 19 November 2003: In a letter to the Secretariat, Kyrgyzstan stated that “Kyrgyzstan ... requires advisory, technical and material support”.
3. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan provided information on its legal base to control exports, its measures for 2003 and 2004 to establish an export control system, and a government decision on that export control system. A draft law approving amendments to the criminal code was provided to the Secretariat.
4. November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar, at which the participants agreed that further detailed work on the draft would be conducted in a working group involving representatives of interested ministries.
5. 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 export control system, that it had a stringent licensing system for import and export, and that it had enacted in May 2004 regulations for dual use chemicals.
6. 4 July 2005: The Kyrgyz Permanent Representation sent an NV submitting the texts of national implementing legislation in Russian.
7. 3 August 2005: Kyrgyzstan submitted its response to LQ2.
8. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

¹² The legislation of Kyrgyzstan still needs to be translated in order to verify if it can be considered as a submission of information on legislative and administrative measures received pursuant to Article VII, paragraph 5, of the Convention.

Lao People's Democratic Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	No	Criminal & admin	Policy	Criminal & admin	No	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. Internal time frames to complete the Plan of action were set.
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 an NV which stated that The Lao People's Democratic Republic was in the process of amending its Penal Law which would cover crime and terrorism acts involving the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Currently the Drafting Committee was collecting comments and inputs from concerned Ministries and agencies in order to make the amended draft more comprehensive before submitting to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.

Latvia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 (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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Law	Criminal	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Latvia on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2003: Latvia made a submission under Article VII(5) concerning the extraterritorial applicability of its prohibitions enacted in accordance with the Convention.
3. Latvia has a member in the NLE.

Lesotho										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Lesotho on 29 April 1997.
2. 4 July 2002: Lesotho sent an NV 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 printing and adoption by Parliament.
4. Lesotho has a member in the NLE.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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. 20 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 [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. 5 July 2005: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent its response to LQ2, in which it stated that “criminal penalties range will be exactly decided during the ratification of the law by the People Congress”.
6. 12 July 2005: The Secretariat received a fax from the Permanent Representation stating “The Libyan Laws formulated to deal specifically with CWC, and are in the ratification process.”
7. 5 August 2005: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent an NV concerning the report on the plan of action The letter is being translated by the Secretariat.

Lichtenstein										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal & admin	No	LQ2

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

Lithuania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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)	X	X	X	X	No	1998	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Policy	No	No	LQ2

The Convention entered into force for Lithuania on 15 May 1998.

Luxembourg										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Luxembourg on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2005: The Secretariat commented on legislation.

Madagascar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. December 2003: The Secretariat conducted a pre-EIF assistance visit, and no further assistance requested by Madagascar.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Madagascar that included an offer of assistance.

Malawi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Malawi on 11 July 1998.
2. November 2003: At the NLE meeting, Malawi stated that it had currently 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 exclusively dealing with the administration of chemicals and toxic substances.
3. 4 July 2004: Malawi indicated in an Email 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 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. The only assistance we immediately require is financial and it is this which has bogged us down at this stage. We could submit a proposal to any possible or willing donor agency for consideration of funding.”
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Malawi, which included an offer of assistance.
5. July and August 2005: Malawi submitted a request for a TAV, dates have yet to be agreed.
6. Malawi has a member in the NLE.
7. Consultations will be held with Malawi during the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which will take place on 20 and 21 October 2005 in Abuja, Nigeria.

Malaysia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Ongoing	Ongoing	Yes	None	Not yet
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
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. 29 July 2003: Malaysia sent an NV 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 [CWC], except under an Import Licence granted by the Director-General of Customs These chemicals include Schedules 1, 2 and 3 chemicals as well as the unscheduled Docs/PSFs under the Convention."
3. September 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Malaysia and held consultations on draft legislation.
4. 5 August 2005: Malaysia sent an NV 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. It is also in the process of appointing the Chairman of the National Authority and the setting-up of a secretariat for the National Authority".
5. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

Maldives										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 the Maldives 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Mali on 29 April 1997.
2. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Mali requested comments on its draft legislation. These comments were sent by the Secretariat in July 2005. Mali indicated that it might request a TAV to sensitise the relevant stakeholders to what steps still need to be taken. A written request for this TAV is pending. Mali also stated that, once the draft is completed, an interministerial meeting would be held, after which the draft would be submitted for adoption; ad that, following this step, the Secretary-General would transmit the draft to the National Assembly to be studied and voted on.
3. July and August 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Marshall Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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										
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 the Marshall Islands on 18 June 2004.
2. June 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, at which a draft Convention-implementing bill was prepared, and work was undertaken to complete the initial declaration and work on other implementation matters. Internal timeframes for completing the Plan of action were set. The Marshall Islands designated its National Authority subsequent to this TAV.

Mauritania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	No	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 request has been received as yet).
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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	Yes	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. No regulations have been prepared as yet.
3. 29 July 2005: Mauritius submitted its response to the Trade Questionnaire and stated in its communication: "I wish to inform you that 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."

Mexico										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
Yes	No	?	No	No	No	No	?	No	?	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 November 2002: Mexico sent an NV indicating that Congress was examining a draft federal law on weapons and munitions, chemical substances and explosives. Mexico stated that Article 11 made it illegal to produce, manufacture, sell, import, export, develop, transfer, or use any nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons prohibited by international treaties to which Mexico is party, or by other legal provisions. Article 104 stipulates 20 to 40 years' imprisonment and a fine of 2000 days' minimum wage for violations of the law.
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 to be held next year."
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. Mexico has a member in the NLE.

Micronesia, Federated States of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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: A draft Bill was sent to the Secretariat for comment, and comments were provided on 15 August 2005. 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.

Moldova, Republic of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	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: On National Authority Day, the Republic of Moldova indicated that draft legislation had been submitted to Parliament and would be adopted before the end of this 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 requested assistance in drafting regulations.

Monaco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Law	Criminal & admin	No	LQ2

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

Mongolia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	No	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Policy	Criminal & admin	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Mongolia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Almaty, Kazakhstan, Mongolia stated that its Law on Protection from Toxic Chemicals constituted the relevant Convention legislation. In addition, it stated that there was a procedure in place that required entities working with toxic chemicals to obtain a licence from the Ministry of the Environment. It added that the National Authority had developed a handbook describing ongoing obligations under the Convention. A copy of the relevant legislation already in place was given to the Secretariat.

Morocco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	No	Yes	No	?	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Morocco on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2001: Morocco sent its response to LQ1.
3. December 2001 and again January 2003: Morocco sent its response to LQ2.
4. 20 January 2003: In an NV 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 the legislative questionnaire.
5. November 2004: On National Authority Day, 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 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. Draft legislation was proposed to Mozambique.

Namibia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	?	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2000: Namibia sent its response to LQ1.
3. October 2003: On National Authority Day, Namibia indicated that it had a Commission made up of five ministries as members (MFA, 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.
4. May 2005: A TAV was conducted after a regional National Authority workshop held in Namibia. Namibia was briefed on the legislative requirements of the Convention, on modalities for the preparation and submission of declarations, and on samples of legislation. The participants decided that, in a separate session, they 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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
No	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 (when it becomes a State Party)[**has it joined? no**], would be an efficient way of delivering such assistance.

Nepal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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)			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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	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 responses to LQ1 and LQ2.
3. 4 February 2004: Nepal stated in an NV that it “has initiated the necessary steps to enact 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, and the next steps to be taken under the plan of action were discussed.
5. Nepal has members in the NLE.

Netherlands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Law	Criminal & admin	No	LQ2

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

New Zealand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	
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
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Nicaragua										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	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 an NV indicating the steps it would take in 2004: identify already existing legislation in force covering Convention violations; draft national implementing legislation; identify declarable industries.
4. August 2004: Nicaragua hosted a regional 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” 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, within the Ministry of Defence, was presently reinforcing its structure and working mechanisms, was also working on administrative measures to complement the previously mentioned law, and was preparing a draft agreement on privileges and immunities; and that Nicaragua was preparing a national profile in the context of the Programme of Control and Arms Limitation[**please check title that’s what the internal; ICA memo calls it, don’t have more on that**] 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. A TAV is planned by the Secretariat in September 2005.
7. Nicaragua has a member in the NLE.

Niger										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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 Niger that contained an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Niger stated that the National Authority appointed was not functioning yet. The review of its Penal Code showed that it covered only the general sanctions, and also Niger had to implement administrative measures.
5. July 2005: At the seminar organised by the Economic Community of West African States and the International Committee of the Red Cross on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, which was held in Abuja, Nigeria, the representative from Niger indicated that Niger was party to all the IHL conventions but that, apart from some provisions of the International Criminal Court Statute, none had been integrated into national law. Article I of its Constitution gave supremacy to treaties over all other national law once the treaty had been ratified and published.
6. August 2005: The Secretariat provided comments on draft amendments to the penal code and a decree establishing a National Authority and submitted by Niger for review.

Nigeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Nigeria on 19 June 1999.
2. 22 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, a designation of an OPCW laboratory was being pursued, 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. A NA legal officer attended the NLE workshop in The Hague in November 2003, which has helped to facilitate the process."
4. May 2005: The United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a bilateral-assistance visit at which draft legislation was reviewed in detail and amendments were proposed. A national plan of action with internal steps to be taken was prepared.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS/ICRC Seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria confirmed that draft Convention legislation was still being adjusted and would soon be sent to the National Assembly, which would reconvene in August, so that it was not likely that the legislation would be adopted in time for Tenth Session of the Conference.
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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 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 proposed 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	2000, 2001, 2002, 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Oman										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Law	Criminal & admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal & admin	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Law	Criminal & admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
Yes	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. June 2003: At a National Authority training course, the representative of Palau confirmed that Palau had explicit provisions in its constitution prohibiting weapons of mass destruction, a copy of which was provided.
3. 6 April 2004: Palau sent an NV in which it stated that on 3 May 2004, the President had submitted Palau's proposed Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act to the Palau National Congress for enactment during its last regular session.
4. 3 September 2004: The Secretariat received a letter from Palau stating that "implementing legislation has been introduced and is awaiting action by our National Congress.... We will advise you when the pending implementing legislation is passed...."
5. September 2004: Palau submitted its response to LQ2.
6. August 2005: Palau made an Article VII(5) submission, including the text of the legislation, which was comprehensive.
7. Palau has a member in the NLE.

Panama										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal	No	No	Policy	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Panama on 6 November 1998.
2. 30 March 2004: Panama sent an NV 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 Network of Legal Experts 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Papua New Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: At a regional meeting in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that that the government was aware that there were chemicals of potential relevance to Convention used in mining, timber, pesticide and detergent production industries of Papua New Guinea that riot-control agents (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 enforcement of the Convention had been a low priority (the top-priority issue being 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 on the right track
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 Foreign Affairs was its focal point and would possibly be its future National Authority.

Paraguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Paraguay on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2000: Paraguay submitted its response to LQ1.
3. March 2004: At a regional National Authority meeting held in Bolivia, Paraguay indicated 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.
4. April 2004: The Secretariat made an offer of assistance.
5. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Paraguay that included an offer of assistance
6. Dates for a possible TAV are being discussed by Paraguay and the Secretariat.

Peru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	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: On National Authority Day, 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. October 2005: Technical assistance on legislation will be provided during a meeting of Andean Community in Peru.
5. Peru has a member in the NLE.

Philippines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for the Philippines on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2005: An assistance visit to the National Authority of the Philippines was conducted by the Secretariat. Subsequently, the Philippines sent an NV in which it stated that the Interim Philippine NA 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 an NV in which it stated that the National Authority 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, including on legislation, and a possible TAV were conducted with the Philippines by the United States of America and Secretariat.
5. The Philippines has a member of the NLE.

Poland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	LQ2

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

Portugal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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(2)e 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	No	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 in our national territory and which will complete the legislation already in force... [the] Government is undertaking all endeavours in order for this legislation to be approved by the Portuguese Parliament as soon as possible.”
3. 24 February 2005: Portugal sent an NV 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 [MFA] 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 Adviser ... At 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. 11 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. The lawyers of the Cabinet were already preparing comments/modifications to the law which was expected to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September.
5. 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Qatar on 3 October 1997.
2. 28 August 2003: Qatar sent an NV 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 [CWC]. 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."
3. 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.
4. March 2003: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat, which included a legislative-drafting session.

Romania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	1998, 1999, 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	No	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 delivered assistance to other States Parties.

Russian Federation										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Criminal & admin	Policy	Admin	No	LQ2

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

Rwanda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Rwanda on 30 April 2004.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Rwanda that included an offer of assistance.
3. 24 February to 04 March 2005: The United States, supported by the Secretariat, conducted a bilateral-assistance visit at which legislative requirements were discussed in detail. In addition, a draft bill and national plan of action were prepared which included the steps necessary for a bill to become law in Rwanda.
4. March 2005: Rwanda sent a request for assistance and at the same time indicated that a National Authority had been established. The Secretariat requested details on what was needed in addition to the assistance already provided in February.
5. 22 April 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated, "For the legislation we want to begin this intensively with May, because now we are in the process to formulate NA staff, so we will know officially with whom we are going to work together. The formulations will finish with April, we will begin officially to work with May 2005. We will send to the OPCW a small report on Rwanda NA in few days."
6. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, further consultations were held on Rwanda's situation with regard to national implementation.
7. 17 August 2005: Rwanda sent an Email in which it stated that "We are working on the draft legislation related to the implementation of the Convention. Once it will be finished, the National Authority will meet to study it together".

Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Saint Kitts and Nevis on 20 June 2004.
2. March 2005: The Secretariat, together with the United States of America, conducted a TAV during which the Secretariat proposed the first draft of legislation. Internal timeframes for completing the plan of action were set.

Saint Lucia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
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: The Secretariat, together with the United States of America, conducted a TAV at which draft amendments to the implementing legislation and draft regulations were submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. Internal timeframes for completing the plan of action were set.
3. Saint Lucia has a member in the NLE.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
yes	criminal	yes	criminal	criminal	criminal	criminal	policy	criminal	yes ¹³	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 18 October 2002.
2. 21 January 2003: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines submitted its response to LQ2 (updated again on 6 April 2004).
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: The Secretariat, together with the United States of America, conducted a TAV during which the text of the legislation was submitted to the Secretariat and clarification was provided on the response of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to LQ2. It was agreed that the Secretariat would propose a first draft of the regulations (sent on 26 March 2005). The outstanding steps under the plan of action were reviewed and the Secretariat was provided with a copy of the internal timeframes Saint Vincent and the Grenadines envisaged for completing them.
5. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a member in the NLE.

¹³ An agreement is needed outside the Commonwealth.

Samoa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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: The Secretariat conducted a TAV in Tonga, at which Samoan draft legislation was prepared and used as the model from which the other three participating countries, Niue, Tonga and Tuvalu, were able to draft provisions suited to their national requirements. Samoa then 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 an NV that stated that it “has the honour to advise that the drafting of a national legislation on the prohibition of chemical weapons for Samoa is still at its initial stages. As a result, the responses for the Legislation Questionnaire are not available at the moment”.

San Marino										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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			?		
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
yes	yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	VII5

1. The Convention entered into force for San Marino on 9 January 2000.
2. 8 February 2000: The Department of Foreign Affairs sent an NV 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Sao Tome and Principe on 9 October 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of for 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, during which the first draft of legislation was proposed.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, 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.

Saudi Arabia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 new Saudi Arabia noted that new legislation was being drafted to replace existing one.
4. 09 November 2004: Saudi Arabia its implementing legislation under Article VII(5).
5. 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.
6. A possible TAV is under discussion for November or December 2005.

Senegal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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 that reported that it was in the process of preparing an umbrella law dealing with the implementation of the Convention, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
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-assistance visit 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 prepared.
6. July 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.

Serbia and Montenegro										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Serbia and Montenegro on 20 May 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia and Montenegro stated in an NV: “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. 19 May 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe, held in Bucharest, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro indicated that there were difficulties with preparing the bill.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Serbia and Montenegro that included an offer of assistance.
5. 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 that the draft would soon be submitted to Parliament.
6. Serbia and Montenegro has a Member in the NLE.

Seychelles										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	Policy	No	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 an NV 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.

Sierra Leone										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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 the Seychelles 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 approaches to legislative drafting.

Singapore										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	Yes ¹⁴	LQ2

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

¹⁴ For responding to requests, not for making them.

Slovakia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	Yes	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Slovakia on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 April 2005: Slovakia sent an NV in which it stated that “amendment of Act no. 129/1998 Coll....will be approved by the end of 2005. Once it is adopted the OPCW will be notified immediately.”

Slovenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	No	LQ2

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

Solomon Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 the Solomon Islands on 23 October 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat made an assistance visit 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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, 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	Yes (agreement may be needed)	LQ2

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

Spain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	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-E-mail that “on 3 September 2003...approval was given [by the Cabinet] to the legal draftsman to draft necessary legislation on the [CWC] 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 Network of Legal Experts, 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. Sri Lanka has a member in the NLE.

Sudan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
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 an NV 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 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 a member in the NLE.

Suriname										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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)					
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 Suriname on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1999: Suriname stated in a fax message that "To 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Swaziland on 29 April 1997.
2. 10 October 2002: Swaziland transmitted its draft implementing legislation for comment to the Secretariat. The Secretariat sent its comments on the draft on 20 February 2003.
3. 29 August 2003: Swaziland sent an NV 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.

Sweden										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, and 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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	No	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 delivered assistance to other States Parties.

Switzerland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

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

Tajikistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	?	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 on National Authority Day, 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 LQ2 would be submitted by the end of 2003. Copies of legislation and National Authority decrees in Russian and English were requested and subsequently sent by the Secretariat.
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, Tajikistan reported that the following measures were in place to implement the Convention: penalties for the use of chemical weapons and administrative provisions regulating the export and import of chemicals. Samples of legislation were requested by Tajikistan and 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. September 2005: Tajikistan will host the annual subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities, followed by a training course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, during which draft legislation will be proposed and discussed.
8. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

Thailand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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 the relevant Convention legislation.
3. 17 May 2004: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent an NV 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 enacting 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, the Secretariat was indicated that the draft law, which was based on the legislation of Slovenia, was ready; that the penal law related to the Convention had already been adopted; and that a copy would be transmitted to the Secretariat.
7. 22 June 2005: The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent an NV stating, “In April 7, 2004 amendments in the criminal Law have been entered into force establishing new criminal offences in compliance with CWC. Furthermore the Embassy informs that drafting the law which will...encompass the largest part of national CWC obligations is in progress after which the country will be in position to answer all the questions in the questionnaire.”

Timor-Leste										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 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, during which the first draft of legislation was proposed.

Togo										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 Togo on 29 April 1997.
2. 28 September 2000: Togo submitted its response to LQ1.
3. 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.
4. 11 May 2004: Togo stated in an NV 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.
5. 26 May 2004: Togo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation sent an NV stating that, not having received a response to its request for a TAV, it was reiterating its request, and that the establishment of a National Authority, which could respond to LQ2, depended on the provision of this assistance.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Togo that included an offer of assistance.
7. July 2005: Togo was invited to attend the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, but was unable to attend.
8. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Abuja, Nigeria, Togo's participant indicated that he would consult with the Ministry of Defence on the possibility of a TAV to Togo as well as on Togo's data for inclusion in the report on the plan of action.
9. Togo has a member in the NLE.

Tonga										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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										
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 Tonga on 28 June 2003.
2. 14 – 16 June 2004: Tonga attended an awareness workshop in Fiji 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 Tonga that included an offer of assistance.
4. 25 March 2005: Tonga indicated in an e-E-mail message 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 other outstanding requirements.

Trinidad and Tobago										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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-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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	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: On National Authority Day, 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 an NV that it would meet the deadline and did not require assistance.
6. 28 April 2005: In an NV 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	X	X	X	X	No	2002	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	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 on National Authority Day, 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 one for the trade questionnaire would be sent to clear up the gaps.
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: Further to a letter received from Turkey on 8 March 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.

Turkmenistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	?	Criminal	No	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. A possible TAV was discussed for some time in 2005, but no request had been received as at the date of issuance of this report.
4. 23 August 2005: Turkmenistan stated in an NV: “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.”

Tuvalu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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
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 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 made a TAV for Tuvalu (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 in relation to other outstanding requirements.

Uganda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No	No	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	No	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 to 7 September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course in Kampala, Uganda, at which the participants agreed to create a new law to implement the Convention rather than to amend existing laws. A group would draft a note for the Cabinet to authorise the new law and then draft legislation. Two pieces of legislation, viz. the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994, Pesticides Control and Management Act 1996 were suitable to empower 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 message 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	No	LQ2

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

United Arab Emirates										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

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 an NV that “the national authorities of the U.A.E. 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. 5 March 2004: The United Arab Emirates submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment.
4. 4 to 7 July 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national training course, at which the United Arab Emirates indicated that draft national implementing legislation would soon be circulated for comments and eventual approval by the pertinent authorities, in the hope that it would be approved 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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	No	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										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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					
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 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. Dates for a possible TAV are under discussion.

United States of America										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	No	LQ2

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

Uruguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	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: 09/04: The Secretariat provided a National Authority training course with 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 members in the NLE.

Uzbekistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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 ¹⁵	?	X	?	X	X	X	?	None	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	?	?	No	No	LQ2 & Art 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 a draft bill 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 Almaty, 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 an existing draft bill 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 an NV 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. Uzbekistan has a member in the NLE.

¹⁵ Uzbekistan's submission is being translated to determine its scope.

Venezuela										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
No	No	No	Yes	No	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 to establish its National Authority by the end of 2004 National Authority.
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: Technical assistance on legislation will be provided during a meeting of Andean Community in Peru.
8. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

Viet Nam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		
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
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	No	VII,5 & 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: On National Authority Day, 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. 16 August 2005: Viet Nam confirmed in an e-mail its LQ2 submission and an earlier e-mail dated 27 April 2005, in which it had stated that “the Government Decree on the CWC implementation is already enacted on 3rd August 2005 and will be enforced on the day 15th upon its announcement on the Official Gazette”.
6. Viet Nam has a member in the NLE.

Yemen										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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)					
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 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.

Zambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Zambia on 11 March 2001.
2. 24 March 2003: The Secretariat provided comments to Zambia on its 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. 13 August 2004: Zambia submitted a revised draft bill to the Secretariat for review and comment, which the Secretariat provided in December 2004.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zambia that included an offer of assistance.
8. May 2005: The Secretariat, with support from South Africa, conducted a TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon.
9. 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. It also indicated that the draft bill was now fully comprehensive and ready to undergo the adoption process, beginning with cabinet approval, and that the internal timeframe for the completion of the plan of action had been set.
10. A National Authority training course is under discussion.

Zimbabwe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action										
NA Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Scheduled Chemical Transfers	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		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	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source
Yes	Criminal			Criminal	Criminal	Criminal & admin.		Criminal	No	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 on National Authority Day, gaps in the Zimbabwean legislation were discussed, including as regards its extra-territorial application.
5. 27 November 2004: During consultations on National Authority Day, the Secretariat and Zimbabwe held consultations on the need for regulations to be drafted under Zimbabwe's basic Convention law. The Secretariat 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 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 Zimbabwe.

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 2005¹⁶

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. A National Authority training course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan has been confirmed for 1 and 2 September 2005.
2.	Albania	Draft legislation was submitted for comment, and comments were provided by the Secretariat in 2003 and 2005.
3.	Armenia	A seminar to be held in Yerevan on the non-proliferation of chemical weapons is under discussion with the Secretariat.
4.	Azerbaijan	A TAV has been requested for September 2005 so that Article VII implementation can be discussed, and legal advice can be provided on national-implementation measures.
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. Bahrain attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in March 2005.
6.	Bangladesh	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2002. A National Authority training course was conducted from 31 May to 2 June 2005, at which a national action plan was prepared and legislative assistance was provided. The Secretariat again provided comments on draft legislation in June 2005.
7.	Belgium	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003.
8.	Belize	The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 2003, and provided comments on draft legislation in August 2005.
9.	Benin	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.

¹⁶ Abbreviations used: NLE = Network of Legal Experts; NV = Note Verbale; TAV = Technical-Assistance visit; Secretariat = Technical Secretariat; Convention = the Chemical Weapons Convention.

¹⁷ Please note that 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 EC-42/DG.7 C-10/DG.3, dated 2 September 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
10.	Bolivia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003, at which it provided comments on draft legislation. It again provided comments on draft legislation in 2004, and gave legislative assistance in Cartagena after a regional workshop in April 2005. It will provide more such assistance during the meeting of the Andean Community scheduled for 6 to 7 October 2005 in Peru.
11.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, during which it commented on draft legislation. It commented on further drafts during a meeting at OPCW headquarters in 2004, and again in May 2005, over e-mail.
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 23 June 2005 to raise awareness of the requirements of the Convention among the various stakeholders and to initiate work on a national action plan, including as regards developing implementing legislation. The Secretariat sent Botswana a proposal for a first draft of legislation in June 2005.
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 Convention implementation, 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. Burundi attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005.
16.	Cambodia	Consultations are ongoing on a possible joint-assistance visit by the Secretariat, Australia, and Japan.
17.	Cameroon	Cameroon requested assistance with legislative drafting by an NV dated 13 August 2003. The Secretariat held a subregional workshop on legal issues of relevance to Central African States on 6 and 7 July 2005, and shortly thereafter made a TAV to review the status of draft legislation. The Secretariat provided comments on that 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. On 26 March 2004, Chad sent an NV 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 are ongoing on a possible workshop to raise national awareness of the Convention.
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. 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 by the Secretariat has been confirmed for 1 September 2005 to address declarations and transfer issues. Legislative assistance will be provided again by the Secretariat at the meeting of the Andean Community scheduled for 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 in juxtaposition with 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. Costa Rica participated in the subregional meeting of National Authorities held in Nicaragua on 12 and 13 July 2004, as well as in the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala City on 19 and 20 July 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. No request for assistance pending.
25.	Dominica	The Secretariat received draft legislation in February 2005, and provided comments on it. 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 the Dominica's timetable for completion of the action plan.
26.	Ecuador	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2003. Ecuador participated in the regional meeting of GRULAC National Authorities held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Consultations are ongoing on a possible TAV. The Secretariat will provide legislative assistance during the meeting of the Andean Community scheduled for 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
27.	El Salvador	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain conducted a National Authority training course in 2004. The Secretariat and the United States of America and provided legislative assistance after the regional workshop held in Colombia on 25 and 26 April 2005. That assistance included the submission of a proposal for a first draft of legislation, and a review of and comments on counter-terrorism legislation.
28.	Eritrea	On 12 August 2003, Eritrea sent an NV indicating it would request a meeting with the Office of the Legal Adviser at which it might offer guidance. Such a meeting was subsequently requested by the Permanent Representation, but no dates were agreed. The Director-General renewed the offer of assistance to Eritrea in February 2005.
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 implementation 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 on 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; (h) and 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 Convention seminar. 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.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
32.	Gambia	By an NV 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, and the remaining steps to be completed by the Gambia within the overall timeframe set by the action plan were also identified and discussed. 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.
33.	Georgia	By a letter of 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 of 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 Convention implementation. In February 2005 the Director-General made an offer of further assistance to Ghana. 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 Ghana’s 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. The offer of assistance to Guinea was renewed by the Director-General in February 2005. A Secretariat proposal for draft amendments to the penal code and a decree establishing a National Authority were provided in August 2005. The Secretariat is preparing comments on draft legislation it received from Guinea in July 2005.
37.	Indonesia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in April 2004. It reviewed and commented on draft legislation 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-assistance visit in 2005, 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 will host the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia from 6 to 8 September 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
39.	Jamaica	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. Jamaica participated in the regional meeting of GRULAC National Authorities, which was held in La Paz, Bolivia, from 10 to 12 March 2004. Consultations are ongoing regarding a subregional workshop in Jamaica in October 2005. Jamaica attended the briefing in March 2005.
40.	Jordan	Consultations are ongoing on a possible assistance visit. Under cover of an NV dated 22 August 2005, Jordan submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat.
41.	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan hosted the second regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia in October 2004, which included a legislative-drafting session. 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.
42.	Kenya	By a letter dated 14 February 2005, Kenya requested “[t]raining 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	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.
46.	Lao People’s Democratic Republic	In March 2005 the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, during which draft legislation was prepared and the remaining steps to be completed by the Lao People’s Democratic Republic under the plan of action were identified and discussed. In July 2005 the Secretariat commented on existing legislation and proposed amendments to the penal code.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
47.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	In February 2004 the Secretariat, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America made 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 made a TAV in May 2004, during which draft legislation was prepared by a drafting committee. The Secretariat made a further TAV in October 2004 to address chemical-industry issues.
48.	Luxembourg	The Secretariat provided comments on legislation in February 2005.
49.	Madagascar	The Secretariat made an assistance visit in December 2003 to assist with preparations for entry into force. Consultations are being held on a joint TAV by the Secretariat and the United States of America in early October 2005. The focus of the TAV will be on legislative drafting and it will include an industry component.
50.	Malawi	In an e-mail sent on 10 August 2004, Malawi requested funding in the amount of USD 6,000 to 7,000 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 in held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 18 to 20 May 2005. Consultations on the dates for a TAV are ongoing, further to two formal requests Malawi made in August 2005.
51.	Malaysia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, provided comments on draft legislation, in 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 visit by the United States of America in 2005, 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 of Mali 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 Mali 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 made from 21 to 22 June 2005. During it, 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.
55.	Mexico	The Secretariat organised an awareness workshop for industry in March 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
56.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	The Secretariat made a TAV on 24 June 2005, during which the action plan and Micronesia's obligations under the Convention, including its Article VII obligations, were discussed. The Secretariat also provided comments on draft legislation submitted in August 2005.
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 renewed the 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. Portugal is ready to provide a national expert. 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 for Namibia on 23 May 2005 at which Namibian participants started preparations to review existing legislation so that it 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 the legislation questionnaires could be prepared. The Secretariat responded on 31 January 2003, setting out the terms under which such assistance could be offered. It then provided follow-up was provided during the PIF meeting in June 2005.
62.	Nepal	By an NV 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. It also received the internal timetable for completion of the action plan.
63.	Nicaragua	The Secretariat, Argentina, and Spain held a National Authority training course in 2004. In a fax dated 1 March 2005, the National Authority of Nicaragua requested a follow-up visit during the third week of July 2005. The Secretariat has confirmed that this visit is possible, and it has been tentatively scheduled for September 2005.
64.	Niger	Consultations on possible assistance are ongoing. for the Secretariat propsoed amendments to the penal codeand a National Authority decree in August 2005. Niger attended the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 5 to 7 July 2005, at which the Secretariat again asked Niger whether it might need assistance.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
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.” In 2004, the Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation. The United States of America conducted a bilateral-assistance visit, 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 also prepared. A regional seminar combined with a bilateral-assistance visit by the Secretariat is under discussion for October 2005.
66.	Niue	The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu 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. Follow-up consultations were planned for the PIF meeting in Auckland, New Zealand in June 2005, but Palau did not attend. During subsequent TAVs to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Marshall Islands, a representative of the Senate of Palau was consulted, and he indicated that, once the Palau National Congress had passed national implementing legislation, he would inform the Secretariat.
68.	Panama	The Secretariat and Argentina held a National Authority training course in July 2004. Consultations regarding a follow-up visit are ongoing. The Secretariat prepared draft legislation in May 2005, and it 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	Consultations on an assistance visit are ongoing.
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 will be provided by the Secretariat during the meeting of the Andean Community scheduled for 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 the implementing the Convention. The Secretariat received draft antiterrorism legislation for review, and has submitted its comments to the Philippines. The United States of America is planning a TAV for 2005, 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 in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005, and submitted a first draft of regulations in May 2005. Portugal subsequently sent an NV, 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 during the workshop for lusophone States Parties held in Lisbon in May 2005.
74.	Qatar	By an NV 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 review and provided comments on draft legislation.
76.	Rwanda	The Secretariat made an assistance visit to Rwanda in preparation for entry into force, in January 2004. In February 2005, the United States of America and the Secretariat made a TAV, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared. In a letter dated 14 March 2005, Rwanda “formally 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 United States of America and the Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was prepared and the internal timetable for completion of the action plan was received.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
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 received.
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, draft regulations were prepared and the internal timetable for completion of the action plan received.
80.	Samoa	Samoa requested assistance in drafting implementing legislation by an NV dated October 2004. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu 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. A possible follow-up meeting of these States Parties is anticipated for the autumn of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. Sao Tome informally requested the assistance of the Portuguese National Authority to provide legal assistance. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation in May 2005. Sao Tome attended the legal workshop held in Cameroon from 5 to 7 July 2005, where it reiterated the 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 visit and seminar in November or December 2005 is under discussion.
83.	Senegal	In an NV 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-assistance visit to Senegal, together with the Secretariat, on 30 and 31 May 2005, during which the existing draft bill was reviewed and amendments 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 with drafting comprehensive national implementing legislation. Two legal experts from Serbia and Montenegro visited OPCW headquarters during the NLE meeting in November 2003 for consultations. No further request for assistance is pending.
85.	Seychelles	Consultations are being held on a joint TAV to be made by the United States and the Secretariat in early October. The workshop to be held during the TAV will focus on legislative drafting and will include an industry component.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
86.	Solomon Islands	In March 2004, the Secretariat made an assistance visit to prepare for entry into force.
87.	Sudan	Draft legislation was commented on in 2002 and 2003. The Sudan requested assistance with the preparation of 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 National Authority for Algeria, which had offered to provide assistance, so that Algeria could provide that assistance and the two States Parties could share their experiences.
88.	Swaziland	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2003, commented further 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
89.	Tajikistan	The Secretariat held a National Authority training course for Tajikistan and Afghanistan on 1 and 2 September 2005.
90.	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course in 2004, and commented on draft legislation in 2004. No further request for assistance is pending.
91.	Timor-Leste	Timor-Leste 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 autumn of 2005, where the possibility of bilateral-assistance measures is also to be discussed. The Secretariat and Portugal proposed draft legislation in May 2005.
92.	Tonga	The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
93.	Togo	Togo sent NVs dated 10 March 2004 and 26 May 2004 requesting assistance with the establishment of the National Authority and with the legislation required by Article VII, which Togo proposes to put in place rapidly. Togo was invited to attend the subregional legal workshop for National Authorities in Cameroon in July 2005, but was unable to attend.
94.	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.
95.	Tunisia	The Secretariat conducted a TAV from 30 May to 1 June 2005, which focussed on legislative drafting.
96.	Turkey	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation in 2004. It has received no further request for assistance.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
97.	Turkmenistan	Consultations on a possible assistance visit are ongoing. 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.
98.	Tuvalu	The Secretariat conducted an assistance visit in preparation for entry into force, in September 2003. In early March 2005, Tuvalu requested a TAV. The Secretariat held a legislative-drafting workshop for Niue, Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu on 15 and 16 June 2005, at which draft legislation, a <i>pro forma</i> initial declaration, and a national action plan were prepared.
99.	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 provided also 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.
100	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.
101	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 a possible assistance visit are ongoing.
102	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.
103	Uzbekistan	Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat commented on it in November 2004. In 2004 the Secretariat held a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
104	Venezuela	Consultations on a possible assistance visit are ongoing between the Secretariat and the Alternate Permanent Representative. The Secretariat will provide legislative assistance will be provided during the Andean Community meeting that is scheduled for 6 and 7 October 2005 in Lima, Peru.
105	Viet Nam	In 2004 the Secretariat held a National Authority training course and commented on draft legislation. 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 is planned for 7 to 14 September 2005.

	State Party	Requests for Assistance, and Support Provided
106	Zambia	The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation once in 2003 and twice in 2004. The latest version of the draft 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 visit 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. Consultation are ongoing on a national seminar to be conducted by the Secretariat later in 2005 (probably again with support from South Africa).

TABLE 2: OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
1.	Algeria	NV dated 22 September 2004 offering assistance, upon request, to African States Parties provided that the Secretariat furnished financial support. Reiterated in statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference (November 2004). Has a Member in the NLE.
2.	Argentina	NVs dated 11 March 2004 and 12 March 2004 offering assistance with implementation of the Convention based on Argentina's experience with protection and assistance, the Network of Legal Experts, and/or declarations, and providing the names of the relevant experts.
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 later in 2005.
4.	Austria	Offer of assistance by the NLE member.
5.	Belarus	NV 19 January 2004: “Belarus stands ready to provide assistance to Member States in implementing the Convention...”. Belarus has a Member in the NLE.
6.	Canada	Offer of assistance by NLE member (November 2003), reiterated in Canada’s statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference.
7.	China	NV 13 April 2004: “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. NV 11 August 2005 attaching an explanatory note: “China has [...] hosted the second 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	NV 7 June 2004: The National Authority is currently is working on compiling and harmonising the administrative penalties for violations of the norms of the Convention (in addition to the criminal penalties already established). The National Authority can offer its experience and advice to States Parties upon request for drafting national implementing legislation. Cuba has a member in the NLE. Cuba hosted a regional workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean on inspection escorts, on 2 and 3 August 2005.
9.	Czech Republic	Offer of assistance by the NLE member. Statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, in November 2004, indicated that the National Authority has prepared and distributed a publication on the national implementation of the Convention, and that an English-language version is available.
10.	Finland	Letter 11 February 2005: Finland is currently supporting national implementation in other States Parties, and will 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). Chemists from developing countries have been trained by VERIFIN since 1990, and 124 trainees from 65 countries have participated in basic, advanced, or NADC courses.
11.	France	NV 6 February 2004: “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...” Has a member in the NLE. France organised a National Authority training courses (basic courses) for the OPCW in June 2005. A second such course is planned for October 2005.
12.	Germany	NV 20 February 2004: “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.”
13.	India	NV 27 February 2004: “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...” NV dated 19 May 2005 stated that this State Party was offering to make the expertise of two of its NLE members available for bilateral-assistance visits in connection with the implementation of the action plan.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
14.	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	NV 24 December 2004: "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 has a Member in the NLE.
15.	Italy	NV dated 19 April 2004 stated that since the entry into force of the Convention, Italy has provided assistance to Albania, Ethiopia, and Libya. Italy is available to provide assistance to 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 implementation of the Convention; presentations on legislation, and invitations to experts from National Authorities to foster the exchange of experiences.
16.	Japan	NV dated 27 January 2004: "[P]ossible assistance that Japan is able to provide towards national implementation in other States Parties [includes the following:] ...materials related to the implementation of the [CWC]...lectures or briefings...on the technical aspects of the implementation of the obligations of the Convention [and]...annual seminars on counter terrorism related issues from 2003 – 2007". 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.
107	Netherlands	The government 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-assistance visits following the regional workshop that took place in Kazakhstan in June 2005 and the one that will take place in Tajikistan in September 2005.
17.	New Zealand	Letter dated 24 February 2004, offering "assistance [upon request] 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 reiterated this offer in its statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference.
18.	Norway	Fax dated 19 December 2003: "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.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
19.	Portugal	NV dated 12 March 2004 offered assistance with legislative aspects and basic analytical training for the African lusophone countries—“Paises Africanos de Lingua Oficial Portuguesa (PALOP)”—as well as Timor-Leste. This workshop was conducted on 2 and 3 May 2005. Nomination on 25 January 2005 of a member to the NLE.
108	Republic of Korea	The government has made a generous financial contribution to be used in promoting the implementation of the Convention.
20.	Romania	Offer of assistance by an NLE member; participation in a TAV to the Republic of Moldova in 2003 carrying out of bilateral-assistance measures for the benefit of other States Parties.
21.	Russian Federation	Statement to the Ninth Session of the Conference, November 2004, stating that the Russian Federation was “prepared to provide assistance to other states in developing national legislation that would ensure implementation of the Convention and share [its] experience of operating the National Authority.”
22.	Spain	Letter dated 27 January 2004 stated that Spain can 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”.
23.	Sweden	Letter dated 5 April 2004 stated that Sweden has provided assistance to Kenya (identification of declarable industrial facilities, in 2000) and Slovenia (legal issues, in 2004) and is ready to provide this kind of support to other States Parties. Sweden has medical experts, and members in the NLE and the Declarations Network.
24.	Switzerland	N.V 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 with this is a description of the Swiss Declaration Database, which Switzerland is ready to distribute to interested States Parties. 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 of assistance, subject to availability, to help a State Party fill in its industry declarations.

	State Party	Offer of Assistance
25.	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	<p>NV dated 29 January 2004 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.</p>
26.	United States of America	<p>NV 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, this State Party stated that “the United States 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>So far in 2005, the United States of America has made nine bilateral legislative-assistance visits, supported by a Secretariat expert.</p>