



OIAC

Conférence des États parties

Douzième session
5 – 9 novembre 2007

C-12/DG.6
9 octobre 2007
FRANÇAIS
Original : ANGLAIS

NOTE DU DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE LA
CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES, AU
22 AOÛT 2007, PRÉSENTÉ À LA DOUZIÈME SESSION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES**

1. À sa onzième session, en décembre 2006, la Conférence des États parties ("la Conférence") a adopté une décision sur la poursuite de la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-11/DEC.4 du 6 décembre 2006), dans laquelle elle demandait au Secrétariat technique ("le Secrétariat"), entre autres, de présenter au Conseil exécutif ("le Conseil"), à sa cinquantième session, un rapport exhaustif sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques ("la Convention") et de la décision sur la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-10/DEC.16 du 11 novembre 2005), rapport que le Conseil soumettrait ensuite à la Conférence pour examen à sa douzième session. À sa cinquantième session, le Conseil a pris note du rapport que lui avait présenté le Directeur général à cet égard (EC-50/DG.10 du 7 septembre 2007 et Corr.1 du 24 septembre 2007) et a demandé au facilitateur de continuer à tenir des consultations sur la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII afin de préparer des recommandations à présenter à la Conférence, selon qu'il conviendra, à sa douzième session. La présente version du rapport inclut les points qui apparaissent dans le rectificatif susmentionné.
2. Ce rapport présente les progrès réalisés par les États parties dans la mise en œuvre de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII entre le 1^{er} novembre 2006 et le 22 août 2007, date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport. Conformément aux décisions C-11/DEC.4 et C-10/DEC.16, le rapport met l'accent, en particulier, sur la promulgation d'une législation de mise en œuvre et l'adoption de mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, ainsi que sur la mise en place ou la désignation des autorités nationales.
3. Le Secrétariat a tenu le Conseil informé des progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII en lui transmettant, à ses quarante-huitième et quarante-neuvième sessions (EC-48/DG.10 du 27 février 2007 et EC-49/DG.12 du 7 juin 2007), des récapitulatifs succincts des nouveaux développements. De surcroît, des consultations



officieuses sur le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII se sont poursuivies en 2007 sous la houlette du nouveau facilitateur, M. Kimmo Laukkanen (Finlande), qui a succédé à l'Ambassadeur Maarten Lak (Pays-Bas) dans ce rôle.

4. Un État partie, le Monténégro, a mis en place son autorité nationale pendant la période considérée. Avec l'adhésion de la Barbade, le nombre d'États parties qui devaient encore désigner ou mettre en place une autorité nationale reste de neuf. Le nombre d'États parties qui devaient encore informer le Secrétariat de l'adoption de mesures législatives ou administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention est tombé à 62. Huit autres États parties ont rempli cette obligation pendant la période considérée. Le nombre d'États parties qui devaient encore promulguer une législation et adopter des mesures administratives pour mettre intégralement en œuvre la Convention, et informer l'OIAC de telles mesures, est tombé à 105 au cours de la même période. Cinq autres États parties ont rempli cette obligation pendant la période considérée. On trouvera une analyse détaillée de l'historique et des causes sous-jacentes des retards qu'ont enregistrés les États parties pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII dans le rapport présenté par le Directeur général à la dixième session de la Conférence (C-10/DG.4/Rev.1 EC-M-25/DG.1 du 2 novembre 2005, Add.1 du 8 novembre 2005 et Corr.1 du 10 novembre 2005); cette analyse ne sera pas reprise ici.
5. De plus en plus d'États parties qui n'ont toujours pas de législation de mise en œuvre en sont à l'étape du projet et demandent et reçoivent du Secrétariat et d'autres États parties une assistance technique ainsi que des observations sur leurs projets de législation.
6. Au paragraphe 2 du dispositif de la décision C-10/DEC.16 (qui a été prorogée par la décision C-11/DEC.4), la Conférence exhortait chaque État partie qui devait encore désigner ou mettre en place une autorité nationale à informer l'OIAC une fois qu'il se serait acquitté de cette obligation. À la date d'établissement du présent rapport, le 22 août 2007, neuf États parties n'avaient pas encore atteint cet objectif et sont donc tenus d'y donner suite. Les renseignements communiqués par ces États parties sur leur situation figurent dans le tableau 6 de l'annexe au présent rapport.
7. D'autres mesures doivent également être prises par les 105 États parties auxquels il reste encore à adopter des mesures législatives et administratives pour mettre en œuvre complètement la Convention. Au paragraphe 2 du dispositif de la décision C-10/DEC.16, la Conférence exhortait chacun de ces États parties à notifier au Secrétariat les initiatives qu'il avait prises au sujet des mesures susmentionnées. Depuis l'adoption de la décision C-10/DEC.16, 101 de ces États parties ont fourni les renseignements requis au Secrétariat. Ces renseignements figurent dans le tableau 4 de l'annexe au présent rapport, accompagnés des renseignements les plus récents disponibles pour les autres États parties qui doivent encore adopter les mesures législatives et administratives requises.
8. En utilisant divers moyens d'action de façon ciblée et systématique, le Secrétariat continue d'apporter, sur demande, une assistance aux États parties. Une partie de cette assistance continuera de prendre la forme de missions d'assistance technique, comprenant une aide directe sur place pour la mise en place des autorités nationales,

la rédaction de mesures législatives et administratives, la sensibilisation aux obligations de la Convention et la formation du personnel des autorités nationales. Le soutien à la mise en œuvre qu'offrira le Secrétariat à l'avenir continuera d'aider les États parties à mener à bien leurs travaux législatifs, à garantir une mise en œuvre nationale complète et efficace et à résoudre les questions pratiques de mise en œuvre au plan national. Ce soutien aidera également à promouvoir l'application de la Convention et facilitera la coopération entre les autorités nationales.

9. De plus, des États parties continuent de prêter leur assistance, au moyen de missions d'assistance bilatérale, de l'organisation et de l'accueil de cours de formation ainsi que de contributions financières. L'engagement actif d'États parties qui en encouragent et aident d'autres, et en sensibilisent d'autres encore à la nécessité de mettre intégralement en œuvre l'Article VII, est cruciale pour le succès du plan d'action et de la relance dudit plan. Il faudrait continuer d'encourager ce type d'assistance et de coopération.
10. Les consultations entre États parties se poursuivent. Le Secrétariat tient régulièrement à jour un rapport d'avancement sur le serveur externe de l'OIAC et communique régulièrement des renseignements sur ses initiatives visant à appuyer la mise en œuvre (séminaires et ateliers, régionaux et à l'échelle de l'OIAC, à l'intention des autorités nationales, ainsi que missions d'assistance technique).
11. En décembre 2006, le Directeur général a écrit à tous les États parties pour les informer des dispositions de la décision C-11/DEC.4 et offrir l'assistance du Secrétariat, si nécessaire, pour la mise en place d'une autorité nationale et la rédaction d'une législation de mise en œuvre. Avant la cinquantième session du Conseil, le Conseiller juridique a écrit à tous les États parties en les invitant à communiquer tous autres renseignements relatifs à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII qu'ils pourraient souhaiter voir refléter dans le rapport d'avancement complet qui sera présenté, conformément à l'alinéa *b* du paragraphe 2 de la décision C-11/DEC.4, à la douzième session de la Conférence. Les États parties étaient invités à communiquer ces renseignements avant le 22 août 2007, pour permettre au Secrétariat de les inclure dans le présent rapport.
12. En outre, au nom du Directeur général, le Conseiller juridique et la Directrice de la Division de la coopération internationale et de l'assistance ont pris langue avec les représentants permanents de sept États parties pendant la période considérée, afin d'examiner s'ils seraient en mesure de réaliser les objectifs de la décision C-10/DEC.16 et s'ils auraient besoin d'une assistance à cet effet.
13. Lors de l'examen du présent rapport, la Conférence souhaitera peut-être noter que, même si on n'a enregistré que de maigres progrès dans la désignation ou la mise en place des autorités nationales, le Secrétariat peut faire état d'une augmentation, supérieure à celle qui avait été indiquée pendant la précédente période de référence, du nombre d'États parties qui ont notifié à l'OIAC pour la première fois la promulgation de mesures législatives ou administratives. Par ailleurs, le nombre d'États parties qui ont informé le Secrétariat qu'ils ont promulgué une législation de mise en œuvre complète continue d'augmenter. La Conférence souhaitera peut-être encourager ceux qui doivent encore mettre en place ou désigner leur autorité nationale, et/ou promulguer les mesures législatives et administratives requises, à

accroître leurs efforts pour s'acquitter intégralement et au plus tôt de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.

14. La Conférence souhaitera peut-être demander aux États parties qui doivent encore promulguer une législation et/ou adopter des mesures administratives pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII de tenir le Secrétariat pleinement informé des mesures qu'ils ont prises, des progrès qu'ils ont faits et de toutes difficultés qu'ils ont rencontrées, ainsi que de toute assistance dont ils ont besoin pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations.
15. Enfin, la Conférence pourrait envisager d'exprimer sa gratitude aux États parties qui ont offert une assistance ou versé des contributions volontaires à l'appui des mesures à prendre au titre de la décision C-10/DEC.16, ainsi qu'à l'Union européenne pour son soutien dans le cadre de l'action commune avec l'OIAC, et les encourager à poursuivre ces mesures et à coordonner leurs efforts avec le Secrétariat.

Annexe :

Rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques, au 22 août 2007, présenté à la douzième session de la Conférence des États parties

Appendice (en anglais seulement) :

Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, by State Party, As at 22 August 2007, As Shown by the Indicators Used in Past Reports on the Article VII Plan of Action (État de la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, par État partie, au 22 août 2007, selon les indicateurs utilisés dans des rapports antérieurs sur le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII)

Annexe

RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE LA CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES, AU 22 AOÛT 2007, PRÉSENTÉ À LA DOUZIÈME SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES

Introduction

1. La décision de la Conférence sur la poursuite de la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-11/DEC.4) comprend un certain nombre de points qui appellent des mesures de la part des États parties et du Secrétariat. Le présent rapport fait état des progrès réalisés à cet égard au 22 août 2007, date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport. Il donne un aperçu général de l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, fondé sur les indicateurs mentionnés dans la décision sur le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-8/DEC.16 du 24 octobre 2003). Le rapport présente également les mesures d'assistance prises par le Secrétariat depuis la onzième session de la Conférence, ainsi que les nouvelles mesures qu'il envisage de prendre pendant le reste de l'année 2007.

Aperçu général de l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII

2. Depuis la onzième session de la Conférence, les États parties ont continué de faire des progrès pour remplir leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Le tableau ci-après présente un aperçu général des tendances pour chaque indicateur clé au titre du plan d'action, ainsi que les indicateurs du "champ d'application de la législation", utilisés pour mesurer les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII.

TABLEAU 1 : APERÇU GÉNÉRAL DES PROGRÈS RÉALISÉS DANS LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII

Principaux indicateurs au titre du plan d'action¹										
Année/ Nombre d'États parties	Autorité nationale mise en place	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Législation couvrant tous les domaines clés	Communi- cation 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	Projet relatif à l'Article VI : déclarations présentées ou données vérifiées	Présentation des renseigne- ments visés dans le par. 4 de l'Article X	Confirmation de l'examen visé dans l'alinéa e du par. 2 de l'Article XI
2003/154	126 (82 %)	94 (61 %)	51 (33 %)	62 (40 %)				73 (41 %) complètes 24 (14 %) en cours	37 (24 %)	39 (25 %)
2006/181	172 (95 %)	112 (62 %)	72 (40 %)	96 (53 %)	84 (46 %) complètes 14 (8 %) partielles	158 (87%) complètes 7 (4 %) Article III seulement 0 (0 %) Article VI	79 (44 %)	81 (45 %) complètes 17 (9 %) en cours	71 (39 %)	56 (31 %)
2007/182	173 (95 %)	120 (66 %)	77 (42 %)	103 (57 %)	88 (48 %) complètes 16 (8 %) partielles	159 (87 %) complètes 6 (3 %) Article III seulement 1 (1 %) Article VI seulement	82 (45 %)	86 (47 %) complètes 17 (9 %) en cours	47 (26 %)	58 (32 %)

¹

Pour une explication des titres de colonnes utilisés dans la section "principaux indicateurs" de ce tableau, voir les pages 42 et 43 (Appendice, en anglais seulement).

Champ d'application 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 pour défaut de déclaration
2003 / 154	92 (60 %)	86 (56 %)	73 (47 %)	79 (51 %)	72 (47 %)	71 (46 %)	70 (45 %)	72 (47 %)	61 (40 %)
2006 / 181	110 (61 %)	108 (60 %)	92 (51 %)	100 (55 %)	91 (50 %)	90 (50 %)	91 (50 %)	91 (50 %)	79 (44 %)
2007 / 182	118 (65 %)	115 (63 %)	101 (55 %)	105 (58 %)	98 (54 %)	97 (53 %)	98 (54 %)	97 (53 %)	89 (49 %)

3. L'évolution au fil des ans des pourcentages qui figurent dans le tableau 1 semble indiquer, à première vue, que le plan d'action n'a enregistré que des progrès mineurs. Ainsi, le tableau 1 indique une augmentation de 5 pour cent seulement des renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII depuis l'adoption du plan. L'élaboration et l'adoption de la législation de mise en œuvre sont une œuvre de longue haleine, car il faut conscientiser et sensibiliser les parties prenantes; toutefois, il y a eu davantage de progrès qu'il n'apparaît à première vue.
4. Les statistiques qui figurent dans le tableau 1 donnent l'impression, fautive, qu'il n'y a pas eu de changements, car le nombre d'États parties à la Convention a augmenté. Pour donner une image plus précise des progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, on a fait le lien entre le présent rapport d'avancement et les réalisations obtenues dans le cadre du plan d'action pour l'universalité de la Convention (EC-M-23/DEC.3 du 24 octobre 2003). De fait, la ratification de la Convention peut être considérée comme le premier pas d'un État partie vers la mise en œuvre de cet instrument. Par conséquent, il est inexact de dire, du point de vue statistique, que l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour un nouvel État diminue le pourcentage global de respect des dispositions de la Convention. Pour corriger cette inexactitude et refléter les progrès réels qui sont faits dans l'application de la Convention, les statistiques ci-après, qui correspondent aux années précédentes, se basent sur le nombre actuel d'États parties. Les tableaux 2 et 3 indiquent les progrès réalisés au titre du plan d'action depuis son adoption par rapport aux deux indicateurs clés de la législation nationale de mise en œuvre, et font le lien avec le plan d'action pour l'universalité.

TABLEAU 2 : PROGRÈS ENREGISTRÉS DANS LA COMMUNICATION À L'OÏAC DE RENSEIGNEMENTS AU TITRE DU PARAGRAPHE 5 DE L'ARTICLE VII

		Nombre d'États parties ayant communiqué des renseignements au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Pourcentage d'États parties ayant communiqué des renseignements au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII par rapport au nombre d'États parties au moment de l'enregistrement de cet indicateur	Pourcentage d'États parties ayant communiqué des renseignements au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII par rapport au nombre actuel d'États parties (182)
Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	2003	94	61 %	52 %
	2007	120	66 %	66 %
Progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action		+ 26	+ 5 %	+ 14 %

TABLEAU 3 : PROGRÈS DE LA LÉGISLATION COMPLÈTE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

		Nombre d'États parties ayant informé l'OIAC qu'ils avaient une législation nationale complète de mise en œuvre	Pourcentage d'États parties ayant informé l'OIAC qu'ils avaient une législation nationale complète de mise en œuvre par rapport au nombre d'États parties au moment de l'enregistrement de cet indicateur	Pourcentage d'États parties ayant informé l'OIAC qu'ils avaient une législation nationale complète de mise en œuvre par rapport au nombre actuel d'États parties (182)
Législation nationale complète de mise en œuvre	2003	51	33 %	28 %
	2007	77	42 %	42 %
Progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action		+ 26	+ 9 %	+ 14 %

5. Même si les statistiques semblent indiquer qu'il n'y a pas eu beaucoup de progrès pour ce qui est des premières notifications prévues au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII (une augmentation de 5 pour cent seulement, voir le tableau 2), les statistiques corrigées, qui font apparaître une augmentation de 14 pour cent à ce sujet, reflètent mieux les 26 premières notifications supplémentaires reçues depuis l'adoption du plan d'action.
6. De plus, l'adoption d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre dans les États qui étaient parties à la Convention à la date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport a augmenté de 14 pour cent (voir le tableau 3). L'augmentation de 9 pour cent qui en résulte, lorsque les progrès sont calculés à partir du nombre d'États parties à des moments différents, ne prend pas en compte les 28 autres États parties qui ont adhéré à la Convention depuis l'adoption du plan d'action et qui, partant, ont fait un premier pas vers sa mise en œuvre.
7. Même les statistiques corrigées ne permettent pas de mesurer l'ensemble des progrès réalisés. La meilleure connaissance de la Convention dans les divers États parties et les efforts considérables accomplis par nombre d'entre eux pour exécuter le plan d'action ne se sont pas encore traduits, dans de nombreux cas, par des résultats statistiquement mesurables (par exemple, par une première notification au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII). Depuis l'adoption du plan d'action, l'OIAC constate un intérêt accru pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention : la plupart des États parties appréhendent mieux les dispositions de l'Article VII de la Convention et nombre

d'entre eux s'emploient avec détermination à s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.

8. Le principal progrès enregistré entre les dixième et onzième sessions de la Conférence a été l'augmentation du nombre d'États parties qui ont désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale. Au cours de cette période, 35 États parties de plus ont désigné leur autorité nationale, il ne reste plus que neuf États parties qui n'ont pas rempli cette obligation. Pendant la période de référence pour la onzième session de la Conférence, l'OIAC a été informée de nouveaux progrès : 13 États parties de plus ont indiqué avoir adopté une législation complète de mise en œuvre.
9. Pendant la période couverte par le présent rapport, cinq autres États parties ont informé l'OIAC de l'adoption d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre et seul un État partie, le Monténégro, a notifié à l'OIAC la mise en place de son autorité nationale. Le nombre d'États parties qui ont communiqué des premiers renseignements au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII pendant la période considérée a augmenté à un rythme constant : huit États parties ont envoyé des premiers renseignements. Le Secrétariat rappelle que, pendant la première période de notification prévue au titre de la décision sur le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-8/DEC.16), le nombre d'États parties avait augmenté de deux; au cours de la deuxième période de notification, de neuf; et au cours de la dernière période visée, de sept. Par conséquent, cet indicateur montre que les progrès ont été constants une fois passée la période de sensibilisation de la première année du plan d'action.
10. L'élan imprimé par le plan d'action se maintient. La prise de conscience constatée qui a vu le jour reste élevée et, dans de nombreux États parties, les processus nationaux préalables à l'adoption d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre se poursuivent. Même si le taux d'augmentation du nombre d'États parties qui ont entièrement rempli leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII a diminué pendant la période de référence, le taux d'augmentation des États parties qui ont communiqué des premiers renseignements au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII est resté constant. Cela donne peut-être une idée de l'évolution future des progrès du plan d'action. Il y a un pourcentage croissant d'États parties devant encore s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII qui ne disposent que de faibles ressources à allouer à la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Dans ces États parties, on pourrait retenir certains domaines qui doivent être mis en œuvre au plan national conformément à l'Article VII et, en tenant compte des priorités de ces pays, on pourrait se concentrer sur ces domaines uniquement et non sur tous les domaines qui requièrent simultanément l'adoption de mesures de mise en œuvre. Une telle démarche, même si elle mène en définitive à un respect partiel de l'Article VII, ne fera pas augmenter le nombre d'États parties ayant une législation complète de mise en œuvre. Dans certains cas, elle pourrait se traduire par une augmentation du pourcentage de notifications initiales au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII, mais dans d'autres cas, elle ne modifierait nullement les statistiques, vu que l'État partie concerné pourrait déjà avoir notifié à l'OIAC une autre mesure adoptée afin de mettre en œuvre la Convention.

11. Ces résultats ne sont pas adéquatement reflétés dans les statistiques qui sont utilisées pour mesurer les progrès. À l'avenir, pour déterminer si l'élan et les progrès de la mise en œuvre se maintiennent ou non, il faudra de plus en plus se fonder sur les rapports de situation et d'avancement de tous les États parties qui n'ont pas encore intégralement mis en œuvre la Convention.

Promulgation de législation et adoption de mesures administratives

12. Comme signalé ci-dessus, 105 États parties devaient encore indiquer à la date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport s'ils avaient adopté toutes les mesures nécessaires pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de la Convention. Quarante-trois de ces 105 États parties avaient déclaré avoir en place des mesures de mise en œuvre. Les 105 États parties qui devaient encore notifier à l'OIAC la promulgation d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre figurent dans le tableau 4, avec les renseignements les plus récents dont dispose le Secrétariat sur la situation de ces pays et les progrès réalisés en matière de promulgation de la législation et d'adoption des mesures administratives. Selon le cas, on trouvera à l'appendice 1 des précisions supplémentaires sur la promulgation d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre par les différents États parties.

TABEAU 4 : LE POINT SUR LES MESURES PRISES PAR LES ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 22 AOÛT 2007, DEVAIENT ENCORE NOTIFIER À L'OIAC LA PROMULGATION DE LA LÉGISLATION DÉTAILLÉE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE²

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
1.	Afghanistan	24 octobre 2003		27 au 29 septembre 2006 : Le Comité interministériel sur la Convention avait préparé un avant-projet de législation, dont le Ministère de la justice poursuivait l'étude.
2.	Antigua-et-Barbuda	28 septembre 2005		14 juillet 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre a été présenté en première lecture au Parlement et devait en principe être débattu à la session d'août 2006.
3.	Azerbaïdjan	30 mars 2000	✓	29 au 31 janvier 2007 : Lors d'un atelier pour promouvoir la sensibilisation à la Convention, la rédaction d'une législation de mise en œuvre et la version actuelle du projet ont été examinées. La traduction de la Convention en langue azerbaïdjanaise et sa publication au Journal officiel sont essentielles au processus de rédaction et de promulgation de la législation de mise en œuvre.
4.	Bahreïn	29 avril 1997		29 avril au 2 mai 2007 : Bahreïn a déclaré que les observations communiquées par le Secrétariat avaient été examinées, que le projet final de sa législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Conseil des ministres, puis au Parlement, et que l'on s'attendait à ce que le processus parlementaire prenne un certain temps en raison de la nécessité de sensibiliser les parlementaires.
5.	Bangladesh	29 avril 1997	✓	6 novembre 2006 : La législation de mise en œuvre, fournissant une base juridique à l'élaboration des règlements, était entrée en vigueur
6.	Barbade	6 avril 2007		—
7.	Belgique	29 avril 1997	✓	22 mai 2007 : La Belgique a fait savoir que son parlement fédéral avait adopté une législation de mise en œuvre, fondée sur un accord de coopération entre les niveaux fédéral et régional de gouvernement et que le processus législatif dans les régions se déroulerait de façon indépendante.

² La date ou la période qui précède les informations ou le rapport mentionné dans la dernière colonne de chaque rangée indique la date ou la période à laquelle le Secrétariat a reçu les informations ou le rapport.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
8.	Belize	31 décembre 2003		29 au 31 mai 2007 : Le Belize a indiqué que sa législation était toujours en cours d'examen et que son approbation était prévue pour 2007.
9.	Bénin	13 juin 1998		23 janvier 2007 : Le Bénin espérait parachever un projet d'ici à juin 2007, de façon à ce que celui-ci puisse être examiné par la Commission nationale de législation et de codification, par la Cour suprême et enfin, avant sa transmission à l'Assemblée nationale, par le Conseil des ministres. Plusieurs textes de législation avaient été étudiés pour préparer la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre.
10.	Bhoutan	17 septembre 2005	✓	Septembre 2006 : Le Bhoutan étudiait alors la législation préexistante avant de commencer à élaborer une législation de mise en œuvre. Février 2007 : Dans une note verbale, le Bhoutan faisait savoir qu'il avait en place des mesures législatives traitant des activités interdites par la Convention.
11.	Bolivie	13 septembre 1998	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : La Bolivie a indiqué qu'un projet de législation n'avait pas encore été examiné par le Congrès en raison du processus d'examen de la Constitution en cours à l'époque. Il était prévu que le pouvoir législatif n'adopte un projet de législation de mise en œuvre qu'après la promulgation de la nouvelle Constitution. 2 au 6 juin 2007 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre et un projet de décret sur l'autorité nationale ont été examinés et commentés par le Secrétariat. 26 au 27 juillet 2007 : Le Secrétariat technique de l'autorité nationale avait parachevé la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre et l'examinait alors avec les membres de l'autorité nationale. Le Secrétariat a fourni des observations (de manière verbale).
12.	Botswana	30 septembre 1998	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Le Botswana décidait alors de l'approche à retenir pour la législation.
13.	Brunéi Darussalam	27 août 1997		6 décembre 2006 : La Division de rédaction parachevait alors un projet de législation de mise en œuvre. La rédaction de règlements était déjà examinée.

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14.	Burundi	4 octobre 1998		20 au 22 juin 2007 : Le Burundi a confirmé qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été adopté par le Conseil des ministres le 29 mars 2007 et présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale pour y être adopté. Le projet de législation devait être examiné lors de la session parlementaire suivante et sa promulgation devait avoir lieu avant la prochaine Conférence.
15.	Cambodge	18 août 2005		17 janvier 2007 : Le Cambodge a demandé des copies de textes de loi existants incluant une législation intégrée sur les armes de destruction massive, afin de s'inspirer de ces modèles pour rédiger sa propre législation. Le Secrétariat a fait droit à cette demande. 23 au 25 avril 2007 : Le Cambodge a indiqué que son autorité nationale (dont les coordonnées n'avaient pas été transmises à l'OIAC à la date d'établissement du présent rapport travaillait à un projet de législation pour amender sa législation douanière afin de répondre totalement aux exigences de la Convention.
16.	Cameroun	29 avril 1997		4 décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Cabinet du Président et devait en principe être présenté au Parlement à sa prochaine session en mars 2007.
17.	Cap-Vert	9 novembre 2003		6 et 7 juin 2006 : Le Cap-Vert envisageait de commencer à rédiger la législation de mise en œuvre en utilisant un projet portugais et d'autres modèles.
18.	Chili	29 avril 1997	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : Le Chili a indiqué qu'il avait commencé à travailler à la rédaction de règlements et de certaines règles afin de mettre totalement en œuvre la Convention. L'autorité nationale avait désigné un rédacteur, qui préparait des projets de normes sur les transferts, les déclarations, les peines pour défaut de déclarations et les sanctions pour les infractions hors crimes déjà couverts par la législation en vigueur. Il prévoyait de parachever le projet dans les quatre mois à venir.

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19.	Comores	17 septembre 2006		4 décembre 2006 : L'autorité nationale (dont les coordonnées n'avaient pas été transmises à l'OIAC à la date d'établissement du rapport) préparait un projet de législation de mise en œuvre. 19 juin 2007: Les Comores ont fait savoir que les progrès de la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre dépendaient du succès de la sensibilisation des parties prenantes à la Convention.
20.	Côte d'Ivoire	29 avril 1997		Janvier 2007 : Un projet de loi pénale était encore à l'examen au Parlement.
21.	Djibouti	24 février 2006		20 au 22 juin 2007 : Un projet de décret établissant l'autorité nationale a été présenté au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, lesquelles ont été transmises. Des modèles de législation de mise en œuvre ont été demandés et transmis. Il était prévu que le projet de législation soit préparé dans un futur proche et parachevé lors d'une mission d'assistance technique à Djibouti, laquelle était en cours de préparation.
22.	Dominique	13 mars 2001	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre était en cours de parachèvement et devait en principe être soumis au Cabinet au début de 2007.
23.	El Salvador	29 avril 1997	✓	28 août 2006 : Un comité juridique avait parachevé un projet de règlements. À la demande de cet État partie, le Secrétariat a formulé des observations. 29 au 31 mai 2007 : El Salvador a indiqué qu'il avait préparé un plan d'action de mise en œuvre nationale et qu'il préparait un projet à inclure dans les réformes à apporter au Code criminel.
24.	Émirats arabes unis	28 octobre 2000	✓	29 avril au 2 mai 2007 : Les Émirats arabes unis ont indiqué qu'il leur restait encore à adopter des règlements.
25.	Équateur	29 avril 1997	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : L'Équateur a indiqué qu'il rédigeait toujours sa législation de mise en œuvre et espérait qu'elle pourrait être présentée au Congrès avant la fin de l'année. À l'époque, il n'était pas possible de la présenter au Congrès en raison du processus de réforme de la Constitution en cours.

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26.	Érythrée	15 mars 2000		—
27.	Fidji	29 avril 1997	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Planification en cours de l'élaboration de règlements relatifs à la législation de mise en œuvre, laquelle avait été récemment promulguée.
28.	Gabon	8 octobre 2000	✓	24 janvier 2007 : Le Gabon a présenté un projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, lesquelles ont été transmises.
29.	Gambie	18 juin 1998	✓	4 décembre 2006 : La Gambie a pris la décision de respecter la Convention en amendant la loi sur les produits chimiques dangereux.
30.	Géorgie	29 avril 1997	✓	6 au 8 juin 2007 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre était toujours en cours de préparation au Ministère de la justice. Son introduction au Parlement devait avoir lieu avant la douzième session de la Conférence. La Géorgie a fait savoir que des règlements supplémentaires seraient nécessaires pour compléter le projet existant de législation de base.
31.	Ghana	8 août 1997	✓	19 juin 2007: Le Ghana a indiqué que le projet serait bientôt parachevé et présenté au Conseil des ministres pour approbation. Un examen final par le Secrétariat serait demandé.
32.	Grenade	3 juillet 2005		24 et 25 avril 2006 : La Grenade et le Secrétariat ont examiné des méthodes possibles de rédaction d'une législation, et la Grenade s'est dite intéressée par le modèle de législation intégrée de l'Organisation des États des Caraïbes orientales (OECO) et le modèle des armes de destruction massive.
33.	Guatemala	14 mars 2003	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : Le Guatemala s'est référé au projet de législation qu'il avait préparé avec l'appui du Secrétariat dans le cadre de la rédaction en cours de sa législation anti-terroriste. Il a indiqué que la nouvelle législation prendrait en compte des sujets tels que les violations criminelles liées aux armes chimiques et le principe d'extraterritorialité. Le Guatemala se concertait avec sa société civile et exprimait l'espoir qu'un projet puisse être présenté au Congrès au cours du mois d'août 2007. Une copie du projet avait été présentée pour examen.

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34.	Guinée	9 juillet 1997		16 et 17 octobre 2006 : Un groupe interministériel au sein de l'autorité nationale travaillait sur un projet initial comme première étape vers la production d'un projet final qui serait communiqué à la Commission des lois de l'Assemblée nationale pour examen, révision et adoption.
35.	Guinée équatoriale	29 avril 1997		13 mars 2006 : L'élaboration de la législation de mise en œuvre était en cours.
36.	Guyana	12 octobre 1997		24 et 25 avril 2006 : Le Guyana et le Secrétariat ont examiné des méthodes possibles de rédaction d'une législation. Le Guyana a fait savoir que le modèle intégré de l'OECD ne serait très vraisemblablement pas retenu.
37.	Haïti	24 mars 2006		29 au 31 mai 2007 : Haïti a indiqué qu'il enverrait un projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour examen dans un futur très proche.
38.	Honduras	28 septembre 2005		22 et 23 juin 2006 : Le Secrétariat a effectué une mission d'assistance technique qui a principalement porté sur l'établissement de l'autorité nationale et la rédaction d'une législation.
39.	Îles Cook	29 avril 1997		28 mars 2007 : Un projet final de législation de mise en œuvre a été communiqué au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, lesquelles ont été transmises par celui-ci. Les Îles Cook ont exprimé l'espoir que le projet pourrait être présenté au Parlement en mai 2007. 15 au 17 août 2007 : Le Bureau législatif de la Couronne avait parachevé le projet et les Îles Cook prévoyaient de le transmettre au Secrétariat pour examen final et observations. Le processus parlementaire pouvait prendre de trois à quatre mois mais les Îles Cook exprimaient l'espoir que la législation serait adoptée fin 2007.

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40.	Îles Marshall	18 juin 2004		15 au 17 août 2007 : Les Îles Marshall ont expliqué que le processus d'adoption de la législation de mise en œuvre était bloqué depuis 2005 en raison de problèmes internes qui seraient probablement résolus sous peu. Les Îles Marshall ont reçu, sur demande, des observations sur le projet de législation qu'elles ont présenté en juillet 2007.
41.	Îles Salomon	23 octobre 2004		15 au 17 août 2007 : Les Îles Salomon ont indiqué qu'à l'heure actuelle elles n'avaient pas de projet de législation de mise en œuvre mais qu'elles essaieraient d'organiser une réunion des autorités pertinentes afin d'avancer dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Elles ont participé à une session de travail du Secrétariat sur la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre.
42.	Indonésie	12 octobre 1998	✓	21 juin 2007: L'autorité nationale indonésienne examinait alors le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avec le Parlement.
43.	Islande	29 avril 1997	✓	28 mars 2007 : Le renouvellement du personnel s'occupant de la mise en œuvre de la Convention avait provoqué des retards dans la révision de la législation existante de mise en œuvre. Le travail de révision avait à présent repris et devrait être achevé dans les 10 prochains mois.
44.	Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	5 février 2004		26 octobre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Congrès populaire général pour adoption.
45.	Jamaïque	8 octobre 2000		22 et 23 mai 2006 : Un rédacteur incorporait des observations qui avaient été reçues du Secrétariat sur le projet de législation de la Jamaïque.
46.	Jordanie	28 novembre 1997	✓	5 décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été préparé et devait en principe être adopté pendant la session en cours ou la prochaine session du Parlement. 7 août 2007: La Jordanie a indiqué qu'elle reconsidérerait la nécessité d'adopter une législation spécifique de mise en œuvre étant donné que les exigences au titre de la Convention pourraient avoir déjà été intégrées dans d'autres parties de la législation.

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47.	Kenya	29 avril 1997		10 et 11 mai 2007 : Pendant une session de rédaction de textes législatifs, le projet de législation de mise en œuvre du Kenya a été examiné et des observations connexes ont été formulées. S'il est vrai que le Kenya espérait parachever le projet en 2007, il a toutefois indiqué que le projet ne serait probablement pas présenté au Parlement avant 2008 en raison des élections parlementaires qui doivent se tenir en décembre 2007.
48.	Kirghizistan	29 octobre 2003	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Les comités compétents du Parlement avaient adopté des règlements, que le Parlement examinerait pour adoption en décembre 2006, sur l'exportation de tous les produits chimiques inscrits. Des projets d'amendement au code pénal étaient à l'étude auprès de plusieurs organes. 6 au 8 juin 2007 : Le Kirghizistan a indiqué que la législation sur les exportations, y compris la liste contenant tous les produits chimiques inscrits, devait être adoptée par le Parlement le 5 juin 2007. Il a été indiqué que les statuts du Conseil des Experts (qui a pour objectif de distribuer les responsabilités de l'autorité nationale parmi ses membres) n'avaient pas encore été parachevés. En outre, en raison de changements intervenus dans la structure du gouvernement, il faudrait recommencer le processus une fois la nouvelle structure gouvernementale établie. 26 juillet 2007: Le Kirghizistan a informé le Secrétariat que le projet de loi sur les exportations n'avait pas été approuvé par le Parlement en juin 2007, en dépit de ce qui était attendu. La lecture de ce projet de loi a été repoussée à septembre 2007, date de la rentrée parlementaire. Aucune autre modification ne serait apportée au projet de loi amendement le Code pénal.
49.	Kiribati	7 octobre 2000		18 au 22 juin 2006 : Il a été indiqué que la législation de mise en œuvre avait été approuvée. Le Secrétariat n'a reçu aucune notification officielle.

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50.	Koweït	28 juin 1997		7 au 10 mai 2006 : Le Conseil des ministres est convenu que le projet de législation pénale de mise en œuvre qu'il avait examiné était compatible avec son système juridique. L'examen de la législation de mise en œuvre par un comité spécial du Conseil était prévu avant sa soumission au Parlement. 29 avril au 2 mai 2007 : Le Koweït a indiqué qu'il fallait sensibiliser les parlementaires à la Convention.
51.	Libéria	25 mars 2006		18 et 19 juin 2007: Le Libéria a indiqué qu'il pensait présenter le projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Parlement en juin 2007 et qu'il espérait qu'il serait adopté et qu'il entrerait en vigueur avant décembre 2007. Un examen final du projet de législation a été demandé et effectué.
52.	Luxembourg	29 avril 1997	✓	18 juillet 2006 : Il a été indiqué que les travaux préparatoires seraient achevés pour novembre 2006 et qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre serait ensuite élaboré.
53.	Malawi	11 juillet 1998		9 au 11 juillet 2007 : Le Malawi a indiqué que l'autorité nationale nouvellement réorganisée travaillait à la création d'un cadre d'action, dont la mise en place était prévue pour août 2007. Une fois celui-ci en place, le travail sur la législation de mise en œuvre pourrait commencer. La présentation du projet de législation au Parlement était prévue pour juin 2008.
54.	Maldives	29 avril 1997		29 et 30 mai 2006 : Un premier projet de législation de mise en œuvre, basé sur un modèle fourni par les États-Unis d'Amérique et le Secrétariat, a été élaboré.
55.	Mali	29 avril 1997		17 août 2007: Le Mali a présenté le texte de la législation de mise en œuvre, qui a été adoptée le 15 juillet 2007.

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56.	Maroc	29 avril 1997		13 au 15 juin 2007 : Le Maroc a présenté un projet de législation complète de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour examen et observations. Lors de la réunion, le projet a été parachevé. Ce projet devait être distribué aux hauts membres du gouvernement et serait ensuite présenté au Conseil du gouvernement pour approbation pour septembre 2007. Le projet approuvé serait inscrit à l'ordre du jour d'une session du Conseil des ministres, qui serait dirigée par Sa Majesté le Roi du Maroc, afin qu'il soit examiné et ensuite présenté au Parlement. La promulgation de la loi était attendue avant la fin de l'année. Il a été convenu que le Secrétariat serait informé de tout développement.
57.	Mexique	29 avril 1997	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : Le Mexique a indiqué qu'un projet final devait être approuvé sous peu par le Conseiller juridique de la Présidence. La législation de mise en œuvre devait être examinée et approuvée au cours de la prochaine session législative du Congrès, qui commencerait en septembre 2007. Cet État partie envisageait de demander une mission d'assistance technique afin de sensibiliser les parlementaires à la Convention. 26 et 27 juillet 2007: Le Mexique a indiqué qu'un amendement à la Constitution, qui permettrait au Congrès fédéral de légiférer sur toutes les questions liées au contrôle des substances chimiques, avait été approuvé et publié au Journal officiel le 20 juillet 2007. Cela permettrait au Congrès de faire passer une législation de mise en œuvre à la prochaine session législative.
58.	Micronésie (États fédérés de)	21 juillet 1999		15 au 17 août 2007 : La Micronésie exprimait l'espoir qu'un projet de législation pourrait être traité lors de la prochaine session parlementaire, en novembre 2007. L'obstacle rencontré par cet État partie résidait dans la perception des parlementaires, pour qui il n'y avait pas besoin d'adopter une telle législation. Des suggestions sur les moyens de raccourcir et de simplifier le projet de législation ont été demandées au Secrétariat; une réponse est en cours de préparation.

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59.	Mongolie	29 avril 1997	✓	27 au 29 septembre 2006 : Un comité de travail avait été créé et avait commencé à rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre sur la base de documents communiqués par le Secrétariat. Le projet a été présenté au Secrétariat pour observations sur place.
60.	Monténégro	3 juin 2006		28 juin 2007: Le Monténégro a fait savoir au Secrétariat qu'une partie de la législation préexistante de mise en œuvre (c'est-à-dire la législation de mise en œuvre de l'ancienne Serbie-et-Monténégro) s'appliquait toujours au Monténégro, en attendant l'adoption d'une nouvelle législation. 9 juillet 2007: Le Monténégro informait le Secrétariat que l'autorité nationale avait commencé à préparer une législation de mise en œuvre nationale.
61.	Mozambique	14 septembre 2000		30 avril 2007 : Le Mozambique a indiqué qu'il s'apprêtait à commencer à rédiger une législation pénale de mise en œuvre et a sollicité et obtenu des textes de législations types.
62.	Namibie	29 avril 1997		Décembre 2006 : il a été indiqué que le Cabinet du Ministre de la justice poursuivait l'élaboration de la législation de mise en œuvre. Il était prévu que ce projet serait communiqué au Secrétariat pour observations en janvier 2007. 9 au 11 juillet 2007 : La Namibie a fait savoir qu'elle avait presque achevé la rédaction de sa législation de mise en œuvre.
63.	Nauru	12 octobre 2001		23 juillet 2007: Nauru a indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre, préparé avec l'appui d'un consultant mandaté par le Secrétariat, était en cours d'examen au Ministère de la justice et que le processus législatif avait été plus long que prévu en raison du processus de révision de la Constitution également entrepris par Nauru. 15 au 17 août 2007 : Nauru a demandé au Secrétariat d'examiner son projet de législation et de formuler des observations connexes. Les observations sont en cours de préparation.
64.	Népal	18 octobre 1997		12 septembre 2006 : L'autorité nationale avait créé un comité pour préparer un projet de législation et procédait à l'examen d'un projet.

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65.	Nicaragua	5 octobre 1999	✓	23 août 2006 : Une assistance a été demandée pour préparer des règlements administratifs relatifs à la législation de mise en œuvre que le Nicaragua avait promulguée.
66.	Niger	29 avril 1997		7 novembre 2005 : Sur demande, un modèle de législation pénale a été envoyé au Niger.
67.	Nigéria	19 juin 1999	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre était examiné par l'Assemblée nationale.
68.	Nioué	21 mai 2005		18 au 22 juin 2006 : Il était prévu que le Parlement examine un projet de législation de mise en œuvre à une session ultérieure en 2006.
69.	Ouganda	30 octobre 2001	✓	Décembre 2006 : Le projet de législation de mise en œuvre est passé en première lecture au Parlement. On s'attendait à ce qu'il passe en deuxième lecture, et qu'il soit adopté, en février 2007.
70.	Panama	6 novembre 1998	✓	22 et 23 mai 2006 : L'autorité nationale essayait d'accélérer le processus d'approbation par le Parlement d'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre, mais ce processus piétinait. 28 mars 2007 : Le Panama a souligné les difficultés liées à la mise en œuvre de la Convention à l'échelon national en ce qui concerne le Canal et les zones franches. Le Panama a indiqué qu'il aurait besoin de soutien supplémentaire pour sensibiliser les législateurs, l'industrie et les services douaniers. Le Ministère de la santé, au sein duquel l'autorité nationale a été créée, a dû gérer une grave crise sanitaire publique en 2006, ce qui a également retardé le processus de mise en œuvre.
71.	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	29 avril 1997		13 août 2007 : La Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée a confirmé que le projet de législation nationale devait être finalisé sous peu.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
72.	Paraguay	29 avril 1997		20 au 22 juin 2007 : Des consultations sur la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre à l'échelle nationale ont été tenues et un modèle de législation de mise en œuvre qui avait été rédigé dans la région a été fourni. 30 et 31 juillet 2007 : Il a été indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre était en cours de préparation et qu'il serait ensuite envoyé au Congrès pour approbation.
73.	Pérou	29 avril 1997	✓	29 au 31 mai 2007 : Le Pérou a indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Conseil des vice-ministres mais qu'il devait être présenté sous peu au Congrès, qui l'examinerait et l'approuverait dans un futur proche. 1 ^{er} juin 2007: Le Pérou a indiqué que le projet préparé avec l'aide du Secrétariat (qui avait fourni des observations) avait été transmis au Conseil des vice-ministres pour examen et présentation au Congrès. Lors d'un atelier avec des parlementaires, le Pérou a indiqué que le projet pourrait être présenté au Congrès en septembre 2007.
74.	Philippines	29 avril 1997	✓	27 novembre 2006 : Il a été indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été soumis le 22 novembre 2006 au comité pour l'environnement du Sénat philippin et au comité pour l'écologie de la Chambre des représentants, pour examen.
75.	Portugal	29 avril 1997	✓	21 août 2007 : le Portugal a fait savoir que le projet portugais de législation de mise en œuvre avait été approuvé par le Conseil des ministres et transmis au Parlement pour approbation le 18 juin 2007. Le Parlement a approuvé le projet de loi en termes généraux lors de sa session plénière tenue le 12 juillet 2007 et l'a envoyé à sa Commission des affaires étrangères. La Commission reprendra l'examen du projet dans le détail après la reprise des travaux du Parlement à la mi-septembre et l'enverra alors à la plénière pour approbation finale.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
76.	Qatar	3 octobre 1997		4 décembre 2006 : Le Qatar a fait savoir que l'avant-projet de loi parachevé avait été soumis au Parlement. Une fois approuvé, le projet serait soumis au Conseil des ministres pour adoption et enfin à l'Émir pour signature et promulgation au Journal officiel. 29 avril au 2 mai 2007 : Le Qatar a indiqué que le processus parlementaire devrait prendre encore deux mois.
77.	République centrafricaine	20 octobre 2006		4 décembre 2006 : La rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre était prévue comme une deuxième étape qui démarrerait une fois l'autorité nationale établie par décret.
78.	République démocratique du Congo	11 novembre 2005		16 et 17 octobre 2006 : On comptait que l'adoption de la législation nécessaire au fonctionnement de l'autorité nationale et à la mise en œuvre de la Convention serait un long processus.
79.	République démocratique populaire lao	29 avril 1997	✓	20 au 22 juin 2007 : La République démocratique populaire lao a présenté des dispositions pénales qui couvriraient partiellement les exigences pénales de la Convention et elle a indiqué qu'elle envisageait de rédiger une législation complète de mise en œuvre sous la forme d'un décret. Des consultations ont été tenues sur les différentes méthodes qu'il est possible d'adopter en termes de rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre. 7 août 2007: La République démocratique populaire lao a indiqué qu'un décret présidentiel sur les produits chimiques était en cours de préparation et devait être en principe publié dans l'année.
80.	République- Unie de Tanzanie	25 juillet 1998		16 et 17 octobre 2006 : Un dossier du Cabinet relatif au processus législatif était passé en deuxième lecture et le sous-comité juridique de l'autorité nationale avait pris des mesures de suivi. Bien que l'on espérait encore pouvoir respecter la date butoir de décembre 2006 pour la promulgation, les délais internes n'avaient pas tous été respectés.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
81.	Rwanda	30 avril 2004		Décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été soumis au Conseil des ministres pour approbation.
82.	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	20 juin 2004	✓	21 mai 2007 : Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis a soumis une copie de sa législation de mise en œuvre qui reprend toutes les interdictions et sanctions pénales. Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis devait encore établir des règlements sur le contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques et l'exigence de certificats d'utilisation finale pour les exportations de produits chimiques du tableau 3 à des États non parties.
83.	Saint-Marin	9 janvier 2000	✓	20 au 22 juin 2007 : La possibilité d'organiser une mission d'assistance technique la semaine du 17 au 21 septembre 2007 pour aider Saint-Marin à rédiger sa législation de mise en œuvre de la Convention était discutée.
84.	Samoa	27 octobre 2002		15 au 17 août 2007 : Le Samoa espérait présenter un projet de législation au Parlement à sa prochaine session, qui commencerait en octobre 2007. Sur demande, le Secrétariat lui a transmis ses observations sur ce projet de législation. Le Samoa a indiqué qu'il ne pensait rencontrer aucun obstacle dans le processus parlementaire.
85.	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	9 octobre 2003		Décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été soumis à un cabinet juridique, qui l'étudiait alors. Le processus pourrait être long.
86.	Seychelles	29 avril 1997	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Il a été indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre intitulé "Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill, 2006" avait été présenté au Cabinet pour approbation avant l'édition finale par le rédacteur puis la présentation au Parlement qui devait en principe l'approuver pour la fin de février 2007 au plus tard.
87.	Sierra Leone	30 octobre 2004		16 et 17 octobre 2006 : Une législation de mise en œuvre était rédigée lors d'un atelier à l'Ambassade des États-Unis d'Amérique en juin 2006. La date prévue pour la promulgation de la loi était la fin de 2007.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
88.	Sri Lanka	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>4 décembre 2006 : Il a été indiqué que le Cabinet avait approuvé un projet de législation de mise en œuvre et qu'il le soumettrait au Parlement. Le projet avait déjà été publié. Après débat au Parlement, le Président du Parlement devait signer et promulguer ainsi la loi au début de décembre 2006. La rédaction des règlements avait déjà commencé.</p> <p>7 août 2007 : Il a été indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été envoyé au Parlement et devait être adopté pour novembre 2007. Les règlements des activités liés aux produits chimiques inscrits étaient prêts également et devaient être publiés dans les 30 jours suivant l'adoption du projet de législation par le Parlement.</p> <p>22 août 2007 : Le Secrétariat était informé que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été adopté par le Parlement le 22 août 2007. Aucune communication concernant cette législation n'a encore été transmise au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII.</p>
89.	Suriname	29 avril 1997		<p>Juin 2007 : Le Suriname a indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Conseil des ministres. En principe, le projet de législation devait être adopté par le Parlement avant la fin de 2007.</p>
90.	Swaziland	29 avril 1997		<p>Juin 2007 : Le Swaziland a demandé des observations sur son projet de législation préparé en 2005. Les observations ont été transmises. Le Swaziland exprimait l'espoir que la législation de mise en œuvre puisse être adoptée par le Parlement avant les élections parlementaires, début 2008.</p>
91.	Tadjikistan	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>10 août 2006 : Le Secrétariat a été informé que le Ministère des affaires étrangères procédait à la rédaction d'une législation de mise en œuvre.</p>
92.	Tchad	14 mars 2004		<p>19 juin 2007 : Le Tchad a indiqué que le Cabinet était en train d'examiner le projet de législation et le projet de décret pour établir l'autorité nationale permanente.</p>
93.	Timor-Leste	6 juin 2003		<p>Mai 2005 : Le projet de législation du Portugal a été fourni comme modèle de législation de mise en œuvre.</p>

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
94.	Togo	29 avril 1997		Juillet 2006 : Le Togo a fait savoir qu'il envisageait d'amender son code pénal ou d'adopter une nouvelle législation de mise en œuvre.
95.	Tonga	28 juin 2003		5 avril 2007 : Les Tonga ont indiqué qu'à la suite du décès de Sa Majesté le Roi Taufa'ahau Tupou IV et des changements de fonctionnaires gouvernementaux consécutifs à ce décès, aucun progrès n'avait été fait dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Les Tonga ont suggéré l'organisation d'un atelier complémentaire de sensibilisation en septembre ou en octobre 2007, dont l'objectif serait de parachever leur projet de législation de mise en œuvre.
96.	Trinité-et-Tobago	24 juillet 1997		Mai 2007: La Trinité-et-Tobago a indiqué que le service juridique du Ministère des affaires étrangères s'employait à élaborer les lois de mise en œuvre de la Convention. La législation de mise en œuvre devait être introduite en amendant le code criminel. La Trinité-et-Tobago a également indiqué qu'elle avait commencé à rédiger un ensemble distinct de règlements administratifs. Elle a indiqué qu'elle demanderait une mission d'assistance technique pour l'aider à rédiger ces règlements.
97.	Turkménistan	29 avril 1997	✓	29 septembre 2006 : La nouvelle autorité nationale devait se charger de la rédaction de la législation pour combler les lacunes de la législation de mise en œuvre du Turkménistan.
98.	Turquie	11 juin 1997	✓	16 mai 2007 : La Turquie a répondu au deuxième questionnaire sur la législation; il en ressort qu'aucune sanction n'est prévue pour défaut de non-déclaration.
99.	Tuvalu	18 février 2004		5 octobre 2006 : Un complément d'assistance pour la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre a été demandé.
100.	Uruguay	29 avril 1997	✓	Mai 2007: L'Uruguay a indiqué que l'autorité nationale avait recruté un consultant et qu'il espérait que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre serait parachevé pour la fin juin. Ce projet serait ensuite transmis au Secrétariat pour observations. Juillet 2007: L'Uruguay se déclare convaincu que toutes les exigences législatives seront accomplies dans les six prochains mois.

	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
101.	Vanuatu	16 octobre 2005		15 au 17 août 2007 : Vanuatu a indiqué qu'il n'avait pas de projet de législation de mise en œuvre. Vanuatu a participé à une session de travail du Secrétariat sur la rédaction de ladite législation.
102.	Venezuela	2 janvier 1998		Mai 2007: Le Venezuela a indiqué qu'il incorporerait les observations fournies par le Secrétariat dans son projet de législation de mise en œuvre au cours du mois de juin. Il a indiqué qu'au moment de la mission d'assistance technique au Venezuela, qui devait avoir lieu du 29 au 31 août 2007, le projet serait prêt à être présenté au Parlement. La mission d'assistance technique avait été reportée à la demande du Venezuela.
103.	Yémen	1 ^{er} novembre 2000		10 au 12 décembre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre a été préparé lors d'un cours de formation. Le Yémen a indiqué que sa législation douanière était en cours de révision afin de l'harmoniser avec les exigences de l'Organisation mondiale des douanes et de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce.
104.	Zambie	11 mars 2001		9 au 11 juillet 2007 : La Zambie a indiqué qu'au début de 2007 le projet de législation avait été envoyé au Parlement et avait passé chacune des trois lectures parlementaires; le projet attendait l'aval du Président pour acquérir force de loi.
105.	Zimbabwe	29 avril 1997	✓	4 décembre 2006 : Des projets de règlements ont été soumis pour observations au Secrétariat, et celui-ci les a fournies.

13. Le processus d'adoption de toutes les mesures qu'appelle la mise en œuvre de la Convention est régi par la constitution de chaque État partie. Dans les cas où le Secrétariat a eu accès aux renseignements pertinents, le présent rapport indique le stade du processus législatif auquel en étaient les États parties à la date d'établissement du présent rapport, ainsi que les étapes du processus législatif qui restent à accomplir. Non seulement les processus législatifs des États parties sont différents juridiquement, mais ils se déroulent également dans des circonstances extrêmement diverses. Étant donné les différences juridiques et circonstancielles entre les États parties, aucune comparaison directe de la manière dont chacun d'entre eux progresse dans l'adoption de la législation de mise en œuvre ne peut être faite.
14. Toutefois, pour la plupart des États parties, on peut faire une estimation approximative de l'étape de la procédure de mise en œuvre à laquelle ils sont parvenus, en se fondant sur les similarités des structures de leurs processus législatifs respectifs. Ces similarités dans les structures peuvent être décrites comme suit :
 - a) Le processus d'adoption de la législation principale de mise en œuvre commence par la détermination, par l'État partie, de l'approche qu'il suivra dans la mise en place des mesures de mise en œuvre.
 - b) Ensuite se fait la rédaction proprement dite de la législation principale de mise en œuvre.
 - c) La dernière étape consiste en l'adoption de la législation de mise en œuvre par l'organe législatif, suivie de son entrée en vigueur.
 - d) Dans de nombreux cas, la promulgation de la législation principale est alors suivie de la rédaction et de l'adoption des règlements connexes.
 - e) Étant donné que la mise en œuvre de la Convention est un processus permanent, la législation principale de mise en œuvre (et, selon le cas, les règlements) sera revue et amendée selon les besoins³.
15. Toutefois, le processus décrit n'est qu'une structure de base et n'est pas toujours linéaire; les progrès peuvent être retardés et il pourrait même y avoir régression à l'une quelconque des étapes. Selon les renseignements dont dispose le Secrétariat, la situation actuelle peut se résumer comme suit :
 - a) Vingt-six des 105 États parties qui n'ont pas encore notifié à l'OIAC la promulgation d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre ne sont pas actuellement à l'étape de la rédaction. La plupart d'entre eux ont indiqué qu'ils envisageaient diverses méthodes d'adoption de la législation de mise en œuvre en souffrance, ou qu'ils envisageaient de commencer le processus de rédaction. Plusieurs de ces États parties ont déjà en place une législation de mise en œuvre partielle et de ce fait ne peuvent être considérés comme ayant

³ Certains États parties qui ont en place une législation complète de mise en œuvre ont informé le Secrétariat, au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII, qu'ils ont revu ou amendé leur législation de mise en œuvre pendant la période considérée.

fait moins de progrès que les États parties qui travaillent actuellement sur le projet de législation.

- b) Cinquante-deux des 105 États parties qui n'ont pas encore notifié à l'OIAC la promulgation d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre rédigent actuellement la législation principale de mise en œuvre. Les États parties qui sont dans ce groupe en sont à des étapes diverses de ce processus. Certains d'entre eux en sont aux étapes préliminaires de la rédaction, mais plusieurs États parties ont indiqué qu'ils parachevaient ou avaient parachevé leur projet de législation. Le fait qu'un État partie a rédigé la législation n'indique pas qu'il a choisi d'inclure dans une loi unique toutes les mesures de mise en œuvre requises. Certains États parties préfèrent avoir une loi unique qui met en œuvre de façon complète la Convention; d'autres États parties préfèrent inclure les mesures de mise en œuvre nécessaires dans plusieurs dispositions législatives. Si cette dernière méthode est jugée appropriée dans un État partie, il se pourrait bien qu'au départ une seule des dispositions législatives de mise en œuvre soit rédigée et que l'État partie concerné rédige les autres dispositions au moment où cela sera possible. En outre, la plupart des États parties préfèrent promulguer initialement uniquement une législation principale de mise en œuvre de base qui n'est pas pleinement exécutoire de manière autonome, mais dépend de l'adoption de règlements complémentaires.
- c) Dans vingt des 105 États parties qui n'ont pas encore notifié à l'OIAC la promulgation d'une législation de mise en œuvre complète, un projet de loi est actuellement à l'étude par leur législature. L'adoption de cette loi pourrait faire monter les statistiques en termes de communications initiales reçues au titre de l'Article VII; il ne faut pas s'attendre à ce que les statistiques de la complétude de la législation nationale de mise en œuvre augmentent aussi rapidement. À la suite de la promulgation d'une loi de mise en œuvre, de nombreux États parties devront envisager les mesures suivantes : 1) l'adoption de mesures couvrant d'autres domaines qui, conformément à l'Article VII, doivent être couverts par la législation de mise en œuvre (il faudrait pour cela rédiger encore une loi principale de mise en œuvre), et/ou 2) la spécification de détails techniques nécessaires pour appliquer la législation de mise en œuvre promulguée (ce qui exigerait la rédaction de règlements). En fait, il y a des États parties qui, préférant ne pas laisser entrer en vigueur une législation principale de mise en œuvre avant l'adoption des règlements nécessaires qu'exige une application efficace et pleine, ne se sont pas attribués le mérite d'avoir adopté leur législation principale de mise en œuvre. Selon les statistiques, ces États parties peuvent figurer parmi ceux qui n'ont pas envoyé de renseignements au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII, mais ils sont, en réalité, aussi avancés, en ce qui concerne la législation de mise en œuvre, que d'autres États parties dans lesquels la législation principale est entrée en vigueur, même si elle ne peut pas être intégralement appliquée.
- d) Selon les renseignements dont dispose le Secrétariat, sept des 105 États parties qui n'ont pas encore notifié à l'OIAC la promulgation d'une législation complète de mise en œuvre concentrent actuellement leurs efforts sur des étapes diverses de l'examen ou de la rédaction des règlements. Certains de ces

États parties n'ont pas besoin d'une autre loi principale de mise en œuvre, alors que d'autres devront rédiger une loi de mise en œuvre complémentaire. Certains des autres États parties qui n'ont pas encore informé l'OIAC au sujet de la promulgation de la législation complète de mise en œuvre envisagent ou rédigent des règlements en même temps qu'ils examinent, rédigent ou promulguent la législation principale.

16. L'analyse ci-dessus témoigne de la nature extrêmement complexe des divers processus nationaux pour ce qui est de la mise en œuvre de la Convention; cela renforce l'idée que toute évaluation des progrès qui sont faits doit tenir compte des progrès individuels et/ou des rapports d'avancement de tous les États parties.

Désignation ou mise en place des autorités nationales

17. Le paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de la Convention dispose que les États parties "désigne[nt] ou met[tent] 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". À plusieurs occasions, la Conférence a rappelé l'importance de cette obligation.
18. Le 24 octobre 2003, la Conférence a adopté le plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-8/DEC.16) et fixé à la date de la dixième session de la Conférence (novembre 2005) la date limite à laquelle les États parties devaient s'acquitter des obligations qui leur incombent en vertu de la Convention, et en particulier, désigner ou mettre en place une autorité nationale. À sa dixième session, la Conférence a adopté une décision sur la relance du plan d'action, dans laquelle elle a repoussé cette date limite à la quarante-cinquième session du Conseil, qui devait se tenir en mai 2006 (alinéa *a* du paragraphe 2 de C-10/DEC.16 du 11 novembre 2005). À la quarante-cinquième session du Conseil, 17 des 178 États parties n'avaient pas encore notifié au Secrétariat la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale; avec l'adhésion de trois nouveaux États (République centrafricaine, Comores et Monténégro) à la Convention, à la onzième de la Conférence en novembre 2006m le nombre d'États parties qui ne s'étaient pas acquittés de cette obligation est descendu à neuf sur les 181 États parties. Sur recommandation du Conseil (premier paragraphe de EC-47/DEC.15 du 10 novembre 2006), la Conférence, à sa onzième session, a prorogé d'un an les dispositions de C-10/DEC.16 (premier paragraphe de C-11/DEC.4).
19. À la date d'établissement du présent rapport, 173 États parties (95 pour cent) avaient informé le Secrétariat de la mise en place ou de la désignation de leurs autorités nationales. Depuis la onzième session de la Conférence, un seul autre État partie, le Monténégro, a informé le Secrétariat qu'il avait mis en place son autorité nationale; le nombre d'États parties qui n'ont pas encore mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale est ainsi resté à neuf, étant donné que la Barbade a adhéré à la Convention le 6 avril 2007.
20. Toutefois, comme il est noté ci-dessus, ces chiffres ne devraient pas rendre moins visibles les progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action le 24 octobre 2003. Les pourcentages de notifications concernant la mise en place ou la désignation d'autorités nationales, qui sont fondés sur le nombre d'États parties à des moments donnés – ne

rendent pas pleinement compte des progrès réalisés. Si l'on considère le nombre d'États parties qui ont mis en place ou désigné leurs autorités nationales par rapport aux progrès qui ont été réalisés dans le cadre du plan d'action pour l'universalité de la Convention (ainsi qu'il est suggéré au paragraphe 4 ci-dessus), on obtient une image plus fidèle du degré d'application du paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII auquel les États parties sont parvenus.

21. Le tableau ci-après montre l'évolution de l'état de la mise en place ou de la désignation d'autorités nationales depuis l'adoption du plan d'action.

TABLEAU 5 : PROGRÈS CONCERNANT LA MISE EN PLACE OU LA DÉSIGNATION D'AUTORITÉS NATIONALES

Situation à :	Nombre d'États parties qui ont mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale	Pourcentage d'États parties qui ont mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale par rapport au nombre d'États parties à l'époque	Pourcentage d'États parties qui ont mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale par rapport au nombre actuel d'États parties (182)
C-8 Octobre 2003 → 154 États parties à l'époque	126	82 %	69 %
C-9 Novembre 2004 → 166 États parties à l'époque	136	82 %	75 %
C-10 Novembre 2005 → 174 États parties à l'époque	147	84 %	81 %
C-11 Novembre 2006 → 181 États parties à l'époque	172	95 %	95 %
Au 22 août 2007 → 182 États parties à cette date	173	95 %	95 %
Progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action	+ 47	+ 13 %	+ 26 %

22. À la date d'établissement du rapport, neuf États parties n'avaient pas encore notifié au Secrétariat la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale. Le tableau 6 donne une liste de ces États, par date d'entrée en vigueur de la Convention, et résume les plus récents renseignements que ces États ont communiqués ainsi que les

problèmes éventuels qu'ils ont rencontrés dans leurs efforts en vue de s'acquitter de cette obligation. Dans le tableau est également indiqué le groupe régional auquel ces États appartiennent.

TABLEAU 6 : ÉTATS PARTIES QUI N'ONT PAS ENCORE DÉSIGNÉ OU MIS EN PLACE UNE AUTORITÉ NATIONALE

N°	État partie	Groupe régional	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale
1.	Mauritanie	Afrique	11 mars 1998	En juin 2007, la Mauritanie a indiqué qu'elle envisageait de mettre en place son autorité nationale au Ministère de la défense.
2.	Timor-Leste	Asie	6 juin 2003	—
3.	Afghanistan	Asie	24 octobre 2003	En novembre 2006, l'Afghanistan a indiqué que, même si le Ministère des affaires étrangères avait été le principal interlocuteur pour les questions liées à la Convention, il considérait qu'il serait plus logique de mettre en place son autorité nationale au Ministère de la défense. Ledit ministère étudiait cette option. En avril 2007, l'Afghanistan a communiqué les coordonnées de personnes qui pourraient faire partie de sa future autorité nationale et a demandé qu'une formation soit organisée à leur intention.
4.	Cap-Vert	Afrique	9 novembre 2003	Dans une communication envoyée en septembre 2006, le Cap-Vert a indiqué qu'un rapport d'avancement serait bientôt publié.
5.	Cambodge	Asie	18 août 2005	Lors d'un atelier en avril 2007, le Cambodge a fourni le texte du décret portant mise en place de son autorité nationale. L'OIAC n'a pas été notifiée officiellement des coordonnées de l'autorité nationale du Cambodge.

N°	État partie	Groupe régional	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale
6.	Honduras	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	28 septembre 2005	En mai 2007, le Honduras a demandé et reçu un appui pour mettre en place son autorité nationale par décret. Des exemples de décrets portant mise en place ou désignation d'autorités nationales lui ont été envoyés. En juillet 2007, le Honduras a fait savoir que l'autorité nationale ne fonctionnait pas correctement.
7.	Comores	Afrique	17 septembre 2006	En décembre 2006, les Comores ont fait savoir lors d'une réunion bilatérale qu'elles avaient désigné une autorité nationale intérimaire. En juin 2007, les Comores ont indiqué que si on leur rappelait par courriel de notifier officiellement à l'OIAC la désignation de l'autorité nationale intérimaire et d'en communiquer les coordonnées, elles s'exécuteraient. Le courriel demandé a été envoyé.
8.	République centrafricaine	Afrique	20 octobre 2006	Lors d'une réunion bilatérale tenue en décembre 2006, la République centrafricaine a demandé au Secrétariat d'organiser un cours de formation à l'intention de l'autorité nationale en 2007, aidant ainsi cet État partie à mettre en place une autorité nationale fonctionnelle. Lors d'une réunion bilatérale tenue en juin 2007, la République centrafricaine a fait savoir que tous les ministères, à l'exception du Ministère de la justice, avaient désigné leurs représentants pour l'autorité nationale qui devait être mise en place sous peu.
9.	Barbade	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	6 avril 2007	—

23. À la date d'établissement du rapport, seuls deux États parties (la Barbade et Timor-Leste) n'avaient pas informé le Secrétariat du point où ils en étaient dans la mise en place ou la désignation de leur autorité nationale. Il faut peut-être rappeler que la Barbade n'a que récemment adhéré à la Convention et que la crise politico-militaire à Timor-Leste a empêché tout nouveau progrès dans la mise en œuvre de la Convention.
24. En ce qui concerne les autres États énumérés ci-dessus, deux d'entre eux (le Cambodge et les Comores) ont fait savoir qu'ils avaient mis en place leur autorité nationale, mais à la date d'établissement du présent rapport, ils n'avaient pas communiqué au Secrétariat les coordonnées pertinentes des contacts.
25. En ce qui concerne les États qui ont mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale, dans certains cas ils ont informé le Secrétariat que l'autorité nationale désignée ou mise en place n'était que provisoire, que la mise en place officielle était en instance et qu'elle serait achevée lorsque les véritables pouvoirs et attributions auraient été délimités par la loi ou les règlements de mise en œuvre. À cet égard, il convient de rappeler que la mise en place ou la désignation d'autorités nationales est souvent un processus en deux étapes. D'abord les États parties mettent en place ou désignent une autorité nationale provisoire, généralement investie de responsabilités limitées : en particulier, cette autorité provisoire sert de centre de liaison dans l'État partie et lance le processus de mise en œuvre de la Convention. Ensuite, une fois que la législation de mise en œuvre est adoptée, les États parties confèrent à leurs autorités nationales l'autorité légale appropriée et leur accordent les ressources financières et matérielles appropriées pour qu'elles accomplissent les tâches que la législation nationale de mise en œuvre leur a assignées (par exemple, le pouvoir de recueillir et de compiler des données sur les activités déclarables, le pouvoir d'accorder des licences, et ainsi de suite).
26. Selon les dispositions de la Convention, non seulement l'autorité nationale assure une liaison efficace avec l'OIAC, mais elle sert également de centre national et assure une liaison efficace avec les autres États parties. Ce deuxième rôle est important. Grâce aux réunions annuelles mondiale et régionales des autorités nationales et à d'autres activités d'assistance à l'échelon mondial, régional et sous-régional, l'OIAC offre diverses tribunes de discussion aux autorités nationales. Ces tribunes sont très utiles, car elles permettent aux autorités nationales d'échanger des idées sur des questions pratiques et sur les obstacles auxquels elles sont confrontées dans leur travail quotidien. Le Secrétariat encourage les États parties à poursuivre et à renforcer ces échanges en dehors des tribunes organisées par l'OIAC.

Assistance dans le cadre du plan d'action

27. Dans C-11/DEC.4, la Conférence a demandé au Secrétariat de poursuivre et renforcer ses activités ayant pour but d'aider les États parties, à leur demande, à remplir leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII et de C-10/DEC.16.

28. Au paragraphe 4 de C-10/DEC.16 la Conférence a demandé "au Secrétariat de continuer de fournir aux États parties qui doivent encore s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII, sur demande, une assistance supplémentaire, à titre prioritaire". Il était demandé au Secrétariat, lors de la prestation d'assistance, "de prendre en considération les besoins particuliers des États parties qui ont récemment adhéré à la Convention" et de fournir "essentiellement et en priorité [...] une assistance technique pour la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale, qui servira de centre pour une liaison efficace avec l'OIAC ainsi que pour la rédaction de la législation et de mesures administratives et leur mise en œuvre" (paragraphe 7 et 8). La Conférence a également encouragé "les États parties à offrir une assistance [...] par la mise à disposition des États parties de compétences, par l'établissement de partenariats avec des organisations régionales pertinentes, ainsi que par des contributions volontaires à l'OIAC et par tout autre moyen qu'ils voudront offrir" (paragraphe 5).
29. Depuis la dernière conférence, le Secrétariat a offert une assistance à des États parties dans le cadre d'un vaste éventail de mesures de soutien, notamment :
- a) des réunions mondiale et régionales annuelles pour les autorités nationales;
 - b) des missions d'assistance technique sur place; l'assistance fournie lors de ces visites comprend l'assistance pour la rédaction des lois, la formation du personnel des autorités nationales et des ateliers visant à sensibiliser de multiples parties prenantes;
 - c) des cours de formation à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales, organisés au siège de l'OIAC ou accueillis par un État partie;
 - d) des ateliers de sensibilisation nationale visant divers publics, en particulier les parlementaires et les représentants de l'industrie;
 - e) des ateliers thématiques à l'échelle régionale, sous-régionale et nationale, à l'intention des rédacteurs de textes de loi, du personnel chargé des déclarations, des équipes d'accompagnement des inspections ou à l'intention de fonctionnaires des douanes, de façon à établir une synergie entre les besoins de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII et les besoins découlant des Articles VI et XI de la Convention;
 - f) l'examen de projets de législation de mise en œuvre et des observations sur ces projets.
30. Le tableau ci-après récapitule les mesures de soutien énumérées aux alinéas *a* à *e* ci-dessus que le Secrétariat a mises en œuvre au cours de la période considérée pour aider les États parties à mettre en œuvre leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII de la Convention.

TABLEAU 7 : MESURES D'APPUI A LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII

Dates	Mesures d'appui à la mise en œuvre
2 – 4 décembre 2006	Huitième réunion annuelle des autorités nationales, siège de l'OIAC, La Haye (Pays-Bas)
10 – 12 décembre 2006	Cours de formation pour l'autorité nationale du Yémen
11 et 12 janvier 2007	Atelier de sensibilisation nationale destiné aux parlementaires (Libéria)
29 – 31 janvier 2007	Cours de formation pour l'autorité nationale de l'Azerbaïdjan
26 – 28 février 2007	Cours de formation pour l'autorité nationale de l'Équateur et mission d'assistance technique juridique
19 et 20 mars 2007	Mission d'assistance technique au Malawi
28 et 29 mars 2007	Réunion de haut niveau avec les représentations permanentes de certains États parties, Bruxelles
4 et 5 avril 2007	Réunion de haut niveau avec les représentations permanentes de certains États parties, Londres
14 et 15 avril 2007	Atelier pour les fonctionnaires des douanes des États parties d'Europe orientale (Action commune UE-OIAC) (Croatie)
23 – 25 avril 2007	Réunion des fonctionnaires des douanes de l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est (Action commune UE-OIAC), Hanoi (Viet Nam)
26 avril 2007	Atelier de sensibilisation nationale pour les déclarations et les équipes d'accompagnement des inspections, Hanoi (Viet Nam)
27 avril 2007	Atelier de sensibilisation nationale pour les déclarations et les équipes d'accompagnement des inspections, Ho Chi Minh-Ville (Viet Nam)
29 avril – 2 mai 2007	Atelier régional sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention pour les États du Conseil de coopération du Golfe (Koweït)
10 et 11 mai 2007	Atelier de sensibilisation nationale, Nairobi (Kenya)
19 – 23 mai 2007	Atelier d'information pour le secteur privé, Riyad et Djeddah (Arabie saoudite)
29 – 31 mai 2007	Réunion annuelle des autorités nationales des États parties d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes, Santiago (Chili)
1 ^{er} juin 2007	Atelier avec des parlementaires et visite bilatérale au Pérou
4 et 5 juin 2007	Mission d'assistance technique pour sensibiliser l'industrie (Guatemala)
6 – 8 juin 2007	Sixième réunion régionale des autorités nationales des États parties d'Europe orientale, Minsk (Biélorus)
13 – 15 juin 2007	Mission d'assistance technique pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention, Rabat (Maroc)
15 juin 2007	Séance d'information pour les représentants d'États parties et d'États non parties lusophones sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention, siège de l'OIAC, La Haye (Pays-Bas)
18 et 19 juin 2007	Atelier sur l'universalité de la Convention en Afrique, Alger (Algérie)

Dates	Mesures d'appui à la mise en œuvre
20 – 22 juin 2007	Atelier technique sur la rédaction de la législation de mise en œuvre, siège de l'OIAC, La Haye (Pays-Bas)
2 – 6 juillet 2007	Cours de formation pour le personnel des autorités nationales d'États parties hispanophones, Madrid (Espagne)
9 – 11 juillet 2007	Atelier de mise en œuvre pour les principaux décideurs d'États parties de la région d'Afrique australe, Tshwane (Afrique du Sud)
23 et 24 juillet 2007	Mission d'assistance technique en Colombie pour la formation d'inspecteurs
26 et 27 juillet 2007	Réunion régionale des parlementaires des États parties d'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes (Action commune UE-OIAC), Bogotá (Colombie)
30 et 31 juillet 2007	Cours de formation pour l'autorité nationale du Paraguay (Action commune UE-OIAC), Asunción (Paraguay)
6 – 9 août 2007	Visite de l'autorité nationale du Monténégro au siège de l'OIAC, La Haye (Pays-Bas)
15 – 17 août 2007	Atelier juridique pour les États des Îles du Pacifique, Koror (Palaos)

31. Les réunions des autorités nationales et les ateliers régionaux et thématiques ont été les principaux moteurs de l'élan donné à la mise en œuvre du plan d'action, car ils offrent une tribune pour, entre autres, l'échange d'informations et d'expériences avec d'autres autorités nationales ou rédacteurs de loi, la tenue de réunions bilatérales ciblées avec le Secrétariat et ils offrent l'occasion de demander une assistance spécifique. À cet égard, il convient de rappeler que les demandes d'assistance doivent être spécifiques et contenir des détails sur les besoins, les conditions et les objectifs de l'assistance demandée afin que le Secrétariat et les États parties qui fournissent l'assistance puissent réagir de manière appropriée.
32. Au cours de la période considérée, des missions d'assistance technique sur place et des ateliers nationaux ont été organisés dans deux⁴ des vingt-huit États qui ont adhéré à la Convention depuis l'adoption du plan d'action. L'organisation de telles missions est également planifiée ou à l'étude pour sept⁵ de ces États, qui ont été également invités à participer à d'autres ateliers et réunions de l'OIAC à l'échelle mondiale et régionale.
33. Depuis la dernière conférence, le Secrétariat, à vingt-cinq reprises, a été invité à fournir, sur demande, des observations sur des projets de législation de mise en œuvre ou de règlements d'application à vingt États parties, ainsi qu'à un État non partie qui s'appête à adhérer à la Convention. Cinq de ces États parties ont adhéré à la Convention depuis l'adoption du plan d'action.
34. Le Secrétariat a observé un taux élevé d'acceptation par les États parties des observations fournies, qui sont généralement insérées dans les projets de texte.

⁴ Guatemala (mission d'assistance technique, juin 2007) et Libéria (atelier, janvier 2007).

⁵ Cambodge, Cap-Vert, Comores, Djibouti, Madagascar, République centrafricaine et République démocratique du Congo.

Parallèlement à ces observations, le Secrétariat fournit généralement des documents d'explication et un modèle de législation d'application qu'il a préparés, ainsi que des copies de la législation de mise en œuvre d'autres États parties, qui illustrent la façon dont d'autres États parties ont mis en œuvre les dispositions de la Convention.

35. En outre, le Secrétariat a noté que les États parties qui disposent d'une législation principale de mise en œuvre passent maintenant à la deuxième étape du processus législatif de mise en œuvre de la Convention, à savoir la rédaction des règlements d'exécution. Dans ce contexte, les États parties peuvent être amenés à demander l'assistance du Secrétariat. Toutefois, il faut souligner que le rôle du Secrétariat en ce qui concerne les mesures législatives auxiliaires peut varier par rapport au rôle qu'il joue dans le cadre de la législation principale de mise en œuvre. La Convention exige que les États parties s'acquittent d'un certain nombre d'obligations fondamentales explicites (comme la mise en place d'interdictions, de sanctions pénales, de régimes de déclaration et de délivrance des permis, et ainsi de suite), qui sont mises en œuvre par l'adoption de la législation principale de mise en œuvre. Pour que ces dispositions soient efficaces et applicables dans la pratique, les États parties peuvent être appelés à prendre plusieurs décisions de principe. Chaque décision que prendra un État partie dans ce domaine devra s'inscrire dans son système juridique, sa législation nationale existante, ses structures administratives et correspondre au niveau de développement de l'industrie chimique dans le pays. L'assistance que fournit le Secrétariat pour les mesures législatives auxiliaires ne peut donc être fondée sur une approche unique; plus encore que pour la législation principale de mise en œuvre, l'assistance doit être adaptée, car plusieurs paramètres doivent être pris en compte. Alors que des suggestions concrètes de textes de loi peuvent constituer un point de départ utile pour la rédaction de la législation principale de mise en œuvre, l'assistance en ce qui concerne les règlements mettra davantage l'accent sur les listes de vérification, pour veiller à ce que la législation de mise en œuvre permette à l'État partie d'accomplir certaines activités qu'exige la Convention. De même, pour être efficace, l'assistance fournie par le Secrétariat doit s'accompagner de l'acquisition d'expérience à l'échelle nationale, de façon à permettre aux États parties de définir leur propre meilleure pratique à l'échelle nationale.
36. La question de l'acquisition de l'expérience est cruciale pour garantir l'efficacité de l'assistance que fournit le Secrétariat. En raison des fréquents changements de personnel au sein des autorités nationales ou d'autres organes compétents qui participent à la mise en œuvre de la Convention, le Secrétariat a observé une fréquente perte d'expérience dans le temps. L'objectif maintenant est de s'assurer que ceux qui reçoivent l'assistance fournie par le Secrétariat sont capables à leur tour de former du nouveau personnel.
37. Le réseau de juristes, créé par l'OIAC à la suite de l'adoption du plan d'action (réseau qui comprend maintenant 106 juristes) pourrait également être utilisé dans le but d'amplifier et de garantir le transfert des connaissances entre les États parties. Conçu pour aider les États parties en question à élaborer la législation nationale d'application que prévoit la Convention, ce réseau peut constituer pour les États parties un mécanisme précieux de partage de leurs expériences, de mise en commun des ressources et informations et de développement de contacts directs entre les juristes des États parties.

38. Les États parties énumérés ci-après ont informé le Secrétariat qu'ils ont entrepris diverses activités pour aider à la réalisation des objectifs du plan d'action et pour offrir et fournir de l'assistance aux États parties demandeurs, en particulier par l'organisation de cours de formation pour les autorités nationales et la réalisation de missions d'assistance bilatérale : Afrique du Sud, Algérie, Allemagne, Argentine, Australie, Autriche, Bélarus, Brésil, Canada, Chine, Cuba, Espagne, États-Unis d'Amérique, Fédération de Russie, Finlande, France, Inde, Iran (République islamique d'), Italie, Japon, Mexique, Norvège, Nouvelle-Zélande, Pays-Bas, Portugal, République de Corée, République tchèque, Roumanie, Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, Suède et Suisse. En outre, au cours de la période considérée, le Japon a fait une contribution volontaire pour les activités OIAC de soutien à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII et l'Union européenne a appuyé les activités de l'OIAC dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de l'Union européenne contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive.

Appendix

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, BY STATE PARTY, AS AT 22 AUGUST 2007, AS SHOWN BY THE INDICATORS USED IN PAST REPORTS ON THE ARTICLE VII PLAN OF ACTION

The following table explains the column headings in the profiles that follow, and explains how the content in those columns is presented.

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADINGS IN THE STATUS TABLES

Column Heading	Explanation
National Authority established	An X indicates that a National Authority has been designated or established. It should be noted that some National Authorities have been designated on a purely interim basis. Also, the column should be seen in conjunction with other entries when an assessment is being made of whether the National Authorities are fully functional and authorised.
Article VII(5) submission received	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted the information required under Article VII, paragraph 5. An (X) indicates that this information is based on the second Legislation Questionnaire and/or an explanatory note, but not on the text of adopted measures, the submission of which was requested by the First Review Conference – see paragraph 7.83(c) of RC-1/5, dated 9 May 2003.
Legislation covers all key areas	An X indicates that the State Party's legislation covers all key areas. In many cases, only the core provisions under paragraph 1 of Article I are covered by legislation whilst States Parties may cover other aspects by policies or administrative decisions. Also, only five States Parties have explicitly confirmed to the Secretariat that its legislation covers these key prohibitions with regard to acts of individuals serving in its military and police forces; in all other cases the Secretariat proceeds from the understanding that such individuals are bound by implementing legislation or directly by the Convention's prohibitions as State Agents.
Text of Adopted Measures Provided	An X indicates that the State Party has provided the OPCW with the text of the legislative and/or administrative measures adopted in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article VII. Such a submission was required by the First Review Conference—see paragraph 7.83(c) of RC-1/5, dated 9 May 2003.
Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	An X indicates that the State Party has adopted legislative and/or administrative measures to fully control transfers of scheduled chemicals as required by the Convention. An (X) indicates that some control measures have been adopted by the State Party, but not all that are required.
Submission of Initial Declarations	An X indicates that the initial declarations required under Articles III and VI have been submitted by the State Party; an (X), that an initial declaration under Article III or VI has been submitted by the State Party.

Column Heading	Explanation
Status of Submission of ADPA for 2006 in 2007	An X indicates that the State Party has submitted an annual declaration on past activities in 2006 under Article VI. This submission was due by 31 March 2007.
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 a response has been received by the Secretariat. These responses have either incorporated an initial declaration, amendments to the initial declaration, declarations of plant sites other than those already declared, or have indicated that none of the potentially declarable Article VI facilities identified by the Secretariat were involved in declarable activities under the Convention and that no declarations were therefore required. “Ongoing” indicates that information on potentially declarable Article VI facilities has been submitted to the State Party, which is in the process of reviewing it, and that follow-up may be required. In some cases, insufficient data were found in open sources to pinpoint possible declarable facilities. In all these cases, no further action is considered necessary by the Secretariat, and N/A has been entered in the corresponding cell of the table.
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) Submissions	Year(s) of submission
Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review	A “Yes” indicates that the review has been carried out and that the State Party has found that its regulations in the field of trade in chemicals are consistent with the requirements of the Convention.

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 on 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.

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.

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*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Afghanistan on 24 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At a regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Kazakhstan, Afghanistan stated that it had been unable to prepare any implementing legislation, but that it intended to do so as soon as possible. Model legislation was provided. Afghanistan indicated that it might need legislative-drafting assistance, but no formal request was made at that time.
3. 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.
4. May 2005: A copy of the Convention in Farsi and of draft implementing legislation, which had been prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran, was provided to Afghanistan during consultations.
5. 1 and 2 September 2005: A National Authority workshop, held in Tajikistan, was conducted by the Secretariat for Afghanistan and Tajikistan supported by Belarus, Islamic Republic of Iran, Netherlands, Russian Federation, and United States of America. Afghanistan reported that a Convention working group was established in July 2005 and mandated to review the Convention, to make recommendations regarding policies, procedures, and laws, and to submit a report including those recommendations by 1 November 2005.
6. 30 November 2005: In consultations with the Afghan Consul-General, the Secretariat explained the requirements of Article VII implementation. The Consul-General undertook to send that information to Kabul, but explained that an understanding of these requirements was still lacking and that little progress should be expected for the moment.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 6 February 2006: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan reported by e-mail that Afghanistan had prepared a draft for the establishment of its National Authority. The draft had not been adopted by Parliament as yet. Once that happened, Afghanistan would send a copy of it to the Secretariat.
8. 1 August 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Afghanistan was held in Amsterdam, during which it was reported that further sensitisation regarding the Convention's obligations was needed for Afghanistan.
9. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities that was held in Kyrgyzstan. Afghanistan reported that the newly convened Parliament was primarily working on security issues regarding the conflict and terrorist activities in the country. It also indicated that the interministerial committee on the Convention had prepared a preliminary draft of legislation, which was being considered by the Ministry of Justice and which would be sent to the Secretariat for review and comment. Consultations were held regarding outstanding obligations under Article VII, and the Secretariat was requested to pursue this matter through the acting Permanent Representative in Amsterdam, for coordination purposes. The Secretariat was also informed that, because of the destruction of the Afghan economy and the resulting impact on the professional cadre, Afghanistan will require significant training and support from the OPCW in order to implement the Convention.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Afghanistan.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 3 April 2007: Afghanistan sent the contact details of four persons for whom it requested training. They are potential personnel for the future National Authority.
13. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Afghanistan to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Albania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X		X	X	1998 and 2005	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Algeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2001	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Algeria on 29 April 1997.
2. 12 – 13 December 2006: Algeria hosted a subregional meeting for Customs Authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects relating to the implementation of the transfer of chemicals regime.
3. 5 – 15 March 2007: Algeria participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities that was held in France.
4. 18 – 19 June 2007: Algeria hosted a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention.
5. Algeria has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Andorra										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed)	X	X	X	N/A	X	2006 (No programme)	No (Ongoing)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2 VII,5	

The Convention entered into force for Andorra on 29 March 2003.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Antigua and Barbuda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Antigua and Barbuda on 28 September 2005.
2. 10 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in London.
3. 24 and 25 April 2006: Antigua and Barbuda participated in the meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
4. 18 May 2006: Antigua and Barbuda established its National Authority and submitted its initial declaration.
5. 16 June 2006: Antigua and Barbuda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its draft law would be submitted to Parliament during its next session (July or August).
6. 14 July 2006: Antigua and Barbuda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that a draft law had had its first reading, and that it was expected to be debated in the August session of Parliament.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Argentina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2004 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	Yes	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Argentina on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Argentina submitted the text of Law No. 26.247 that had recently entered into force and implements the Convention.
3. 2 – 6 July 2007: Argentina attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
4. 6 – 17 August 2007: Argentina participated in the Eleventh Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland.
5. Argentina has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Armenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		N/A	X	2003, 2006 (No programme) and 2007	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Armenia on 29 April 1997.
2. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, Armenia reported that because of its legal system and different pieces of implementing legislation, the Convention is to be considered enforceable in Armenia. However, it also requested that the Secretariat review the existing legislation.
3. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Secretariat provided comments on Armenia’s penal and export legislation.
4. 5 – 15 March 2007: Armenia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities that was held in France.
5. Armenia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Australia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Austria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1997 to 2003, 2005, and 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Azerbaijan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted 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) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	2003, 2005 and 2007	?
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Azerbaijan on 30 March 2000.
2. October 2004: At a regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in 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.
3. June 2005: At the Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan explained that legislation on export controls was in place, but that it would need assistance to draft its implementing legislation. The Secretariat received a copy of its export controls legislation and additional information on implementing legislation.
4. 4 July 2005: Azerbaijan requested a TAV by a team of legal experts to discuss Article VII implementation and provide legal expertise.
5. 30 August 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of legislation, including penal provisions, as well as a National Authority decree.
6. 26 – 27 October 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and a member of the NLE. A proposed draft was discussed as well as the Romanian legislation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was charged with the task of steering the legislation.
7. 28 February 2006: Consultations with the Permanent Representation of Azerbaijan were held in The Hague, in order to discuss the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention as well as any legal support Azerbaijan might require. Azerbaijan reiterated that it needed assistance to implement the Convention fully.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 6 March 2006: Azerbaijan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Azerbaijan participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 29 – 30 May 2006: Azerbaijan participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in The Hague.
11. 12 June 2006: Azerbaijan submitted its draft implementing legislation for the Secretariat's comments, which were provided.
12. 17 – 18 August 2006: The Secretariat conducted a legislative-drafting session in The Hague, for officials from Azerbaijan.
13. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia held in Kyrgyzstan, consultations were held on Azerbaijan's draft legislation, which had been developed further by the parliamentary working group following the aforereported drafting session. Further aspects of the draft were discussed and clarified on-site, and information on practical aspects of integrating the provisions into the national export-control system was requested. A workshop in Baku was also requested to support the implementation of the Convention and in particular to sensitise two new ministries to their respective roles in the National Authority.
14. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Azerbaijan, during which the need for an additional export-control system was confirmed.
15. 15 – 19 January 2007: Azerbaijan participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
16. 29 – 31 January 2007: A National Awareness Workshop on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention was held in Azerbaijan. *Inter alia*, the process of drafting implementing legislation and the current version of the draft were discussed. The most important outstanding task was the translation of the Convention into Azeri and its publication in the Official Gazette. Azerbaijan requested financial assistance in this regard. Comments on the draft of implementing legislation were provided in follow-up to the workshop.
17. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Bahrain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		2006, 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bahrain on 29 April 1997.
2. December 2004: Draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment during consultations at OPCW headquarters.
3. 10 January 2005: The Secretariat received a letter stating that Bahrain believed that it was already in compliance with the majority of the requirements. It indicated that it would continue to work expeditiously to ensure full compliance with the Convention's other requirements, in cooperation with the OPCW. It indicated that the Government would shortly appoint an interministerial committee, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to act as its National Authority. Bahrain expressed its interest in a training course for the National Authority.
4. 14 – 17 March 2005: At a subregional meeting in Qatar, Bahrain indicated that its draft implementing legislation had been completed, and that it would enact its legislation by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
5. 20 – 23 March 2005: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Bahrain that included legislative drafting.
6. 27 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Bahrain was held in London, during which Bahrain indicated that it was in a period of transition to democracy, a process that required significant efforts. Bahrain also indicated that it was working actively in different fields, including human rights, that its Ministry of Foreign Affairs was working to formally establish the National Authority, and that this was expected to be done shortly.
7. 7 – 10 May 2006: Bahrain participated in a subregional workshop in the United Arab Emirates for States Parties that are also members of the GCC.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 3 October 2006: Bahrain submitted its final draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.
9. 29 April 2007 – 2 May 2007: Bahrain participated in a regional workshop on Convention implementation for GCC States that focussed on regulatory requirements for chemical industry and trade in scheduled chemicals. Bahrain indicated that its permanent National Authority would be established by the primary legislation. It reported that the comments provided by the Secretariat on this draft of legislation had been considered and that the final draft of implementing legislation had been submitted to the Council of Ministers and further to Parliament. The parliamentary process was expected to take some time, due to the need for awareness-raising among Parliamentarians.
10. May 2007: Bahrain submitted its response to the trade questionnaire.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Bangladesh										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	Yes	2004 and 2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bangladesh on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2002: Bangladesh requested comments on draft legislation. The Secretariat provided its comments.
3. 12 May 2004: Bangladesh submitted a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that a draft of implementing legislation had been prepared and that it would be submitted for further consideration by all concerned Ministries in Bangladesh at a high-level interministerial meeting on 15 May 2004. Subsequently the draft would have to be submitted to the Cabinet for its consideration before submission of the draft to Parliament. In a fax received on the same day Bangladesh stated that it was difficult to provide a realistic target date for the enactment of the said legislation.
4. May and June 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site Secretariat review and comment. The internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
5. August 2005: Bangladesh submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
6. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Bangladesh indicated that its draft legislation was to be approved the following week by the Cabinet.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Bangladesh indicated that a draft law was being prepared for consideration and adoption by Parliament, and that it would be considered before the end of 2005 or during the next session in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the National Authority of Bangladesh referring to the national training course in Bangladesh on the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Bangladesh and the Secretariat in Bangladesh from 31 May to 2 June 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps Bangladesh had taken to adopt implementing legislation.
9. 21 June 2006: The Secretariat received a *note verbale* from Bangladesh reporting that its draft legislation had recently been approved by the Cabinet, expressing the hope that the legislation would soon be adopted, and indicating that the Secretariat would be informed of further developments in due course.
10. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Bangladesh reported that Parliament would consider draft implementing legislation on 10 September 2006, and that it would likely be approved and gazetted on 15 September 2006, on which date it would thus go into effect.
11. 6 November 2006: The Secretariat received a letter from Bangladesh indicating that the Government of Bangladesh had approved the national implementing legislation.
12. 14 December 2006: Bangladesh sent an updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
13. 15 – 19 January 2007: Bangladesh participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
14. 15 March 2007: Bangladesh submitted the text of the implementing legislation that was adopted in 2006 in Bengali.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Executive Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. 22 August 2007: Bangladesh submitted the English version of its implementing legislation that was adopted in 2006.
17. Bangladesh has two members in the NLE.

Barbados										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Barbados on 6 April 2007.
2. 17 April 2007: In a *note verbale* the Secretariat explained the obligations of States Parties under Article VII.
3. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Barbados to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Belarus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2005 (each year: no programme), 2006 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belarus on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 – 8 June 2007: Belarus hosted the Sixth Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern Europe.
3. Belarus has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Belgium										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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, to 2007	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	Admin	Admin	Policy	No	LQ2 and VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belgium on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 August 2005: In a letter Belgium explained that the Convention was being applied on a voluntary and informal basis since its ratification by the federal and regional parliaments. It indicated that in September 1997 the Federal Council of Ministers had approved a draft of implementing legislation, but that in the further legislative process the *Conseil d'Etat* had recommended the federal government to consider regional competences in specific matters dealt with in the draft legislation. It explained that subsequently a new draft had been prepared by the National Authority and the competent federal ministries in cooperation with the regions. This draft had been finalised and was 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*, drafts, with similar content on the federal and regional levels, would be submitted to the federal and regional parliaments.
3. 22 September 2005: Belgium submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.
4. 3 November 2005: Belgium submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.
5. 4 November 2005: Belgium informed the Secretariat of the following: (a) the final draft was currently being considered simultaneously by all competent federal authorities; (b) in the second half of the month the draft would be submitted to the Federal Council of Ministers and simultaneously to those of the three regions for approval; (c) by 15 December 2005 the Minister of Foreign Affairs would request urgent

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

examination of the draft by the *Conseil d'Etat*; (d) by February 2006 the draft would be simultaneously submitted to the federal Parliament (bicameral procedure) and the regional Parliaments for approval. Belgium expected that the law would, after signature by the Head of State and publication in the *Moniteur*, enter into force by June 2006. Eventual further regulations would be introduced as royal decrees or ministerial orders, not requiring parliamentary approval.

6. 1 February 2006: Belgium submitted the final draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.
7. 20 June 2006: Belgium sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that the draft legislation submitted to the Secretariat had been finalised by the federal and regional administrations and sent for approval to the federal and regional councils of ministers, and that, after examination by the *Conseil d'Etat*, the approved text would be submitted to the federal and regional parliaments during their autumn sessions, so that they could finalise it before the Eleventh Session of the Conference.
8. 13 September 2006: In a letter Belgium informed the Secretariat that the federal Council of Ministers had approved the final draft of the legislation implementing the Convention at its meeting of 7 July 2006. The regional governments had been invited to approve the draft at their respective regional councils of ministers. The Flemish government intended to do so in the very near future, after the creation of the necessary budgetary framework (a process that was underway). The Walloon and Brussels regions would simultaneously approve it. Once approved, the federal and regional governments would submit the agreement for advice to the *Conseil d'Etat*, who would be asked to react within a month. Thereafter, the respective governments would submit the agreement with an explanatory note and the advice of the *Conseil d'Etat* to the federal and the three regional parliaments.
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Belgium reported that the regional governments had approved the draft law. It was hoped that the draft would be approved by the Federal Parliament in spring 2007 before its dissolution that was foreseen for April/May 2007.
10. 28 February 2007: Belgium sent an e-mail explaining that draft implementing legislation that would be submitted to the Federal Council of Ministers at the beginning of March was based on the cooperation agreement between the federal and regional level, which had been signed. The advice of the *Conseil d'Etat* would be required before submitting the draft law to the Federal Parliament. The federal government intended to put the draft law on the list of legislation to be debated by the Federal Parliament before its dissolution at the beginning of May 2007. The legislative process in the regions would proceed independently.
11. 22 May 2007: Belgium reported that its Federal Parliament had adopted the implementing legislation.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Belize										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Belize on 31 December 2003.
2. 2003: Belize attended a seminar on universality in Saint Maarten from 20 to 22 May, and the Secretariat made a TAV to Belize in December, in advance of the Convention's entry into force for Belize.
3. July 2004: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, held in Nicaragua, Belize indicated that legislative drafting had yet to commence.
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala, Belize provided a copy of its draft implementing legislation for comments to the Secretariat, and stated that, upon receipt of the input from the Secretariat, it expected the process to advance quickly and that the legislation should be adopted by November 2005. Belize 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.
5. 16 August 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* forwarding its comments on the draft legislation.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, consultations on draft legislation were held.
7. 24 and 25 November 2005: The Secretariat and the United States of America made a TAV to Belize, during which the Secretariat's comments on Belize's draft legislation were discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 14 December 2005: The Secretariat provided comments on Belize's draft legislation.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Belize participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
10. 24 – 27 April 2006: Belize participated in a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis. During the meeting, Belize submitted its draft legislation for the Secretariat's review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
11. 22 – 23 May 2006: During consultations held at the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean in Mexico, Belize indicated that its draft of implementing legislation had had its first reading in Parliament, that two more readings would be necessary before the draft reached the final stage, and that there had to be six months between readings. The main problem, Belize indicated, was that it did not have enough trained staff to work on implementing the Convention.
12. 3 – 13 July 2006: Belize participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, bilateral consultations on implementing legislation were held.
14. 29 – 31 May 2007: Belize participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile. It indicated that legislation was still under consideration and that it was expected to be approved within the year 2007. The National Authority intended to increase its work once the legislation was passed.

Benin										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Benin on 13 June 1998.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in the Sudan, Benin stated that implementing legislation and the adoption of the penal code were still pending, and that there were resource problems.
3. 10 September 2003: Benin sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that it had not yet adopted legislation explicitly prohibiting the production, acquisition, stockpiling or use of chemical weapons. However, arrangements were being made to put in place a general legislative and regulatory framework for the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, for terrorism, and for transnational crime.
4. February 2004: Benin attended the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal.
5. 6 and 7 July 2005: During an ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of international humanitarian law (IHL) treaties in West Africa, which was held in Nigeria, discussions were held with Benin regarding Article VII, the outstanding steps under the plan of action, and the possibilities for assistance. This was followed up in writing by the Secretariat.
6. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, discussions were held with the Secretariat regarding possible legislative assistance.
7. 1 and 2 December 2005: The Secretariat and the United States of America made a TAV to Benin, during which a draft law was prepared and a national action plan template was reviewed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 11 January 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Benin reported that its National Authority would take the necessary measures to enact the law required under Article VII, paragraph 5 of the Convention. It would also inform the Secretariat of progress made and, if needed, request complementary assistance.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Benin participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
10. 17 July 2006: Benin submitted to the Secretariat a request for assistance and a description of the activities for which the assistance was requested, including a legislative-drafting session. A national plan of action was also attached.
11. 25 – 27 July 2006: Benin participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, held in Burkina Faso, and during which Benin's national plan of action was discussed. The plan indicated that Benin would be holding a workshop in October 2006 to discuss the outcomes of the Burkina Faso legal workshop, and that a drafting workshop to finalise the proposed law would be held in Grand-Popo in the same month, at which Benin would need Secretariat support. Benin expected that the Supreme Court would announce its opinion on the draft legislation in March 2007. In April 2007 the draft would be submitted to the Council of Ministers and forwarded to the National Assembly in June 2007. The participant from Benin also reported that the National Authority did not have sufficient resources, technical staff or budget. Hopefully the legislation would empower the National Authority by giving it appropriate capacity and resources.
12. 21 August 2006: Benin sent a letter to the Secretariat, requesting that a drafting workshop be held in Grand-Popo.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Benin indicated that several texts of legislation had been studied. Assistance from an expert, preferably from the Secretariat, would be needed in the drafting process.
14. 23 January 2007: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Benin presented a national plan of action. It was planned to finalise the draft legislation by June 2007 in order to submit it to the National Commission for Legislation and Codification and subsequently to the Supreme Court for its opinion. It was expected that by August 2007 the draft could be submitted to the Council of Ministers and eventually it could be transmitted to the National Assembly in October 2007.
15. Benin has two members in the NLE.

Bhutan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X				X	X	N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Obstacles to Article VII(2)	Source

1. The Convention entered into force for Bhutan on 17 September 2005.
2. September 2004: At a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in China, Bhutan requested assistance with the translation of the Convention into Dzongkha.
3. December 2004: Bhutan informally provided the Secretariat with the relevant provisions of its penal code that would partially cover its obligations under the Convention after entry into force.
4. 18 – 19 May 2005: The Secretariat visited Bhutan to help it prepare for the entry into force of the Convention.
5. 6 – 8 September 2005: Bhutan attended a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in the Islamic Republic of Iran.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Bhutan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 4 August 2006: In a *note verbale*, Bhutan informed the Secretariat of the establishment of its National Authority.
8. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, consultations were held on Article VII and on Bhutan's existing legislation.
9. 1 March 2007: In a *note verbale*, Bhutan informed the Secretariat that it has a monist legal system. It also indicated that its existing domestic laws contained provisions that address the activities prohibited by the Convention.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Bolivia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			X	X	X	Ongoing	No	2006 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Bolivia on 13 September 1998.
2. 11 November 2002: Bolivia submitted its responses to the first and second Legislation Questionnaires.
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
4. June 2003: During a regional meeting in Mexico, Bolivia submitted the latest version of draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided. Bolivia also stated that the law establishing the National Authority was to be submitted to Parliament in July 2003.
5. 19 October 2003: During a meeting with the Secretariat at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Bolivia indicated that it had drafted a law regulating arms, munitions, explosives, and chemical substances. This draft was under consideration by the Congress.
6. March 2004: During the fifth regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
7. 21 June 2004: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia transmitted a copy of its decree establishing the National Authority. The decree assigned the task of preparing the necessary regulations to implement the Convention to the National Authority.
8. April 2005: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Colombia, Bolivia submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which the Secretariat provided.
9. 6 and 7 October 2005: During a legislative workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community in Peru, Bolivia submitted draft legislation for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
10. 11 November 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia transmitted a copy of draft regulations and draft penal provisions.
11. 24 – 25 April 2006: During a TAV for the Andean Community in Peru, Bolivia's draft legislation was discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

12. 27 April 2006: Bolivia sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting that the National Authority and the Bolivian Technical Secretariat were still organising and consolidating the tasks and responsibilities of each member of the National Authority with a view to completing the preparation of legislative and administrative measures, personnel training, and awareness-raising. Bolivia explained that no material and technical resources were available to achieve its objectives. The Bolivian National Authority being still in the process of organising and consolidating its activities would continue to need external assistance to achieve its goals.
13. 22 – 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Bolivia indicated that no progress had been made on the legislation. They reported not to have requested technical assistance from the OPCW in time to meet the deadlines under the action plan. They also reported that implementation of Article VII was now receiving higher priority, but that the Bolivian government did not have the resources it needed in order to meet the obligations. They also indicated that, although the National Authority had been established, it had not yet been staffed, and that, *inter alia*, assistance with reviewing draft legislation was needed. They indicated that the National Authority decree did not provide for sufficient funding.
14. 3 – 13 July 2006: Bolivia participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
15. 19 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, Bolivia indicated that it was revising its draft legislation, following the comments it had received from the Secretariat, and that it needed assistance in this area.
16. 1 September 2006: In a communication to the Secretariat, Bolivia indicated that it had finalised its draft legislation, which would be sent for the Secretariat's comments. The draft was expected to be introduced to Parliament by the end of October 2006.
17. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Bolivia indicated that it expected to introduce the draft legislation to Congress in spring 2007. The need for an awareness workshop and a seminar on regulations was expressed.
18. 15 – 19 January 2007: Bolivia participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections, which was held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
19. 5 – 15 March 2007: Bolivia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities that was held in France.
20. 29 – 31 May 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile, Bolivia indicated that draft legislation had not yet been considered by Congress due to the Constitutional process that is currently underway. The legislative branch was expected to adopt the draft of implementing legislation only after the new Constitution was enacted.
21. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, draft implementing legislation and a draft decree regulating the National Authority were reviewed and commented on by the Secretariat.
22. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

23. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the regional meeting of members of Parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia, Bolivia reported that the Technical Secretariat of the National Authority had finalised the drafting of implementing legislation and was currently discussing it with the members of the National Authority. Oral comments were provided by the Secretariat.
24. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

Bosnia and Herzegovina										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2004 (No programme) and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Botswana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Botswana on 30 September 1998.
2. 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.
3. May 2005: During a legislation workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, consultations on Article VII implementation and on possible assistance were held with Botswana.
4. 21 – 24 June 2005: During a national awareness-raising workshop for personnel involved in the implementation of the Convention in Botswana, consultations with stakeholder ministries were conducted. A first draft of legislation was proposed and a national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Botswana indicated that its focal point was the Office of the President.
5. August 2005: During a technical workshop on the declaration of transfers of scheduled chemicals, consultations were held with Botswana on progress made under the plan of action. Botswana made a submission under Article VII, paragraph 5.
6. 15 November 2005: Botswana sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat informing it of the designation of the Office of the President through a Presidential Directive as the national focal point of Botswana's National Authority.
7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the National Authority of Botswana referring to the national training course that was held in June 2005, and seeking an indication of what steps Botswana had taken to implement the Convention.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: Botswana participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it indicated that no progress had been made on implementing legislation and that the high turnover of government officials was affecting its ability to make progress in this area.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Botswana explained that due to its limited resources and the number of Conventions it has to implement, its ability to make progress in the implementation of Article VII is limited. It was currently deciding on an approach to legislation. It was reported that implementation of the Convention was becoming a higher priority.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. 9 – 11 July 2007: Botswana attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.

Brazil										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2003 (No programme)	No (amending)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Brazil on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 – 31 May 2007: Brazil participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
3. Brazil has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Brunei Darussalam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	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	N/A	No	2006 and 2007 (No programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Brunei Darussalam on 27 August 1997.
2. 2002 and 2003: Brunei Darussalam submitted draft legislation for review and comments, which were provided by the Secretariat.
3. 8 – 10 June 2005: The Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam conducted a seminar on the Convention, particularly on the implementation of Article VII of the Convention, with the assistance of the Secretariat and Japan. During the seminar, draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment, and the internal timetable for completing the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. 7 November 2005: At a meeting with the Secretariat during the Tenth Session of the Conference, Brunei Darussalam indicated that progress had been made on its draft legislation since the seminar in June 2005. A revised version of the draft was reviewed and commented on.
5. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam reported that its draft had been submitted to the Attorney-General's office, which is in the final stage of preparing the final draft which would be submitted to the Sultan for signature.
6. 13 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Brunei Darussalam indicated that the Draft Chemical Order 2005 was being finalised by the Drafting Division, Attorney-General's Chambers, and that Brunei Darussalam had established an interministerial committee headed by the Ministry of Defence as its National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Brunei Darussalam reported progress within the Drafting Division. However, it had yet to decide on whether the law should enter into force only when the regulations thereunder were in place. It did not want to have unenforceable legislation.
8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 23 – 25 April 2007: Brunei participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Bulgaria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Burkina Faso										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X	2006 (No programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burkina Faso on 7 August 1997.
2. 25 – 27 July 2006: Burkina Faso hosted a subregional legislative drafting workshop, during which it reported that it would begin drafting subsidiary regulations under its implementing legislation.
3. 12 – 13 December 2006: Burkina Faso participated in a subregional workshop, held in Algeria, for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfers regime.
4. 5 – 15 March 2007: Burkina Faso participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
5. 18 – 19 June 2007: Burkina Faso participated in a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in Algeria.
6. Burkina Faso has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Burundi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No	2006	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Burundi on 4 October 1998.
2. 19 November 2002: The Secretariat received a response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in the Sudan, Burundi reported that work on national implementing legislation had begun.
4. 5 September 2003: Burundi sent a *note verbale* stating: "The National Authority is drafting legislation to be integrated into the Burundi Penal Code".
5. June 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
6. 24 to 25 February 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America and the Secretariat in Burundi. A draft law and a national plan of action were developed.
7. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, Burundi stated that the draft law prepared in February 2005 had been forwarded to the General Secretariat of the Government to be studied by the Council; that the Council would subsequently submit the draft to Parliament; and that, because of senatorial elections, the draft could not be analysed before October.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 23 August 2005: Burundi sent a *note verbale* notifying the Secretariat that a new government had been formed and a new Parliament convened. It also indicated that the National Authority would take all necessary measures to promote the passing of draft legislation by the new organs in order to respect the November deadline.
9. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Burundi indicated that the draft legislation had been submitted to the General Secretariat. However, it also reported that the legislation had not yet been analysed because of the recent electoral campaign.
10. 28 February 2006: Burundi sent its response to the trade questionnaire, indicating that it expected to complete its Article XI(2e) review by October 2006. Its response also indicated that its draft legislation was at the General Secretariat level.
11. 13 – 23 March 2006: Burundi participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
12. 25 – 27 July 2006: Burundi participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa held in Burkina Faso. At the workshop, Burundi indicated that progress in implementing the Convention had been delayed because all levels of the Government were being reformed, but that it hoped that the draft legislation would be adopted by Parliament in November 2006.
13. 16 and 17 October 2006: Burundi participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported that there was a need to increase political awareness of the Convention. The draft legislation, which was being considered by the Council of Ministers, was expected to be approved. However, the National Authority needed political support in order to consolidate its work and be able to exercise some influence on the approval process in Parliament.
14. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in Algeria, Burundi indicated that the Minister Council had adopted the draft implementing legislation on 29 March 2007.
15. 20 – 22 June 2007: Burundi attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague. Burundi confirmed that the draft law, which had been reviewed and commented on by the Secretariat, had been adopted by the Minister Council and submitted to the National Assembly for adoption. It was to be examined during the forthcoming session of the Parliament and the promulgation of the law was planned before the next Conference.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. Burundi has a member in the NLE.

Cambodia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A		2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cambodia on 18 August 2005.
2. 5 – 8 September 2005: Cambodia participated in the meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Support for national implementation was discussed with Cambodia.
3. 13 October 2005: The Secretariat received a request for a TAV, and a first draft of implementing legislation.
4. 17 October 2005: Australia undertook to have a proposal for a first draft of implementing legislation translated into Khmer.
5. 15 – 16 December 2005: The Secretariat, Australia, and Japan made a TAV to Cambodia.
6. 13 – 23 March 2006: Cambodia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
7. 21 April 2006: Cambodia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that several meetings and discussions had been conducted with legal experts in order to draft a decree establishing the National Authority.
8. 12 July 2006: Cambodia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Royal Decree for the establishment of the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons had been signed on 27 June 2006 and promulgated on 6 July 2006. It was now preparing the sub-decree for the establishment of the General Secretariat of the National Authority.
9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Cambodia indicated that a first meeting of the National Authority was expected to take place later in the month, and that priority would be given to the drafting of a specific law on the

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Convention. Cambodia also indicated that its legal advisers would produce a first draft of the law, which would also cover nuclear and biological weapons, on the basis of the model and the Implementation Kit provided by the Secretariat, both of which had been translated into Khmer by Australia. Cambodia also informed the Secretariat that Australia had also completed the translation of the Convention into Khmer. It also indicated that the main problem was a lack of resources, and noted the lack of office equipment and of training for staff.

10. 20 September 2006: Cambodia sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that it hoped that the establishment of the General Secretariat of the National Authority for the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (NCWA) will be completed by the end of 2006. After its establishment, the NCWA would oversee draft legislation and administrative measures related to the implementation of Article VII obligations, in particular the draft penal legislation. In the meantime, *inter alia* the following assistance was requested: sponsorship of nominees of NCWA officers for training courses, meetings, workshops or seminars; expanded internal and external training on all fields related to the Convention for NCWA officers; provision of OPCW experts for a NCWA training course in Cambodia; continuity of the translation assistance which was previously provided by the Australian government aid office in Phnom Penh; and financial assistance for office equipment for the NCWA and its General Secretariat.
11. 17 January 2007: In an e-mail, the NCWA requested transmission of copies of existing acts of integrated legislation on weapons of mass destruction in order to use them as a model for its own draft legislation. Three such acts were provided. The designation or establishment of the National Authority had not been formally notified yet.
12. 23 – 25 April 2007: During a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam, Cambodia indicated that the National Authority, the contact details of which had not yet been provided to the OPCW, was located in the Ministry of Defence. It also provided the decree establishing the National Authority. Cambodia reported that the National Authority was preparing amendments to its customs legislation in order to meet fully the requirements of the Convention in this regard.
13. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Cambodia to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Cameroon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cameroon on 29 April 1997.
2. 15 January 2003: Cameroon submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
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 a regional meeting of National Authorities held in the Sudan, Cameroon reported that it had not yet prepared a draft law pursuant to Article VII(5), and that it was encountering problems in doing so.
5. September 2003: Cameroon sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat requesting assistance with implementing legislation.
6. 28 November 2004: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Cameroon reported that Burkina Faso's draft law was being used as a model; that only the sanctions would need to be adapted; and that it was expected that in May or June 2005 the bill would be sent to the President and to Parliament.
7. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, its draft legislation was provided to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided in follow-up to the meeting.
8. 2 October 2005: Cameroon reported by e-mail that a last interministerial meeting had been held on the draft and that it would be submitted to Parliament.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Cameroon indicated that the comments of the Secretariat on Cameroon's draft legislation had been inserted in the draft and that the draft would be submitted to Parliament.
10. 24 October 2005: Cameroon submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
11. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Cameroon indicated that the Ministry of Justice was finalising draft legislation, which would be submitted to the next session of the National Assembly, probably in March 2006.
12. 5 December 2005: Cameroon reported by e-mail that draft proposals for three legislative texts concerning the implementation of the Convention, if approved by the "Garde des Sceaux", would be transmitted to the MINREX (interim national authority) and to the President of the Republic for final revision before the next parliamentary session in March 2006.
13. 14 July 2006: Cameroon indicated by e-mail that its draft legislation had been transmitted to the interim National Authority for comment, as well as to the various branches of the Government.
14. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, held in Burkina Faso, Cameroon indicated that the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had worked further on the draft; the draft was currently with the President, who would formally submit it to the Ministry of Justice, which, after providing its comments, would send the draft through the parliamentary process; that, once the legislation was adopted, the National Authority would no longer be hindered in its efforts to implement the Convention fully, but that it would need assistance from the Secretariat in organising an awareness-raising workshop for the ministries involved and for representatives of industry; and, finally, that the draft legislation had already been circulated informally among these stakeholders in order to facilitate that process.
15. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Cameroon indicated that a new Code of Criminal Procedure had been adopted in 2005, and that the Penal Code was being updated, and implementing legislation was being drafted in conformity with those two laws.
16. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Cameroon reported that it expected to introduce the draft legislation, which was still with the Presidency, at Parliament's next session in March 2007.
17. 15 – 19 January 2007: Cameroon participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
18. 16 February 2007: Cameroon informed the Secretariat in an e-mail that it was beginning to translate drafts of implementing measures into English. As Cameroon is bilingual, all pieces of legislation need to be published in French and English.
19. 5 – 15 March 2007: Cameroon participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities held in France.
20. 18 – 19 June 2007: Cameroon participated in a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in Algeria.
21. 4 July 2007: In an e-mail Cameroon indicated that two drafts of implementing legislation would be sent again along with their *exposé des motifs* to the Office of the Prime Minister.
22. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
23. Cameroon has two members in the NLE.

Canada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2003, 2005 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Yes	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Cape Verde										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cape Verde on 9 November 2003.
2. May 2005: During a basic National Authority training course for lusophone States, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal, the draft legislation of Portugal was provided to Cape Verde as a model.
3. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Cape Verde was held in Brussels, during which Cape Verde expressed its commitment to implement the Convention and indicated that it might need assistance in doing so.
4. 6 and 7 June 2006: During a National Authority training course for lusophone States, which was conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal, Cape Verde indicated that it planned to start drafting implementing legislation based on the Portuguese draft and other models, and that it would also welcome a TAV during which discussions with its legal experts on any problems with the draft, and which should ensure that the draft would be consistent with Cape Verde's Constitution and criminal law.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of Council, on behalf of its members, requested Cape Verde to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
7. 15 June 2007: Cape Verde participated in a briefing session for Representatives of lusophone States Parties that was held in The Hague. It indicated that it would consult internally on requesting technical assistance.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Central African Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Central African Republic on 20 October 2006.
2. 16 and 17 October 2006: The Central African Republic participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported that it became interested in joining the Convention at the universality seminar held in Ethiopia in October 2005. The Central African Republic now had to go forward with the important task of creating the National Authority and drafting legislation. It would require assistance and a TAV for the establishment of its National Authority.
3. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Central African Republic reiterated its request for a TAV, which should include a drafting session for the decree establishing the National Authority and implementing legislation.
4. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Central African Republic to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
5. 20 – 22 June 2007: The Central African Republic attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting, held in The Hague. It was reported that all but one of the ministries to be represented in the National Authority had appointed their representatives.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Chad										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chad on 14 March 2004.
2. 2003: In preparation for the entry into force of the Convention for Chad, a TAV was conducted by France and the Secretariat.
3. 26 March 2004: Chad sent a *note verbale* that stated that it still had to put in place a number of measures to implement the Convention and to establish a National Authority. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requested the Secretariat's technical assistance.
4. July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, Chad submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
5. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, Chad indicated that its draft legislation was now being considered at the Cabinet level.
6. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, Chad reported that draft implementing legislation had been under consideration by the Cabinet since January 2005, had been revised and approved by stakeholders earlier in 2006, and could now be adopted by the Cabinet and sent to the National Assembly.
7. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Chad indicated that the draft was still with the Cabinet.
8. 12 – 13 December 2006: Chad participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfers regime held in Algeria.
9. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Convention held in Algeria, Chad indicated that both the draft of implementing legislation and the draft National Authority decree were currently being considered by the Cabinet.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
11. Chad has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Chile										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 1999 and 2007 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Chile on 29 April 1997.
2. August 2005: During a technical workshop on declarations of transfers of scheduled chemicals, held in The Hague, consultations were held with Chile on its status with respect to the plan of action.
3. 22 and 23 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Chile indicated that no efforts were being undertaken to draft any additional legislation to implement the Convention, and that, although gaps might exist in its legislation, the National Authority was managing to collect declarable data.
4. 3 – 13 July 2006: Chile participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
5. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Chile reported that it was currently reviewing its legislation in order to comply fully with the requirements of the Convention. The legal framework applicable to the functioning of the National

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Authority was being reviewed and a draft to amend the 1996 Law on Arms and Explosives was being considered by the Legal Department of the Presidency.

6. 29 – 31 May 2007: Chile hosted the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean. It indicated that it had started the preparation of regulations and some rules in order to implement the Convention fully. The National Authority had designated a drafter who was preparing draft norms on transfers, declarations and penalties for failure to declare, and sanctions for infractions different from crimes already covered by the prohibitions currently in force. It intended to finalise the draft within the following four months.
7. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, the need to include specific crimes into the Chilean criminal code was discussed.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
9. 26 – 27 July 2007: Chile participated in the regional meeting of members of parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia.
10. Chile has a member in the NLE.

China										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Colombia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2006	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Colombia on 5 May 2000.
2. July 2003: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which it provided.
3. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, 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 was 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 to the Secretariat for review on-site, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 8 – 12 August 2005: During a technical workshop on the declaration of transfers, consultations on progress in implementing the plan of action were conducted.
6. 6 and 7 October 2005: During a legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community, Colombia submitted draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
7. 24 and 25 April 2006: Colombia participated in a TAV for the Andean Community conducted by the Secretariat in Peru.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 22 and 23 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Colombia reported that a legislative group had been created within the National Authority to address the matter of implementing legislation, and that its draft, on which the Secretariat had provided its comments, would go through the required process. The National Authority also reported that it was hoping to be able to send a finalised draft to the Secretariat for final review before September.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: Colombia participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Colombia reported that the draft legislation would be submitted to Parliament during its next legislative session (March – July 2007).
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Colombia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities held in France.
12. 29 – 31 May 2007: Colombia participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile.
13. 23 and 24 July 2007: A TAV on the industry and transfer provisions of the Convention was held for the National Authority in Colombia.
14. 26 and 27 July 2007: Colombia hosted a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean.
15. 21 August 2007: Colombia sent a *note verbale* providing the Secretariat with updates on the status of implementation of the Convention in Colombia. In particular, it reported the following: that the decree establishing the National Authority was expected to be amended in February 2008; that regulations on national inspections were to be enacted in March 2008; that a protocol on emergency response was to be decided upon in May 2008; and that administrative rules to regulate exports of scheduled chemicals were to be adopted in October 2008. In addition, penal implementing legislation was to be revised by February 2009.

Comoros										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Comoros on 17 September 2006.
2. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Comoros participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
3. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Comoros reported that an *ad hoc* National Authority had already been set up, and that implementing legislation was being considered. It expressed interest in a drafting session to be held together with the Secretariat. No formal notification regarding the contact details of the *ad hoc* National Authority was received.
4. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
5. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested the Comoros to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
6. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Convention, held in Algeria, the Comoros indicated that it would, as a follow-up to the workshop, formally notify the OPCW of the designation of its interim National Authority and of its contact details. The Comoros reported that meetings among stakeholders were regularly being held and that they were contemplating how to approach implementing legislation. It was indicated that priority needed to be given to awareness-raising and sensitisation of political stakeholders at this stage, as without this, no further progress in implementation of the Convention would be made.
7. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Cook Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2007 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2001: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
3. June 2004: At the workshop on the practical implementation and universality of the Convention for PIF States, held in Fiji, draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review on-site, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
4. June 2005: During the annual meeting of the PIF States held in New Zealand, the Cook Islands stated that its legislation had not yet been finalised, because the drafter responsible for it had been on leave.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, the Cook Islands indicated that further legislative assistance was needed.
6. 14 July 2006: In an e-mail the Cook Islands stated that it was still trying to finalise the legislation, and that its enactment had been delayed because of other pressing legislative priorities.
7. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Cook Islands indicated that it was considering incorporating some biological-weapons-related provisions into the draft legislation.
8. 5 – 8 December 2006: A TAV was conducted in the Cook Islands. Two different drafts were combined, and the steps to finalise the draft were discussed. A national plan of action for implementation was prepared, according to which the draft was expected to be submitted to the Cabinet in January 2007. The target date for the legislation to enter into force was the second quarter of 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 28 March 2007: The final draft of the legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided. The Cook Islands hoped that the draft could be submitted to Parliament in May 2007.
10. 12 April 2007: The Cook Islands informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the draft along with the Secretariat's comments had been sent to the Crown Law office for finalisation of the draft.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for the National Authorities of Pacific Island States, held in Palau, the Cook Islands indicated that the Crown Law Office had finalised the draft and that it would be sending the draft to the Secretariat for final review and comments shortly. The parliamentary process could take 3 to 4 months, but the Cook Islands hoped that the legislation could be adopted late in 2007.

Costa Rica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Costa Rica on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 – 31 May 2007: Costa Rica participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile.
3. 2 – 6 July 2007: Costa Rica attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Côte d'Ivoire										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

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 the Sudan, Côte d'Ivoire 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 Interministerial Committee, a Technical Committee, and a Permanent Secretariat.
4. September 2003: Côte d'Ivoire submitted draft legislation for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in 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; and that the draft would then be forwarded to the National Assembly, whose next session would be held in October 2005.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the process of implementation was stalled because of its political situation. With the 2005 deadline in mind, they prepared draft legislation, incorporated the Secretariat's comments, and submitted it to the relevant committee for approval.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Côte d'Ivoire notified the Secretariat that its draft law had been approved by the Council of Ministers and submitted to Parliament for approval.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 21 December 2005: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Côte d'Ivoire sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its draft legislation was currently with Parliament, that general elections in Côte d'Ivoire had not taken place, and that the mandate of the deputies had been extended until October 2006. The Ministry affirmed its commitment and that of the National Authority to make every effort to have the legislation voted upon as soon as possible, but at the latest before October 2006.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Côte d'Ivoire participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 2 June 2006: Côte d'Ivoire sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that draft penal legislation had been adopted by the Council of Ministers.
11. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the status of its draft legislation remained unchanged.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Côte d'Ivoire reported that draft penal legislation was still awaiting the approval of Parliament, which was then meeting. It was hoped that Parliament would approve the draft so that the December 2006 deadline could be met; but it had to be borne in mind that elections were due to be held in the near future. Once adopted, the legislation would empower the National Authority and provide it with the capacity to obtain the data related to declarations in particular.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Côte d'Ivoire.
14. 12 December 2006: The Secretariat received letters reporting that Côte d'Ivoire's draft penal legislation was still awaiting the approval of Parliament.
15. 15 – 19 January 2007: Côte d'Ivoire participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
16. 19 January 2007: Côte d'Ivoire sent a letter to the Director-General indicating that the draft of penal legislation was still with the National Assembly.
17. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
18. Côte d'Ivoire has a member in the NLE.

Croatia

Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*

National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	X	2000 and 2002 to 2006	Yes

Legislative Coverage

Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law and policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Croatia on 29 April 1997.
2. 15 – 19 January 2007: Croatia participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. Croatia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Cuba										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Policy	Yes	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Cuba on 29 May 1997.
2. 5 – 15 March 2007: Cuba participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
3. 29 – 31 May 2007: Cuba participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile.
4. 24 – 25 April 2007: Cuba held a National Workshop in Havana on the Exchange of Experience on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention.
5. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the Eighth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Cuba distributed to the participating delegations electronic copies of the “Basic Course for the Implementation of the Convention on Chemical Weapons in Cuba”.
6. 2 – 6 July 2007: Cuba participated in the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
7. 30 – 31 July 2007: During a TAV to Paraguay organised by the Secretariat, the Cuban member of the NLE provided legislative assistance to Paraguay.
8. Cuba has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Cyprus										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X		X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Czech Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Democratic Republic of the Congo										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 11 November 2005.
2. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Nigeria, a discussion on possible assistance, especially in drafting legislation, was held with the Secretariat.
3. 17 – 26 January 2006: The Democratic Republic of the Congo participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
4. 1 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in The Hague, the establishment of a National Authority was discussed.
5. 25 – 27 July 2006: The Democratic Republic of the Congo participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso.
6. 3 August 2006: In an e-mail dated 3 August 2006, the focal point responsible for the Convention in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that, while greater priority had to be given to improving national security and proceeding with elections than to meeting other obligations, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was working to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that the situation during the post-conflict period had obliged the authorities to define priorities for the transition period, which were notably the collection of small arms and the organisation of free and transparent elections. The first round of elections had taken place on 30 June 2006, and the second round would take place on 29 October 2006. Once the results of the elections were known, attention could be turned to implementing the Convention. Adopting the necessary legislation for the functioning of the National Authority and implementing the Convention would be a long process. The authorities did not wish to create several structures for different categories of arms, and all were grouped together. The national focal point for small arms and other arms had been established by ministerial order no. 130/011 of 17 April 2006. Article 2 assigned responsibility to the focal point for interfacing with the Government and with internal and external partners on chemical weapons-related matters. A draft decree for the establishment of the National Authority had been prepared. The draft was intended to transform the present National Coordinator into a National Authority with clearly defined responsibilities. The functioning of the National Coordinator had been affected by budgetary problems and by a lack of the human resources for the preparation of implementing legislation.
8. 20 – 22 June 2007: During a technical workshop on legislative drafting in The Hague, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that all armament-related matters continued to be vested with one authority. However the implementing legislation should contain provisions establishing the National Authority and defining its tasks.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
10. 9 – 11 July 2007: The Democratic Republic of the Congo attended the subregional workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.

Denmark										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 1999, 2003 and 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Djibouti										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Djibouti on 24 February 2006.
2. 13 – 23 March 2006: Djibouti participated in a basic course that was held in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
3. 21 September 2006: In an e-mail, Djibouti indicated that consultations with the parties involved in the establishment of a National Authority were ongoing, and requested information on technical assistance with the implementation of the Convention, which was provided. Djibouti also indicated that it would be interested in receiving assistance in 2007.
4. 8 October 2006: In an e-mail, Djibouti reported that it had established a provisional National Authority after the entry into force of the Convention for it. Its e-mail also submitted its national plan of action, which included the following steps: 1) contacting the relevant ministries in order to designate a focal point and the members of the National Authority; 2) conducting an implementation workshop for the National Authority, with support from the Secretariat; 3) conducting an awareness workshop for parliamentarians, with support from the Secretariat; 4) drafting implementing legislation; 5) drafting a presidential decree establishing the National Authority; and 6) establishing a national programme for protection against chemical weapons. Djibouti also requested a grant from the European Union through the OPCW.
5. 20 October 2006: Djibouti sent an e-mail submitting the contact details of its provisional National Authority.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 20 – 22 June 2007: Djibouti attended a technical workshop on legislative drafting, held in The Hague. A draft decree establishing the National Authority, prepared by the Legal Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was submitted for comments, which were provided.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Dominica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	X	N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Dominica on 13 March 2001.
2. 28 August 2002: Dominica stated in a *note verbale* that the Biological Weapons Act, chapter 42:62 and the Extradition Act, chapter 12:04 prohibit the development, production, stockpiling, acquisition, retention or use of biological or microbiological agents or toxins of a type or in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes; that the Biological Weapons Act also prohibits the use of these agents for hostile purposes or armed conflict. Although there was currently no legislation which codified the requirements of the Convention, the Government of Dominica indicated to firmly believe that persons producing/using chemical weapons could be properly prosecuted and punished under these Acts.
3. 11 September 2002: Dominica submitted to the Secretariat its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
4. March 2005: A TAV was conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat. During it, the Secretariat recorded a national plan of action, and draft legislation was submitted for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat.
5. 26 October 2005: Dominica sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that a stand-alone piece of legislation (“Principles of the Chemical Weapons Prohibition (Bill 2004)”), regarding control of chemicals in Dominica was currently in its final stages of preparation for submission to Cabinet, and that outstanding items under Article VII were receiving the attention of the National Authority and the Ministry. The e-mail also drew attention to factors motivating implementation of the Convention, *inter alia*, Dominica as a primary cruise tourism destination, the increasing

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

worldwide terror threat, and the upcoming stream of the first phase of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME) on 1 January 2006 with all its implications, such as dynamic free movement of Caribbean people through the region.

6. 28 and 29 November 2005: At the workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention, its universality, and legislative issues held in Saint Lucia, Dominica indicated that its draft Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act/Bill 2004 had been submitted to the Cabinet.
7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Dominica referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Dominica and the Secretariat, and held in Roseau on 17 and 18 March 2005, and seeking an indication of what steps had been taken to enact implementing legislation.
8. 27 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Dominica in London, Dominica indicated that the Ministry of Legal Affairs was responsible for drafting national implementing legislation required by international treaties.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Dominica participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, consultations were held on Dominica's draft legislation.
11. 22 and 23 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, the National Authority of Dominica indicated that its legislative drafter was finalizing the draft and wanted to submit it in June 2006 to the interministerial process so that it could be approved by Parliament in September or October 2006.
12. 21 August 2006: Dominica sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that its legislation would be reviewed by the end of September 2006 for finalisation and submission to the Cabinet for enactment by the end of 2006.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Dominica indicated that the draft had not been finalised yet. It might be submitted to Cabinet early in 2007.
14. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
15. 29 – 31 May 2007: Dominica participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. Dominica has a member in the NLE.

Ecuador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ecuador on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 October 2002: Ecuador made a submission under Article VII(5).
3. May 2003: During a National Authority training course, the Secretariat held consultations on legislation.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Ecuador participated in the legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community in Lima, Peru, at which model legislation was proposed.
5. 22 November 2005: Ecuador sent a *note verbale* requesting the Secretariat's support for the elaboration of a Draft National Law on Chemical Substances in Ecuador. It indicated that such support could be rendered during the second quarter of 2006.
6. 3 January 2005: Ecuador sent a *note verbale* requesting a training seminar for the new members of its National Authority and welcoming the offer of assistance from the Secretariat with its implementing legislation. Also enclosed was an additional submission under Article VII(5).
7. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a TAV for the Andean Community held in Peru, Ecuador's draft legislation was reviewed and commented on.
8. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, the National Authority of Ecuador indicated that the purpose of the workshop on legislation in August would be to sensitise all stakeholders so that, as soon as they had a draft ready, it would not encounter any opposition.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 6 July 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Ecuador indicated that its National Authority had decided to review its existing structure and to create a technical secretariat by executive decree. The *note verbale* stated that this new organ would improve the efficiency of the National Authority and facilitate the development of national implementing legislation. In view of this internal revision, Ecuador suggested postponing the seminar that was planned for 30 and 31 August 2006.
10. 28 July 2006: The Secretariat received information on the drafting of a presidential decree that would be issued soon.
11. 5 December 2006: During the General Debate at the Eleventh Session of the Conference, Ecuador reported that its National Authority was developing comprehensive national legislation.
12. 26 – 28 February 2007: A National Authority training course and legal TAV was held in Quito, Ecuador.
13. 10 – 12 April 2007: Ecuador participated in the Advanced Course for National Authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina.
14. 29 – 31 May 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Ecuador indicated that it was still drafting implementing legislation and hoped that by the end of the year it could be submitted to Congress. Currently a submission to Congress was not possible due to the ongoing process of reforming the Constitution.
15. 2 – 6 July 2007: Ecuador participated in the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. 22 August 2007: In a fax, Ecuador reported that its National Authority would submit the draft law for consideration by Ecuadorian Executive Authorities, prior to its submission to Congress. It has offered to host the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean in May 2008.
18. Ecuador has a member in the NLE.

El Salvador										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		N/A		2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes									

1. The Convention entered into force for El Salvador on 29 April 1997.
2. 19 and 20 February 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina. An NLE member participated.
3. April 2005: The United States of America (supported by the Secretariat) conducted a bilateral TAV, during which a preliminary draft law was prepared and counter-terrorism legislation was reviewed.
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America held in Guatemala, 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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, El Salvador indicated that it had been making progress on its outstanding items under the plan of action, but that a national emergency in September and October (a volcanic eruption) had considerably delayed further progress. It also confirmed that the draft legislation prepared during the TAV in April 2005 could serve as a basis for regulations and amendments to the penal code.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, the National Authority of El Salvador reported that the National Authority decree needed to be published; that it expected that it would be ready that same week; that delays in implementation had been caused by parliamentary elections that had taken place the previous November; that existing legislation had been reviewed; and that a legal committee had drafted the provisions that needed to be included in the penal code.
7. 10 July 2006: El Salvador sent a copy of its decree No. 58, published on 9 June 2006, establishing its National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 3 – 13 July 2006: El Salvador participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 27 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, El Salvador reported that it was working on its implementing legislation and on the proposed amendments to its penal code, and that it was preparing a list of existing legislation related to the Convention.
10. 14 August 2006: El Salvador sent a *note verbale* enclosing the text of legislation entitled Controls and Regulations of Articles Similar to Explosives, Chemical Substances and Pyrotechnical Products, as published in the Official Gazette, and a list of existing legislation on armaments and chemical substances.
11. 28 August 2006: El Salvador sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Legal Committee had finalised the draft regulations and submitted them to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
12. 29 – 31 May 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile, El Salvador reported that the National Authority had prepared a national plan of action for implementation, and that it was preparing a draft to be included within the reforms to be made to the penal code.
13. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, a draft decree regulating the National Authority was discussed and commented on by the Secretariat.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the regional meeting of members of Parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia, El Salvador indicated that it would send a formal request for assistance soon.
16. El Salvador has a member in the NLE.

Equatorial Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Equatorial Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* with an offer of assistance.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Equatorial Guinea that included an offer of assistance.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Equatorial Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 5 – 6 December 2005: The United States of America conducted a bilateral-assistance visit with the support of the Secretariat, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation and discussions were held on the establishment of a National Authority.
6. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, Equatorial Guinea confirmed the establishment of its National Authority.
7. 13 – 23 March 2006: Equatorial Guinea participated in a basic course that was held in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, Equatorial Guinea confirmed the need for implementation support.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Eritrea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Eritrea on 15 March 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Eritrea sent a *note verbale* stating that Eritrea was in the process of establishing its National Authority very soon and would also enact appropriate legislation. The Permanent Representation of Eritrea requested a meeting with the legal department of the OPCW for consultations and guidance and would be calling the Secretariat to make an appointment. Contacts were subsequently initiated.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Eritrea that included an offer of assistance.
4. August 2005: At the VERIFIN training course on National Authorities and chemical databases, held in Finland, Eritrea indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had started discussing legislation. The Secretariat sent sample legislation.
5. August 2005: During consultations between the Secretariat and the Permanent Representation of Eritrea to the OPCW, Eritrea explained the difficulties it was encountering in implementing Article VII. It also reaffirmed that it was committed to pursuing implementation, even though this would have to be done “one step at a time”. Following that meeting, the Secretariat received a notification from Eritrea that it had designated its interim National Authority.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Eritrea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 2006: The Secretariat and States Parties have stayed in contact with the Permanent Representation of Eritrea to discuss the implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Estonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2006 and 2007	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Ethiopia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 and 2003	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Ethiopia on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Ethiopia indicated that a Committee was currently discussing regulations that would support its national implementing legislation.
3. 5 – 15 March 2007: Ethiopia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
4. Ethiopia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Fiji										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			X	X		N/A	?	2006 (No programme)	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Fiji on 29 April 1997.
2. 16 June 2004: The Secretariat and Australia conducted a National Authority training course for Fiji.
3. 22 December 2004: Fiji sent a letter stating that a draft chemical weapons convention law that had been prepared with the help of the OPCW and Australian Chemical Weapons Office was tabled in Cabinet in its meeting on 13th December 2004.
4. 1 August 2005: Fiji sent a *note verbale* stating that Fiji's draft chemical weapons convention law 2005 had been tabled in Parliament and had passed both the first and second reading.
5. 20 October 2005: Fiji sent a letter stating that the legislation was now being debated by the Senate and that it would inform the Secretariat once it was adopted.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting in Fiji, consultations were held with Fiji.
7. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, Fiji indicated that its draft legislation was expected to be adopted by Parliament in the coming weeks, and that Fiji considered the drafting of subsidiary regulations to be a priority.
8. 6 October 2006: Fiji submitted its response to the trade questionnaire and the second Legislation Questionnaire.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Fiji indicated that the implementing legislation had been enacted, but would enter into force only when a commencement order had been issued. This order will be issued when the regulations under the legislation have been adopted and the legislation can thus effectively be enforced. A need for assistance in drafting regulations was expressed.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Finland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2001, 2004 to 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Finland on 29 April 1997.
2. Finland has offered assistance to other States Parties, and regularly funds and conducts training courses in Helsinki for States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

France										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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, 2004 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for France on 29 April 1997.
2. France has a member in the NLE. It has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. France has hosted and conducted basic National Authority training courses: one in 2005, two in 2006 and one in 2007. It will be hosting another course in 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Gabon										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			?	X		Ongoing	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	?	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Gabon on 8 October 2000.
2. 11 November 2002: Gabon submitted a partial response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. April 2005: The Secretariat, supported by Algeria, conducted a TAV at which it provided draft implementing legislation. Gabon reported that pre-existing legislation partially covered aspects of Convention norms. A national plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat. Gabon indicated that the *Conseil d'État* still had to approve the decree establishing the National Authority, which was to take place before November 2005, and that the legislation was unlikely to be adopted before 2006.
4. July 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, which was held in Cameroon, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was now before the *Conseil d'Etat*, and that it would then be submitted to the Government.
5. November 2005: At a meeting with the Secretariat during the Tenth Session of the Conference, a discussion of possible assistance for Gabon in drafting legislation was held with the Secretariat.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Gabon indicated that its draft legislation was still stalled because of the electoral campaign that was in progress.
7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Gabon referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention that had been organised by the National Authority of Gabon and the Secretariat in Libreville from 27 to 29 April 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
8. 13 – 23 March 2006: Gabon participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 24 January 2007: Gabon submitted its draft implementing legislation and requested review by, and comments from, the Secretariat, which were provided.
10. 18 – 19 June 2007: Gabon participated in a workshop on the Convention, held in Algeria.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. Gabon has a member in the NLE.

Gambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A	No		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	?	No	No	No	No	No	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Gambia on 18 June 1998.
2. 25 July 2003: In a *note verbale*, the Gambia requested assistance for drafting the necessary legislation required for effective implementation of the Convention. Thereafter, a decision would be taken to establish the appropriate framework for setting up a National Authority.
3. April 2005: During a TAV consultations were held with the ministries that are represented in the National Authority. The Anti-Terrorism Act of 2002 was submitted under Article VII(5). The remaining gaps in legislation were discussed, and a first draft of regulations was provided. A national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in 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.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, which was held in Nigeria, the Gambia reported that the National Environmental Agency had decided that the Hazardous Chemicals Act was not the appropriate law under which Convention regulations should be issued. They requested the Secretariat to propose new draft legislation and to provide a copy of model legislation. This was discussed during the seventh annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague.
7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Department of State of the Gambia referring to the technical assistance that had been provided in Banjul from 11 to 13 April 2005 and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, the Gambia reported that since its establishment in 2003, the Gambian National Authority had been grappling with the legal processes that would bring about the domestication of the Convention. Even though efforts had been made to formulate implementing legislation, the National Authority had been unsuccessful so far in its bid to enact legislation. The process was stalled because of the change of personnel at the senior level and the lack of awareness/experience about the Convention by National Authority members. At its meeting on 13 September 2006, the National Authority had discussed the issue of legislation and recommended that, rather than creating a new Chemical Weapons Act, the existing Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticide Control and Management Act (1994) be amended and regulations be issued under the Act which is being administered by the National Environment Agency (NEA).
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Gambia reported that it had decided to amend the Hazardous Chemicals Act by incorporating sanctions and regulations required by the Convention.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Georgia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Criminal	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Georgia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to raise awareness for the requirements with respect to national implementation of the Convention, and proposed draft legislation.
3. August 2005: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia, Georgia indicated that the draft, which was to be circulated among the relevant ministries for comment, should be ready by October 2005.
4. October 2005: Georgia submitted a letter reporting that the sample legislation had been translated into Georgian; that all appropriate documentation was provided to the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia to elaborate the draft(s) of appropriate amendments to normative acts of Georgia. The letter indicated that obtaining the approval of all interested agencies of Georgia would be a time-consuming process.
5. 13 – 23 March 2006: Georgia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
6. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Georgia submitted a document on implementing legislation that included a list of “legislative acts and regulations related to the national implementation of the Convention adopted by Georgia”.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, Georgia reported that its draft legislation was still being developed by the Ministry of Justice and by legal experts, that the Government was aware of the importance of adopting implementing legislation, that all aspects of implementing legislation previously discussed with the Secretariat would be incorporated into its draft, and that the Ministry of Justice was adapting all Georgian legislation to meet international requirements.
8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Belarus, Georgia advised that the draft implementing legislation was still being prepared by the Ministry of Justice. It was anticipated that it would be introduced before Parliament before the Conference in November 2007.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
11. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

Germany										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2003 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law and policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Ghana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Policy	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. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa held in 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.
4. August 2005: Ghana submitted draft regulations for the Secretariat to review and comment, which were provided.
5. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Ghana discussed with the Secretariat its draft regulations and the 1994 Environmental Protection Agency Act, particularly the provision enabling regulations to be issued and the one-year term limitations on prison sentences for offences under the regulations. Ghana indicated that the Act is being amended to increase the penalties possible and to express the fines in units. It also indicated that the Hazardous Chemicals Committee had not been active in the Convention implementation but that its role was currently being expanded.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Ghana submitted a draft Cabinet memorandum on penal provisions and a revised version of the regulations to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments. Ghana indicated that its Environmental Protection Act implemented the Convention in part.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 13 – 23 March 2006: Ghana participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 25 – 27 July 2006: Ghana participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, in which it submitted its draft Weapons of Mass Destruction Act for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.
9. 5 December 2006: During the Eleventh Session of the Conference of the States Parties, Ghana circulated a document stating that it was amending its Weapons of Mass Destruction Act along the lines of the comments provided by the Secretariat.
10. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Convention, held in Algeria, Ghana reported that draft implementing legislation would soon be finalised and submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. It indicated that a final review by the Secretariat would be requested before the submission of this legislation to Parliament.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Greece										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Grenada										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Grenada on 3 July 2005.
2. 28 and 29 November 2005: During a workshop on the Convention that was held in Saint Lucia, Grenada stated that it would soon establish its National Authority. Information on implementing legislation was provided, and the next consultations on legislative issues were planned for the meeting of legal drafters to be held by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in May or June 2006.
3. 31 January 2006: A high-level meeting was held with the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the OPCW, during which Grenada indicated that it would welcome a TAV.
4. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a workshop for legislative drafters in the Eastern Caribbean, which was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Grenada was provided with model implementing legislation, and approaches to national implementation were discussed.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Guatemala										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		Ongoing	No	2006 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guatemala on 14 March 2003.
2. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, during which consultations on legislation were held, Guatemala indicated that its legislation related to the Convention (Acuerdo Gubernativo 54-2003) regulated and controlled imports, exports, and production of chemical precursors, and that its law on armaments and munitions also had some relevance to the Convention.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities from Central America, which was held in Guatemala, Guatemala indicated that it expected to be able to formally confirm by November that the functions of its National Authority had been designated. Guatemala also indicated that it had in place legislation that regulated areas relevant to the Convention, though not comprehensively, and that a review of the existing legislation appeared to be required. Guatemala was offered the opportunity to send its existing legislation to the Secretariat for comment.
4. 2 August 2005: Guatemala sent its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
5. 9 September 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Guatemala submitted the relevant parts of its law on armaments and munitions.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Guatemala indicated that it ideally would have in place comprehensive legislation covering nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, which act would in turn allow for the amendment of the penal code or allow the National Authority to issue appropriate regulations to close gaps in Guatemala's existing legislative framework.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 19 May 2006: The Permanent Representation of Guatemala sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat confirming its interest in a national training course on the implementation of the Convention.
8. 22 and 23 May 2006: Consultations were held during the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: Guatemala participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 27 and 28 September 2006: A legal workshop was conducted with members of the National Authority. During it, a draft was prepared for discussion with relevant authorities.
11. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Guatemala reported that the draft legislation had not been finalised. The need for further assistance, such as a seminar for parliamentarians and for industry, was expressed.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 29 – 31 May 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Guatemala referred to the draft legislation it had prepared with the Secretariat's support within the framework of its anti-terrorist legislation that was currently being designed. It indicated that the new legislation would contain provisions on criminal violations related to chemical weapons and the principle of extraterritoriality. Guatemala was currently consulting with its civil society on the draft and hoped that the draft could be submitted to Congress during the month of August 2007. A copy of the draft was submitted for review.
14. 4 and 5 June 2007: A Seminar for the National Industry was conducted in Guatemala with the assistance of the Spanish National Authority. Guatemala indicated that it was currently consulting with its civil society on draft implementing legislation and hoped that the draft could be submitted to Congress during the month of August 2007. New legislation would include the criminal violations related to chemical weapons and the principle of extraterritoriality.
15. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, preliminary observations on the draft implementing legislation were discussed. Clarification was requested and provided as to the regime for the import/export of scheduled chemicals.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guinea on 9 July 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, Guinea indicated that it had not prepared draft legislation.
3. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guinea that included an offer of assistance. Consultations were held about a possible TAV, but Guinea subsequently informed the Secretariat that it was not thought that a TAV would be helpful.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS/ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL in West Africa, which was held in Nigeria, the Secretariat further discussed with representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Justice possible steps to be taken under the plan of action.
5. August 2005: In response to Guinea's request, the Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code, and a decree establishing a National Authority.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 3 December 2005: Guinea sent an e-mail indicating that it would like to meet the Secretariat concerning implementation of the Convention.
8. 3 February 2006: A high-level meeting was held with the Permanent Representative in Brussels.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 7 – 8 June 2006: A bilateral assistance visit by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat took place in Guinea during which draft legislation, a National Authority decree, and a National Action Plan were prepared.
10. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso, Guinea indicated that further assistance was needed.
11. 3 August 2006: Guinea submitted the contact details of its National Authority.
12. 9 August 2006: Guinea sent an e-mail to the Secretariat, indicating that draft legislation was being reviewed by various departments so that their observations could be incorporated.
13. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Guinea reported the causes for delay in implementing the Convention. Guinea had suffered repercussions from the civil wars in neighbouring countries, which had lasted more than a decade and had caused 3 million people to seek refuge in Guinea. The conflicts had had multiple consequences, including disturbances to normal administrative functions. Another important factor had been the constant change in the political and administrative structures that would have been involved in implementing the Convention. The mobilisation of competent officials in the ministerial departments that draft laws and regulations was often slow as well. The status of implementation was reported to be as follows: An interministerial group in the National Authority was working on a draft that would be submitted to the Law Commission of the National Assembly for review, revision, and adoption. This process had involved significant work, and had required extensive follow-up and a lot of time. A pre-draft was now being prepared. However, more time would be needed to draft and promulgate the legislation. The seminar held during the visit of the United States of America and the Secretariat to Guinea had brought together several officials from ministerial departments, some of whom were now members of the National Authority. The draft decree establishing the composition and duties of the National Authority had been drafted and presented for the signature of the President.
14. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Guinea indicated that the decree formally establishing the National Authority was to be approved in the immediate future.
15. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Guyana										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Guyana on 12 October 1997.
2. 8 April 2003: In its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire, Guyana stated that its penal code contained no provisions to implement the Convention.
3. 27 August 2003: An e-mail from the State Counsel stated that a copy of the Australian Chemical Weapons Bill was presently being scrutinised by the local draftsman, so that similar legislation might be drafted and adopted. No indication could be given of when this process would be complete.
4. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Guyana that included an offer of assistance.
5. 28 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in London, at which Guyana reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Guyana was the institution in charge of the implementation of the Convention. Guyana also indicated the areas in which it needed to make further progress.
6. 24 and 25 April 2006: At a workshop for legislative drafters in the Eastern Caribbean that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Guyana was provided with model implementing legislation, and approaches to national implementation were discussed.
7. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 4 April 2007: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative regarding the implementation of Article VII by Guyana was held in London, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Haiti										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Haiti on 24 March 2006.
2. 5 April 2006: Haiti sent an e-mail to the Secretariat confirming that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of International Organisations, had been designated as its National Authority.
3. 24 and 25 April 2006: Haiti participated in a meeting of legislative drafters in the Caribbean that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
4. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Haiti reported that it urgently needed assistance in preparing the necessary legislation, including penal measures, to implement the Convention.
5. 3 – 13 July 2006: Haiti participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
6. 3 August 2006: Haiti sent an e-mail to the Secretariat requesting assistance, in particular in form of a TAV.
7. 9 and 11 October 2006: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat in Haiti in order to provide implementation assistance, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.
8. 9 November 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, the National Authority of Haiti reported that a meeting had been held with all sectors concerned in order to review the proposed draft legislation, and that the review was expected to be complete before mid-December 2006.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 29 – 31 May 2007: Haiti participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile. Haiti indicated that it would send a draft of implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review in the very near future.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Holy See										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)	X		X	X		N/A	X	2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Honduras										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Honduras on 28 September 2005.
2. July 2005: At a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, which was held in Guatemala, a possible request for assistance from Honduras was discussed.
3. 17 January 2006: In a *note verbale*, Honduras requested a national training course for its National Authority.
4. 1 February 2006: At a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Honduras that was held in The Hague, the Secretariat recommended that Honduras review the model legislation.
5. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, Honduras indicated that a workshop on national implementation had been scheduled for July, and that it expected that, after the workshop, it would understand the full extent of the measures it was obliged to take.
6. 22 and 23 June 2006: A TAV to Honduras focussing on the establishment of a National Authority and the drafting of legislation was held by the Secretariat and a member of the NLE.
7. 3 – 13 July 2006: Honduras participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 10 August 2006: Honduras indicated by e-mail that it had taken steps to initiate the establishment of its National Authority, which it indicated would be headed by the Foreign Relations Secretariat and supported by the Ministry of Defence.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Honduras to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
11. 29 – 31 May 2007: Honduras participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile. It requested and received support with regard to the establishment of the National Authority by decree. Examples of decrees to establish or designate the National Authority were sent as a follow-up to the meeting.
12. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, Honduras indicated that the establishment of the National Authority was still pending.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the regional meeting of members of Parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia, Honduras indicated that it had not yet established or designated a functioning National Authority and that it would send a formal request for a TAV.

Hungary										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Iceland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	No	X		N/A	No	2006	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Iceland on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2005: Consultations were held between the Permanent Representation and the Secretariat on national implementation.
3. 27 October 2005: Iceland sent an e-mail reporting that work was currently under way to amend national legislation to comply with all provisions of the CWC.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Iceland communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels with the Permanent Representative, Iceland indicated that a turnover of staff dealing with the implementation of the Convention had caused delays in the process of revising existing implementing legislation. It was reported that the process was back on track and should be concluded within the coming ten months.
7. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

India										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2003 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for India on 29 April 1997.
2. 5 – 15 March 2007: India participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
3. India has several members in the NLE, and it has offered assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Indonesia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 (in progress)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Indonesia on 12 December 1998.
2. April 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted in Indonesia, during which a review of draft legislation was carried out by the National Authority and the Secretariat.
3. 1 June 2004: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that the Department of Foreign Affairs had completed the first revision of the bill that included the comments provided by the Secretariat. The draft was currently being thoroughly discussed by the national working group on the Convention which consists of several governmental institutions.
4. 17 March 2005: The National Authority requested and received comments on the reporting requirements for scheduled chemicals as well as unscheduled discrete organic chemicals.
5. 24 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a *note verbale* that its Government had finalised a comprehensive draft of implementing legislation, and that the bill had been submitted to Parliament.
6. 30 August 2005: Indonesia stated in a letter that the Ministry of Industry would bring to the President's attention the urgency of having the draft law passed by the House of Representatives before the end of the year. The letter added that, in relation to the establishment of a permanent

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

National Authority for the CWC a draft had been finalised and would be officially adopted prior to the enactment of the Draft Law. An unofficial translation of the draft law was submitted to the Secretariat.

7. 28 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
8. 17 November 2005: Revised draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
9. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, Indonesia indicated that it wanted to introduce the draft legislation to industry by the end of 2005 so that there would be no obstacles to its adoption by Parliament.
10. 11 November 2005: Indonesia indicated during a meeting with the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been finalised and had been sent to Parliament for approval.
11. 15 and 16 February 2006: An outreach workshop for personnel from industry and customs was held by the Secretariat.
12. 5 – 7 September 2006: Indonesia hosted the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia. During it, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia indicated that an interdepartmental working group on the Convention had just agreed on the final comprehensive draft of its legislation, and that it would be submitted to Parliament soon.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 23 – 25 April 2007: Indonesia participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam.
15. 21 June 2007: Indonesia sent a fax indicating that its National Authority was currently discussing draft national implementing legislation with Parliament.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. Indonesia has a member in the NLE.

Iran (Islamic Republic of)										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

5. September 2005: At a National Authority Training Course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, held in Tajikistan, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Secretariat used and revised the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the course of providing assistance to Afghanistan.
6. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, it was reported that the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran had been submitted to Parliament by the Cabinet in 2005; that it had been approved in the first round of consultations in the Security and Foreign Policy Commission of Parliament; that that approval had been delayed somewhat to allow consideration of the comments made by the Secretariat in late 2005; and that, once the draft had been approved following the second round of consultations, it would be submitted to Parliament for final approval.
7. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
8. 5 – 15 March 2007: Iran participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
9. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2006 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Italy										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Jamaica										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	X		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
?	?	?	?	No	No	?	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Jamaica on 8 October 2000.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting in Bolivia, Jamaica indicated that draft legislation had been prepared after consultations with the Secretariat in Panama, and with the assistance of the United Kingdom. It submitted the draft for on-site Secretariat review and comment.
3. November 2004: At the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Jamaica indicated that implementing legislation was on the parliamentary calendar for 2004 and 2005. Further assistance would be needed with actual implementation and enforcement of export and import controls.
4. November 2004: During the Ninth Session of the Conference, Jamaica stated that it was giving priority to enacting legislation to implement Article VII of the Convention during the 2004 – 2005 legislative year.
5. June 2005: During a basic National Authority training course that was held in France, Jamaica indicated that, although it was not expected to have final approval of its national implementing legislation by November 2005, the process had advanced and a draft was currently being prepared for the consideration of the various Ministries involved.
6. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Jamaica indicated that the Secretariat’s comments had been incorporated into its draft legislation; that it had been presented to the Prime Minister for comments, and that it was expected to be adopted by Parliament by March 2006. The revised draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Jamaica communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 17 – 27 January 2006: Jamaica participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in national implementation of the Convention.
9. 24 – 27 April 2006: During a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Jamaica submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
10. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, Jamaica reported that the Jamaican participant in the meeting of legislative drafters that had been held in Saint Kitts and Nevis the previous month was incorporating comments that had been received on Jamaica's draft implementing legislation.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
13. Jamaica has a member in the NLE.

Japan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2003, 2005 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Japan on 29 April 1997.
2. Japan has a member in the NLE and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Japan also made voluntary contributions to support the promotion of national implementation of the Convention in 2006 and 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Jordan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		2006	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No				Policy		LQ2 VII,5	

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. 22 August 2005: The Permanent Representation of Jordan sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat containing a copy of the draft “Law governing the implementation of the Convention of Chemical Weapons” and a document called “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.
4. 11 November 2005: Jordan submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 6 – 8 February 2006: The Secretariat made a TAV during which its comments on Jordan’s draft legislation were discussed. The scope and contents of subsidiary regulations were also discussed. Jordan indicated that its revised draft legislation would be forwarded to the Secretariat, and that an interministerial review of the draft legislation would be completed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

6. 11 May 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Jordan submitted a list of texts of legislation on the control of chemicals, as well as its revised draft legislation. It also reported that it was enforcing several existing laws on activities related to chemistry, and that its draft law was now going through the due constitutional process for approval.
7. 18 – 20 June 2006: The Secretariat conducted a training course for the National Authority in Jordan, during which the Secretariat was informed that Jordan had existing legislation covering Convention requirements.
8. 7 September 2006: In a meeting with Jordan, the Secretariat reviewed extracts of laws relevant to the Convention.
9. 12 September 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Jordan submitted extracts of national laws and administrative measures applicable to the implementation of the Convention.
10. 5 December 2006: During the Eleventh Session of the Conference in The Hague, Jordan reported that specific draft implementing legislation had been prepared. It was expected to be adopted either during the current session of parliament or during the next session.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 15 – 19 January 2007: Jordan participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
13. 5 – 15 March 2007: Jordan participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. 6 – 17 August 2007: During the Eleventh VERIFIN Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland, Jordan indicated that the enactment of one single act to implement the Convention, a draft which had been commented on by the Secretariat, had appeared very difficult; it was reconsidering whether there was a need for Jordan to adopt specific implementing legislation, because the requirements of the Convention may already have been complied with in other pieces of legislation.

Kazakhstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Yes	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kazakhstan on 22 April 2000.
2. October 2004: During the regional workshop of National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Kazakhstan, the representatives from Kazakhstan indicated that they were aware that they needed to improve the implementing legislation, and that the Netherlands' legislation they had received by e-mail prior to the meeting was very useful for the drafting process.
3. June 2005: Following a meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that was held in Kazakhstan, the Secretariat, together with the Netherlands and the United States of America, held a legislative-drafting session for Kazakhstan.
4. August 2005: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Tajikistan, Kazakhstan indicated that the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources had called a meeting to draft amendments to existing legislation that would fill in existing gaps, and to take additional administrative measures.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kazakhstan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 29 and 30 May 2006: Kazakhstan participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in The Hague.
7. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, consultations on implementing legislation were held with Kazakhstan.
8. 4 October 2006: Kazakhstan sent its partial response to the trade questionnaire and its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 15 – 19 January 2007: Kazakhstan participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
11. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that was held in Belarus, Kazakhstan indicated that its implementing legislation was comprehensive, and that it had decided not to introduce any amendments.

Kenya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	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	2006	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kenya on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 August 2004: Kenya sent a *note verbale* stating that (1) Consultations were being held aimed at drawing up a tentative list of stakeholders, who would be crucial to the drafting of legislation and/or regulations. (2) The National Authority had started drawing up a list of national programmes for protection against chemical weapons. (3) The National Authority was 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 would report accordingly.
3. March 2005: The United States of America (with Secretariat support) conducted a bilateral 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 Namibia, Kenya indicated that they were revisiting the draft in order to shorten it and to incorporate it into an earlier chemicals control law of 1995.
5. 18 September 2005: Kenya sent an e-mail stating that it had two drafts under consideration and that it would decide which approach to follow.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kenya communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 14 March 2006: Kenya submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Kenya reported that the current Parliament was in its final year before elections. There was a need to sensitise parliamentarians to the requirements of the Convention, and it would be necessary to conduct a seminar that could take place in January 2007. The major hurdle delaying implementation of Article VII obligations would be the time Parliament would require to enact the law. As soon as Parliament had done this, the National Authority would require assistance from the OPCW and/or other States Parties in establishing a regime to control imports and exports of certain scheduled chemicals.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 10 and 11 May 2007: During a workshop on national implementing legislation, a draft of Kenya's implementing legislation was reviewed and commented on. While Kenya hoped to finalise the draft in 2007, it indicated that it would probably not be submitted to Parliament before 2008, as parliamentary elections are to be held in December 2007. Kenya indicated that it would begin holding regular meetings of all stakeholders.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. Kenya has a member in the NLE.

Kiribati										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kiribati on 7 October 2000.
2. 24 November 2004: Kiribati sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that the Solicitor-General was working on implementing legislation and of the difficulties Kiribati faced in complying with its reporting obligations because of the limited capacity of its small administration and given other competing national priorities. Kiribati expressed its commitment to the objectives of the Convention and indicated that any assistance that could be provided would be appreciated.
3. April 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
4. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in New Zealand, Kiribati confirmed that national implementing legislation had been drafted and that it would be submitted to Parliament during the following session commencing in late 2005, as the legislative agenda of the current session of Parliament was full.
5. 30 August 2005: Kiribati sent a fax stating that the draft law had been completed and had to be processed in advance of the next Parliamentary session, which was to be held towards the end of the year.
6. 31 January 2006: Kiribati sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting that the draft legislation had been tabled at the last Parliament Session in December 2005 and was presently in the process for the second reading at the next Parliament sitting.
7. 15 February 2006: Kiribati sent an e-mail to the Secretariat confirm that the Bill is expected to pass through committee stage in Parliament and to be read for the second (and final) time at the next session of the Maneaba, expected to be held in May or June 2006. Kiribati did not anticipate any problems with the process. The Bill would then go to the Beretitenti (President) for his formal assent.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting that was held in Fiji, Kiribati reported that its Parliament had approved legislation to implement the Convention during its June 2006 Parliamentary session. The Secretariat did not receive formal notification.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Kuwait										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	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	Source	
Yes		Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kuwait on 28 June 1997.
2. February 2004: Kuwait sent a letter to the Secretariat requesting comments on Kuwait's draft legislation, which the Secretariat provided.
3. March 2005: Kuwait attended a subregional workshop on the Convention in Qatar, during which Kuwaiti draft legislation was discussed.
4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Kuwaiti draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
5. 3 February 2006: Kuwait sent a letter from the Ministry of Defence of Kuwait indicating that the National Authority of Kuwait had been established under that Ministry, and that, according to Article 70 of its Constitution, the Convention had the force of law since it had been signed and ratified, and published in the Official Gazette. Moreover, the letter also stated that Kuwait was working on the establishment of penalties.
6. 7 – 10 May 2006: During a workshop for States Parties in the GCC, which was held in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait indicated that its draft legislation had been sent to the Council of Ministers, where it had been agreed that it was compatible with the requirements of the Kuwaiti legal system. Kuwait also indicated that the draft was expected to be considered by a special committee of the Council prior to being sent to Parliament.
7. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
8. 15 – 19 January 2007: Kuwait participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 29 April – 2 May 2007: Kuwait hosted a regional workshop for GCC States on implementation of the Convention. It focussed on regulatory requirements for chemical industry and trade in scheduled chemicals. Kuwait indicated that its draft of implementing legislation had been submitted to Parliament, and that awareness needed to be raised among parliamentarians.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Conference of the States Parties.
11. Kuwait has two members in the NLE.

Kyrgyzstan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	Ongoing	No	2006	No (underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	?	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Kyrgyzstan on 29 October 2003.
2. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan provided information on its import-and-export regime. Draft amendments to the criminal code were provided to the Secretariat.
3. November 2004: The Secretariat conducted a national seminar in Kyrgyzstan, at which the participants agreed that further detailed work on the draft would be conducted in a working group involving representatives of interested ministries.
4. June 2005: At a meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe that was held in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan indicated that it was establishing a National Authority that an interministerial committee was working to establish an export-control system, that it had a stringent licensing system for imports and exports, and that, in May 2004, it had enacted regulations covering dual-use chemicals.
5. 4 July 2005: The Kyrgyz Permanent Representation submitted a list of existing implementing legislation.
6. 3 August 2005: Kyrgyzstan submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
7. August 2005: At the regional workshop of National Authorities in Central Asia, held in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the draft law amending its criminal code was being discussed by the ministries concerned. The draft provisions, as well as a complete set of the existing legislation to implement the Convention, were submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Kyrgyzstan indicated that that year's Tulip Revolution had slowed down the process, but that it was working on implementing the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 26 December 2005: In a *note verbale*, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the Kyrgyz Republic would appreciate the following assistance to be provided: consultations and recommendations regarding implementation of Article VII, support in organizing workshops and seminars, training of the Kyrgyz experts, financial support in translating of the OPCW documentation into the Kyrgyz language.
10. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Kyrgyzstan indicated that compliance would be achieved through the amendment of its existing legislation and of its criminal code.
11. 4 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism had been designated as the National Authority according to Government Regulation No. 613, dated 24 August 2006.
12. 27 – 29 September 2006: Kyrgyzstan hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia, following which consultations were held with relevant members of the National Authority on draft legislation and submission of declarations. Draft revisions to the criminal code were reviewed, and existing import-export controls discussed. It was reported that approval of a new list of controlled chemicals (revised to include scheduled chemicals) was currently pending in Parliament.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Kyrgyzstan reported that the relevant parliamentary committees had adopted the regulations on the export of all scheduled chemicals. Parliament might adopt them in December 2006. The draft amendments to the penal code were currently under inter-agency consideration.
14. 6 December 2006: Kyrgyzstan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
15. 5 – 15 March 2007: Kyrgyzstan participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
16. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Belarus, it was indicated that the regulations on export, including a list containing all scheduled chemicals, was due to be adopted by Parliament on 5 June 2007. It was also reported that the Statutes of the Council of Experts (the purpose of which is to distribute the responsibility of the National Authority among its members) had not yet been finalised, and that because of changes in the government structure, the process would need to be started anew once the new governmental structure had been established.
17. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a note verbale asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
18. 26 July 2007: Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that the draft Law on Export had not been approved by Parliament in June 2007 as expected. Reading of this draft law had been postponed to September 2007 when Parliament resumes. It also indicated that no further modification was to be made to the draft law amending the Penal Code.
19. 6 – 17 August 2007: Kyrgyzstan participated in the Eleventh VERIFIN Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland.
20. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

Lao People's Democratic Republic										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	Yes	2005 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic referring to the technical assistance provided by the Secretariat, from 30 and 31 March 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
8. 30 August 2006: The Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that in 2005 the Lao Government had taken various legislative and administrative measures to implement the Convention, including by making amendments to its penal code, and that, in November 2005, the National Assembly had adopted an amended Penal Law, which includes provisions on crimes related to chemical weapons.
9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, which was held in Indonesia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported that, now that the penal code had been amended to prohibitions under the Convention, it needed to draft the remaining legislation to cover the gaps. Discussions were held with the Secretariat regarding different approaches to doing this. The Lao People's Democratic Republic also indicated that it was facing resource difficulties, and that, in particular, it would need funding to cover the costs of disseminating the new sections of the penal code to the Government and the public.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 23 – 25 April 2007: During a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South-East Asia, held in Viet Nam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported that it had amended the penal code in order to implement the Convention. It indicated that further progress with adopting implementing legislation was being hampered by a lack of funding and that such funding would, *inter alia*, be required both to translate the Convention and models of implementing legislation into Laotian, and to engage the services of a legislative drafter.
12. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting, held in The Hague, the Lao People's Democratic Republic indicated that the penal provisions implementing the Convention were contained in Article 80 of the Penal Code, the English text of which was submitted under Article VII(5) after the workshop.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. 6 – 17 August 2007: During the Eleventh VERIFIN Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland, the Lao People's Democratic Republic reported that a presidential decree on chemicals was under preparation and was expected to be issued within the year.

Latvia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002 (No programme)	?
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Lesotho										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Liberia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Liberia on 25 March 2006.
2. 18 January 2006: Liberia sent a letter to the Secretariat designating a focal person for the Convention.
3. 13 – 23 March 2006: Liberia participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
4. 5 June 2006: The Ministry of Justice of Liberia sent a communication to the Secretariat indicating, in particular, that it would soon have information on the date of the establishment of the National Authority and on the constitution of the proposed National Authority.
5. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, which was held in Burkina Faso, Liberia reported on the proposed structure for the formal establishment of its National Authority. It also presented a national plan of action, and stated that it would need the Secretariat’s assistance with the implementation process.
6. 13 – 15 September 2006: During a TAV organised by the Secretariat, the objectives of the Article VII plan of action a pre-draft of implementing legislation were discussed with a number of ministries.
7. 22 September 2006: Notification of the designation of the Ministry of Justice as the interim national focal point was received by the Secretariat.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, Liberia reported that draft legislation had been prepared and circulated among the stakeholders. After comments on it were received, the revised draft would be forwarded to the Secretariat for comment. It was expected that, after the annual meeting of National Authorities in December 2006, the draft legislation would be formally endorsed and submitted to Parliament by the Office of the President.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Liberia indicated that a sensitisation workshop for stakeholders was being requested for January 2007, after which the legislation could be agreed and submitted to the parliamentary process. A lack of funding was reported.
10. 11 – 12 January 2007: During a sensitisation workshop for parliamentarians and stakeholders of the future structure of the National Authority held in Liberia, draft legislation was discussed and revised. The draft was to be submitted to Parliament soon and was expected to be shepherded through Parliament by the parliamentarians present at the workshop. Liberia indicated that further assistance, for example in drafting subsidiary regulations, would be needed.
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Liberia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
12. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Convention that was held in Algeria, Liberia indicated that it expected to submit its draft implementing legislation to Parliament in the same month and hoped that it would be adopted and enter into force by December 2007. A final review of the draft legislation was requested and provided.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		2005	?
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 5 February 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to assist with the preparation of the initial declaration and to discuss approaches to legislation.
3. May 2004: The Secretariat conducted a subsequent TAV to assist with the drafting of legislation.
4. December 2004: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a letter stating that the Committee responsible for preparing the draft legislation had taken into consideration the comments provided by the Secretariat and had prepared a final version. It had been forwarded to the specialised department for presentation to the People’s General Congress for discussion and promulgation in accordance with the internal legal process in the Jamahiriya.
5. August 2005: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya sent a *note verbale* stating that a draft national law, that is consistent with the provisions of the CWC and that fulfils its requirements, had been developed. This draft law would be submitted to the Basic People’s Congress at its first forthcoming session for adoption and ratification.
6. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated in consultations that its draft legislation had been sent to the General People’s Congress, and that it was expected that it would be passed at the end of February or the beginning of March 2006, whereupon it would be published in the official gazette and thus enter into force.
7. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 25 – 27 July 2006: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso. The current status of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya’s draft legislation was not reported on during the workshop.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 26 October 2006: In a note verbale to the Secretariat, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya indicated that its national draft legislation had been forwarded to the legislative Authorities of the Great Jamahiriya for adoption.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 18 – 19 June 2007: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a workshop on the Convention, held in Algeria. The current status of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya's draft legislation was not reported on during the workshop.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Liechtenstein										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl. needed of part)	X	X	X	N/A	X	2001 to 2007 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Lithuania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	Yes	1998 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Luxembourg										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		N/A	No	2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Luxembourg on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2005: The Secretariat held consultations with Luxembourg on its implementing legislation.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Luxembourg communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 18 July 2006: Luxembourg sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating the timeline for national implementation of the Convention: the “*exposé des motifs*” would be completed by November 2006 and the draft legislation would be prepared subsequently.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Madagascar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention, held in Algeria, Madagascar informed the Secretariat that the adopted implementing legislation had been translated and subsequently published on 7 May 2007. It indicated that a National Authority decree was under preparation.
3. 27 June 2007: The draft decree on the organisation and functioning of the National Authority was sent to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Malawi										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No	1998 to 2005 (Each year, no programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Malawi on 11 July 1998.
2. November 2003: At an NLE meeting, Malawi stated that it currently had no chemical management policy and lacked implementing legislation to fulfil its obligations under the Convention. There were various provisions dealing with chemicals or relating to the regulation of the use, import and export of certain restricted or banned chemicals which were scattered in various statutes. Efforts had in the past been made to prepare a national chemical management policy and draft legislation dealing with the administration of chemicals and toxic substances.
3. 4 July 2004: Malawi indicated in an e-mail that it had no implementing legislation. Currently efforts were being made to secure modest funding from donor agencies to engage a local chemical legislation expert to conduct consultations and adapt precedents of legislation of other common law countries by preparing a preliminary draft chemical weapons law. This draft law could form the basis of negotiations with stakeholders before submission of the final draft law to Cabinet and Parliament.
4. August 2004: Malawi requested funding in order to pay the drafting consultant.
5. August 2005: Malawi submitted a request for a TAV.
6. 7 September 2005: The Secretariat proposed a first draft of implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, consultations were held with Malawi on proposed draft legislation and on a National Authority Training Workshop.
8. 17 – 26 January 2006: Malawi participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Malawi reported the following: The National Authority had not been very active because of a lack of legal personnel and because of budgetary constraints. This had made it difficult for the National Authority to conduct a sensitisation workshop in cooperation with the OPCW, an important component in the development of the draft legislation to be submitted for parliamentary debate. At the legal workshop in Namibia in 2005, Malawi had begun discussions with the Secretariat in order to conduct a further workshop in August 2005. However, this workshop had not been held because of unforeseen circumstances.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 19 – 20 March 2007: During a TAV, Malawi attributed its recent lack of progress in implementing the Convention to a lack of financial resources and technical capacity, but emphasised its commitment. In a legal workshop, Malawi indicated that its National Authority would be reorganised and assigned a budget. Draft legislation was currently being prepared and could be finalised within the following six months. It was indicated that the process of passing national implementing legislation through Parliament could take 18 to 24 months, as Parliament was considering other pressing items.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
13. 9 – 11 July 2007: During the subregional workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa, Malawi reported that the National Authority was currently working on developing a “policy framework”, expected to be complete by August 2007, after which work on implementing legislation would start. It was hoped that the draft legislation might be submitted to Parliament by June 2008.
14. Malawi has a member in the NLE.

Malaysia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	Yes	2005 and 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Malaysia on 20 May 2000.
2. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Malaysia indicated that the Convention Act had been passed by Parliament on 18 May 2005, had been gazetted on 1 June 2006, and had come into force on 1 September 2006. The “CWC Regulations 2006” were expected to be published on 30 September 2006.
3. 15 – 19 January 2007: Malaysia participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4. 5 March 2007: The CWC Regulations 2006 were expected to be published soon.
5. 17 – 19 April 2007: A national awareness workshop for stakeholders of the Malaysian National Authority on technical aspects relating to the conduct of OPCW inspections was held.
6. 23 – 25 April 2007: Malaysia participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam.
7. Malaysia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Maldives										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Maldives on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Maldives which included an offer of assistance.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Maldives communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 29 and 30 May 2006: During a bilateral-assistance visit organised by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat, draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Mali										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	(X)		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	(X)	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mali on 29 April 1997.
2. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, Mali requested comments on its draft legislation, which were subsequently sent. Mali indicated that a written request for a TAV to sensitise the relevant stakeholders to what steps still needed to be taken was pending. Mali also stated that, once the draft was completed, an interministerial meeting would be held, after which the draft would be submitted for adoption; and that it would then be transmitted to the National Assembly.
3. 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.
4. 11 July 2006: Mali sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that draft implementing legislation had been submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for signature, that it would then be submitted to the Council of Ministers, and that the National Assembly was expected to adopt it in October 2006. A copy of the draft legislation was enclosed, and was commented upon by the Secretariat at Mali's request.
5. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, held in Burkina Faso, Mali submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
6. 24 August 2006: On 24 August 2006, Mali sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat reporting that the adoption of legislation, including penal legislation, was in progress, and that Mali would convey the text of the legislation to the Secretariat once it had been passed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, Mali reported that legislation would be approved by the Cabinet and submitted to Parliament within a week. It also reported that because Parliament was now in session, the draft would be adopted by the end of November. A TAV was requested in order to sensitise and train National Authority staff and Government officials as well as others involved in implementing the Convention.
8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Mali reported that its draft legislation had been approved by the Cabinet and was to be adopted by the National Assembly within a week. Regulations under the legislation would be needed.
9. 12 – 13 December 2006: Mali participated in a subregional workshop, held in Algeria, for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfers regime.
10. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in Algeria, Mali indicated that it hoped that the draft of its implementing legislation would be adopted by the National Assembly in the next session of Parliament.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. 13 August 2007: Mali notified the Secretariat that it had adopted implementing legislation through Ordinance No. 07-021 dated 15 July 2007, a copy of which was subsequently submitted on 17 August 2007.
13. Mali has a member in the NLE.

Malta										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + translation	X	X	X	X	X	2004	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Marshall Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Marshall Islands on 18 June 2004.
2. June 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, at which time a draft implementing law was reviewed and revised, and work was undertaken to complete the initial declaration. The Marshall Islands designated its National Authority after this TAV.
3. 7 September 2005: The Marshall Islands sent an e-mail in which it stated that the aforementioned draft law was being prepared for introduction to Parliament, and that it was to be tabled before the end of the session of Parliament (1 October 2005). It was added that, if it was not tabled during that session, or if a Parliamentary Committee was requested to review the draft law, Parliament would next consider the draft law in January or February 2006.
4. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, the Marshall Islands reported that the Parliament was due to consider its draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session.
5. 26 July 2007: In preparation for the Legal Workshop for Pacific Island States that is to be held in Palau in August 2007, the Marshall Islands submitted draft implementing legislation for review and comment by the Secretariat.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
7. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States that was held in Palau, the Marshall Islands explained that the process of adopting implementing legislation had stalled in 2005 because of internal problems, which may however soon be resolved. The Marshall Islands received—upon its request—comments on its draft implementing legislation

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Mauritania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	(X)	X		X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritania on 11 March 1998.
2. May 2003: Mauritania sent its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Mauritania stated that there was no specific implementing legislation and it welcomed the possibility of legal assistance. No formal request was received by the Secretariat.
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 interministerial committee had been established to set up the National Authority.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
7. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, upon the request of its members, requested Mauritania to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
8. 18 – 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in Algeria, Mauritania reported that it was thinking about establishing the National Authority in the Ministry of Defence.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Mauritius										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X	2004 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	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Mexico										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	No	Yes		Yes	Yes	Yes		No	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on 29 April 1997.
2. 22 November 2002: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that Congress was examining a draft federal law on weapons and munitions, chemical substances, and explosives.
3. November 2004: At the Ninth Session of the Conference, Mexico stated that its Government had “redoubled its efforts and set up the necessary institutional structure to identify, propose, and establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures in good time for the Tenth Session of the Conference of the States Parties.”
4. 19 – 20 July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala, Mexico stated that it was working toward having its national implementing legislation adopted by November.
5. 26 August 2005: Mexico sent a *note verbale* indicating that the Federal Executive Committee was expected to submit the draft legislation to Congress in September.
6. 30 August 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Mexico indicated that its draft legislation had been presented to the National Security Council which would review it in November. It would then be sent to the Presidency for presentation to Congress before 15 December 2005. The legislation should be approved by March 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 17 January 2006: Mexico sent a *note verbale* informing the Secretariat of the steps it had taken to comply with the requirements under Article VII of the Convention, particularly its plans for training courses for customs officials and for the National Authority, its hope that the law on the control of chemical substances would be presented to Congress at its next session, its offer of assistance to other States Parties in Central America, and its commitment to maintain regular communication with the Secretariat.
9. 17 – 26 January 2006: Mexico participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 22 and 23 May 2006: Mexico hosted the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean. During consultations, the National Authority indicated that the draft federal law to implement the Convention was in the final stage of the preparatory process. An interministerial committee on terrorism and disarmament had been established and would be responsible for shepherding the draft through the parliamentary process.
11. 24 and 25 May 2006: The Secretariat conducted a training course for institutions participating in the National Authority.
12. 3 – 13 July 2006: Mexico participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
13. 4 July 2006: During the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Mexico stated that its existing provisions to implement the Convention had been systematized and concentrated. They were contained in the draft “Federal Law on the Control of Chemical Substances which could be Diverted for the Production of Chemical Weapons”. The draft had been reviewed by the Secretariat and it was now at the last stage of revision for presentation to the Congress.
14. 30 September 2006: Mexico submitted a *note verbale* informing the Secretariat of the progress and obstacles encountered in meeting the Article VII action plan objectives. The *note verbale* reported as follows: The National Authority had been established, and existing legislation to control imports and exports of toxic chemicals in Mexico was revised to include Schedule 1, 2, and 3 chemicals on the list of controlled substances. Specific legislation to implement the Convention had been drafted, and had been commented on by the Secretariat. On 17 May 2006 the Mexican National Security Council decided to establish a specialised high-level committee to coordinate federal action to meet Mexico’s international obligations in respect of disarmament, terrorism and international security. It was envisaged that this Committee would subsume the National Authority and assume responsibility for meeting all obligations under the Convention. A law had been drafted to formally establish that Committee. In the meantime, the National Authority and the Centre for Investigations and National Security had continued to jointly develop the draft, which would be presented to the specialised high-level committee for approval as one of its first tasks. Once the technical aspects of the draft had been approved, it would be reviewed by all members of the National Authority to ensure its legal soundness. At the next stage the draft would be included in the Federal Registry and sent to the Legal Adviser of the Presidency for submission to Congress for final approval. The process in Mexico had been slow and complicated. The members of the National Authority had different approaches, in view of their own tasks to implement the Stockholm, Rotterdam, and Basel Conventions, as well as the Montreal Protocol. The Government of Mexico was working

intensely to meet all of its obligations under the Convention, bearing in mind that the adoption of each law must take place at its own pace and according to its own processes. Despite the challenges it had faced, Mexico had met all of its obligations in respect of declarations, inspections, and the control of imports and exports of substances regulated by the Convention.

15. 15 – 19 January 2007: Mexico participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
16. 5 February 2007: During a meeting held in The Hague, Mexico submitted revised draft legislation, for review and comment by the Secretariat.
17. 14 February 2007: During a bilateral meeting held in Mexico, a draft of implementing legislation was discussed. Mexico planned to finalise the draft by the end of February, so that it could be approved by the Legal Counsellor to the Office of the President and submitted to Congress by the end of April 2007.
18. 29 – 31 May 2007: Mexico participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile. It indicated that the decree creating the new National Authority had been published on 28 May 2007 and would be submitted to the Secretariat. With regard to implementing legislation, Mexico indicated that a final draft was to be approved shortly by the Legal Advisor of the Presidency. It expected that the implementing legislation would be considered and approved during the next Congress session starting in September 2007. Requesting a TAV to raise awareness among Parliamentarians was being considered.
19. 2 – 6 July 2007: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, the operation of the new National Authority and an update on the draft legislation still to be finalised were discussed.
20. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the Regional Meeting of National Authorities and Parliamentarians of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Colombia, Mexico explained that an amendment to the Constitution had been approved and subsequently published on 20 July 2007 in order to enable the Federal Congress to legislate in all matters related to the control of chemical substances and that such addition would enable Congress to pass the implementing legislation in the next Congress session.
21. 21 August 2007: Mexico submitted a *note verbale* providing the Secretariat with details on the structure and functioning of the new National Authority. It also indicated that the Federal Penal Code had been amended by a decree published on 28 June 2007: new Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Federal Penal Code provides for the extraterritorial application of its provisions; also specific offences related to terrorist acts, including the use of chemical weapons to commit terrorist acts, had been introduced. Mexico also reported that on 27 February 2007 the Federal Law on the Control of Chemicals Likely to be Diverted for Producing of Chemical Weapons was tabled before the Interministerial Commission on International Disarmament, Security and Terrorism for review.
22. Mexico has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

Micronesia, Federated States of										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the 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: The Federated States of Micronesia sent a draft law to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided. In its communication, the Federated States of Micronesia indicated that it intended to submit the draft legislation to the President in August 2005, and thereafter to Congress for the session starting in September 2005.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Federated States of Micronesia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 18 June 2006: The Federated States of Micronesia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that it would designate the Secretary of the Department of Justice as the contact person for its National Authority, which itself will consist of a number of departments, including Foreign Affairs. It stated that the implementing law had been drafted and was awaiting finalisation by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the President.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia reported that the Parliament was due to consider draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session.
7. 29 June 2006: The Federated States of Micronesia established its National Authority under the Department of Justice.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
10. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States that was held in Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia expressed its hope that the draft legislation could be dealt with during the upcoming session of Parliament in November 2007. The obstacle which the draft legislation had encountered in Parliament was the lack of perceived need for it. The Secretariat was requested to prepare suggestions of how the draft legislation could be shortened and simplified. The preparation of such suggestions is currently in hand.

Monaco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	X	2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Mongolia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X		N/A	X	2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mongolia on 29 April 1997.
2. May 2003: Consultations were held between Mongolia and the Secretariat on the requirement regarding the extraterritorial application of implementing legislation.
3. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, discussions were held with Mongolia regarding the implementation of the Convention. Mongolia indicated that it would like to receive assistance with drafting legislation and to arrange a National Authority training course.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mongolia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative took place in Brussels, during which Mongolia requested a TAV.
6. 21 – 23 August 2006: A national seminar on the Convention was held in Mongolia, during which draft legislation was prepared with the Legal Adviser to the Minister of Defence. The Legal Adviser indicated to the Secretariat before drafting began that Mongolia does not have legislation in place to fully implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia held in Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia reported that, following the TAV, the implementation of the Convention had been discussed in the Council of Ministers, that the Minister of Defence had issued an order establishing a working committee of seven members to draft the necessary legislation, that the committee had already met, and that draft legislation had been prepared on the basis of material submitted during the TAV. The draft was submitted to the Secretariat for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
8. 19 October 2006: Mongolia submitted the unofficial English translation of its Law on Toxic and Dangerous Chemicals.
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Mongolia reported that assistance would be needed if further progress is to be made with drafting implementing legislation.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Montenegro										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X			(X)			N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
X				Yes				Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Montenegro on 3 June 2006.
2. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
3. 12 March 2007: Montenegro submitted a *note verbale* informing the Secretariat that it was currently taking steps to establish the National Authority and to prepare implementing legislation. The National Authority, once established, would provide further reports on the steps taken by Montenegro to implement the Convention.
4. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf its members, requested Montenegro to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
5. 20 – 22 June 2007: Montenegro attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague. It was indicated that the National Authority had been established by a ministerial decision of 12 April 2007.
6. 28 June 2007: Montenegro notified the Secretariat that part of the pre-existing implementing legislation is applicable to Montenegro.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference. On the same day, in a *note verbale*, Montenegro informed the Secretariat that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Montenegro would coordinate the activities of the National Authority and would serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organisation and other States Parties; that the National Authority had started to prepare the national legislation and to draw up the National Action Plan, in order to fulfil Montenegro's obligations under the Convention.
8. 8 – 9 August 2007: During the visit of the Chairman and Secretary of the Montenegrin National Authority to the OPCW Headquarters, discussions were held on the current status of implementation of the Convention in Montenegro and on the approach towards adopting comprehensive implementing legislation.

Morocco										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		2003 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Morocco on 29 April 1997.
2. January 2003: Morocco sent an updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire, which was based on its draft legislation.
3. 20 January 2003: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Morocco stated that penal legislation was at an advanced stage of preparation, and that, as soon as it was adopted, the authorities would be able to complete its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
4. January 2004: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
5. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Morocco indicated that its drafting committee had incorporated the comments provided by the Secretariat on its draft law, 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 published 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. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Morocco indicated that the final draft law was currently under discussion by Parliament, and that it was confident that the legislation would be adopted soon.
8. 1 February 2006: In a *note verbale*, Morocco sent its plans for completing its obligations under Article VII of the Convention: “February 2006: Identification of international cooperation and assistance requirements; March 2006: Establishment of the national programme for the protection against chemical weapons; April 2006: Adoption of the Privileges and Immunities agreement; Second quarter of 2006: Progress in the adoption of the draft national legislation; Second quarter of 2006: Adoption of administrative measures.”

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 20 February 2006: In a *note verbale*, Morocco indicated that it had established the structure of its National Authority by creating four commissions, and that the National Authority had analysed the status of implementation of Article VII obligations and adopted a timeline with target dates.
10. 13 – 23 March 2006: During a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France, Morocco indicated that a legal subcommittee had finalised draft implementing legislation, that the draft was ready to be submitted to Parliament, and that they would now have to draft implementing decrees—a more complicated step.
11. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Morocco reported that a legal subcommittee had finalised draft implementing legislation, which was to be submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government. Interministerial committees would later on provide their comments. Subsequently the draft would be submitted to Parliament.
12. 12 – 13 December 2006: Morocco participated in a subregional workshop, held in Algeria, for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfers regime.
13. 15 – 19 January 2007: Morocco participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
14. 5 – 15 March 2007: Morocco participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
15. 13 – 15 June 2007: During a TAV Morocco submitted a draft of comprehensive implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment. The draft was finalised during the TAV. The finalized draft was to be distributed to senior members of the government for observations, and would then be submitted for the approval of the Government Council by September 2007. The approved draft would be included in the agenda of a session of the Council of Ministers under the chair of H.M. the King of Morocco for its consideration and submission to parliament. It was expected that the law would be passed before the end of the year. It was agreed that the Secretariat would be informed of any developments.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. Morocco has a member in the NLE.

Mozambique										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Mozambique on 14 September 2000.
2. May 2005: Mozambique participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.
3. 27 September 2005: In a *note verbale* Mozambique stated that the temporary focal point of the National Authority was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Legal and Consular Affairs Directorate, and that it was preparing a draft resolution for submission to the Council of Ministers with the aim that the National Authority would be formally created and functioning at the beginning of the coming year.
4. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Mozambique reported the composition of its National Authority.
5. November 2005: Mozambique sent an e-mail attaching a document which stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had begun researching existing penal legislation relevant to the Convention.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mozambique communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 17 – 26 January 2006: Mozambique participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 6 and 7 June 2006: During the advanced National Authority training course for lusophone States conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal, Mozambique indicated that efforts were being made to formalise the establishment of the National Authority by a resolution that was pending approval in the Council of Ministers. It also indicated that the drafting of implementing legislation had not yet begun, but that, over the previous year, Mozambique had determined that existing legislation covered some aspects of Convention implementation.
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Mozambique reported that it had formally established its National Authority. A group of stakeholders was studying implementation. Due to illness of the draftsman, legislation was not moving forward. The need for a TAV was expressed.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Mozambique participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
12. 30 April 2007: Mozambique indicated that it was about to start drafting penal implementing legislation and requested relevant models, which were provided.
13. 15 June 2007: During a briefing session held in The Hague for Representatives of Lusophone States Parties, Mozambique indicated that it would consult internally on requesting technical assistance.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. 9 – 11 July 2007: Mozambique attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.

Namibia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2003: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Namibia indicated that it had a Commission made up of five ministries as members (Foreign Affairs, Trade, Home Affairs, Health, and Finance), which were acting in place of a National Authority. It had not yet adopted national implementing legislation.
3. May 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat, following the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia. Namibia was briefed on the legislative requirements of the Convention, on modalities for the preparation and submission of declarations, and was provided with samples of legislation. Namibia informed the Secretariat that, in a separate session, the National Authority would prepare a report for Cabinet on Namibia's obligations under the Convention, including a review of any existing legislation relevant to the Convention and proposals for specific steps for the preparation of new legislation or subsidiary regulations, depending on what laws were already in place.
4. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Namibia indicated that it had prepared draft legislation, which was currently pending with the Attorney-General's Office and the Ministry of Justice, which would be reviewing it to determine the constitutionality of certain provisions.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Namibia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs referring to the technical assistance provided to Namibia on the implementation of the Convention in May 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to implement the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 16 and 17 October 2006: Namibia participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported the following: No real advances could be reported on Namibia's draft legislation, because of a lack of coordination within the National Authority. A restructuring process was under way that would give the National Authority an office and assign it clear responsibilities. It was now under the direction of the Ministry of Health, which had many other tasks to perform. A TAV that had been conducted in 2005 had been valuable, but those who had participated were no longer performing activities related to the Convention. Public and political awareness had been low, and would need to be improved if the National Authority was to receive adequate support. As a result of the meeting in the United Republic of Tanzania, a draft paper would be prepared for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Namibia reported that the draft was still being worked on in the Attorney-General's office. It expected to submit the draft for the Secretariat's comments in January 2007.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
11. 9 – 11 July 2007: During the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa, Namibia reported that its draft implementing law was at an advanced stage of preparation.

Nauru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nauru on 12 December 2001.
2. June 2005: During the PIF meeting in New Zealand, Nauru confirmed that it required assistance in preparing its legislation to implement the Convention, and indicated that subregional assistance in Nauru, which might be organised together with the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, would be an efficient way of delivering such assistance.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nauru communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 28 August – 1 September 2006: A TAV took place in Nauru that focussed on the preparation of draft legislation.
5. 30 August 2006: Nauru informed the Secretariat by letter that it was finalising its implementing legislation. It also reaffirmed its commitment to the objectives of the Convention and to the implementation of its obligations under it.
6. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Nauru reported that the draft had not been finalised. The need for legal technical assistance was expressed.
7. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 23 July 2007: In an e-mail Nauru indicated that the draft implementing legislation, prepared with assistance from a consultant commissioned by the Secretariat, was being reviewed by the Ministry of Justice; and that the legislative process had taken more time than anticipated as Nauru was also in the process of revising its Constitution. It indicated that enforcing implementing legislation would be harder to achieve than drafting it, because of shortages of capacities and resources, e.g. in the field of import and export controls.
10. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States that was held in Palau, Nauru requested the Secretariat to review its draft legislation and provide comments on it. The comments are currently being prepared. Nauru did not expect the legislative process regarding implementation of the Convention to resume before the process of amending its Constitution, which requires the full attention of the drafters in Nauru, has been finalised. Nauru hoped that the process of amending the Constitution would be finalised in the first quarter of 2008.

Nepal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	(X)		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nepal on 18 December 1997.
2. 4 February 2004: Nepal sent its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire. In a separate *note verbale* Nepal stated that it had initiated the necessary steps to enact the Convention Implementing Act by constituting a National Legislation Drafting Committee under the convenorship of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
3. February 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments. The internal timetable for completing the national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Nepal indicated that a subcommittee had finished a preliminary draft of the legislation, but that a transfer of staff within the Government had delayed further progress.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nepal communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nepal referring to the national training course for the implementation of the Convention, which had been organised by the National Authority of Nepal and the Secretariat from 15 to 17 February 2005, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.
7. 13 – 23 March 2006: Nepal participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 4 August 2006: In a *note verbale* Nepal informed the Secretariat of the establishment of a National Authority of Disarmament Affairs, which was constituted under the Joint Secretary in the United Nations Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The National Authority shall (a) implement within Nepal all provisions of all disarmament-related international conventions, covenants, protocols, and plans of action to which Nepal is a party; (b) fulfil Nepal's commitment in the field of disarmament; (c) prepare necessary national reports related to disarmament; (d) formulate recommendations to the Government of Nepal on becoming a party to new disarmament-related international conventions; and (e) submit opinions of the Government of Nepal on disarmament-related matters.
9. 9 and 10 August 2006: Nepal hosted a seminar for customs officials in South Asia, during which Nepal reported that implementing legislation was being finalised.
10. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the Fourth Meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Nepal indicated that its draft legislation was under consideration and was being further revised.
11. 12 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Nepal provided the Secretariat with a project proposal seeking assistance from the OPCW in building awareness among stakeholders and in framing national implementing legislation. It also indicated that Nepal was preparing a compendium of existing legislative and administrative measures for submission to the Secretariat, and that, because Nepal had no comprehensive law covering all the activities prohibited under the Convention, the National Authority had set up a drafting committee to prepare draft legislation and was reviewing a draft.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 5 – 15 March 2007: Nepal participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Netherlands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Netherlands on 29 April 1997.
2. The Netherlands has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. The Netherlands has also made a voluntary contribution for promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

New Zealand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for New Zealand on 29 April 1997.
2. New Zealand has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. New Zealand has also provided voluntary contributions for promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Nicaragua										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Nicaragua on 5 December 1999.
2. December 2002: Nicaragua submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. 24 and 25 February 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina.
4. 28 April 2004: Nicaragua sent a *note verbale* indicating the steps it would take in 2004. It said it would identify existing legislation covering Convention violations, draft national implementing legislation, and identify declarable industries.
5. July 2004: Nicaragua hosted a subregional meeting of National Authorities, which included a segment on legislation. An NLE member participated in the meeting.
6. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America held in Guatemala, Nicaragua indicated that, on 25 February 2005, the special law for the control of arms, munitions, explosives, and other relevant material had entered into force. It also indicated that this law included an explicit prohibition of chemical weapons as well as their import, distribution, transfer, possession, and transit and penalises violations that the National Authority was reinforcing its structure and working mechanisms, that it was also working on administrative measures to complement the aforereported law, and that Nicaragua was preparing a national profile in the context of the Programme of Control and Arms Limitation in Central America for a reasonable balance of forces, in order to promote transparency and mutual confidence, and to identify the institutional capabilities of the parties to the programme to implement the obligations of international arms-control and non-proliferation treaties, including the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nicaragua communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico, and during which consultations were held, the National Authority reported that it would consider requesting a TAV in the near future, once the National Authority was better organised.
9. 3 – 13 July 2006: Nicaragua participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
10. 23 August 2006: In an e-mail, Nicaragua requested technical assistance from the Secretariat in preparing administrative regulations on the implementation of the Convention. Draft legislation was proposed.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 29 – 31 May 2007: Nicaragua participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
13. 2 – 6 July 2007: Nicaragua attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. Nicaragua has a member in the NLE.

Niger										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Niger on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat offered assistance to the Niger under the plan of action.
3. 7 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger that contained an offer of assistance.
4. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, the Niger stated that its National Authority had been designated but was not yet functioning, and that a review of its penal code showed that it covered only the general sanctions. The Niger reported that it had to implement administrative measures.
5. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, in Nigeria, the Niger and the Secretariat held consultations on Article VII, the plan of action, and possible assistance. The Niger requested a proposed draft of legislation.
6. August 2005: The Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code and the first draft of a decree establishing a National Authority.
7. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, the Niger indicated that the main problem it was facing was in motivating stakeholders to participate in the work of the National Authority and proposed that a workshop be held with this goal in mind. The Secretariat had received no further information by the reporting cut-off date.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Niger communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 3 January 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Niger, referring to the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, and seeking an indication of the steps it had taken to enact implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Nigeria										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	1999 to 2007	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	No	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 17 – 26 January 2006: Nigeria participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 4 July 2006: During the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Nigeria reported that its legislation was going through its second reading in Parliament.
10. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa held in Burkina Faso, Nigeria indicated that its draft law had had a third reading, that it was now before the Harmonisation Committee, and that, if adopted, it would be sent back to the President for his assent, which would be given within 30 days. Nigeria also stated that it expected that the draft law would be adopted within the next three months.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria reported that the procedures on the draft have almost been concluded.
12. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Nigeria reported that the draft legislation was currently being considered by the National Assembly. As the elections to the Senate and the House of Representatives would be taking place at the latest in May 2007, there was a possibility that the draft might not be considered by the current Assembly.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 15 – 19 January 2007: Nigeria participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. Nigeria has a member in the NLE.

Niue										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Niue on 21 May 2005.
2. June 2005: During a workshop held in Tonga, Niue reported that it had developed draft implementing legislation and a national plan of action regarding the next steps in the legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Niue communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 23 March 2006: Niue indicated in a fax that it remained strongly committed to the objectives of the Convention and that it was implementing its obligations under it. Niue added that it was finalising its implementing legislation and expected it to be enacted later this year.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, Niue reported that the Parliament was due to consider draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session in 2006.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
7. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Norway										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2000 to 2002, 2004, 2005 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Norway on 29 April 1997.
2. Norway has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Norway has also made a voluntary contribution to promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Oman										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Oman on 29 April 1997.
2. 7 – 10 May 2006: During a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries held in the United Arab Emirates, Oman’s legislation was discussed, and comments were provided by the Secretariat. Oman stated that it would request technical legal assistance. Regulations were also discussed.
3. 12 July 2006: In a *note verbale* Oman informed the Secretariat that it intended to host a subregional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties that are also members of the GCC and for the National Authority of Yemen, in late 2006 or 2007. The *note verbale* also requested the support of the Secretariat in this regard.
4. 29 April – 2 May 2007: Oman participated in a regional workshop on CWC implementation for GCC States, held in Kuwait. This focussed on regulatory requirements for the chemical industry and for trade in scheduled chemicals. Future amendments of the existing primary implementing legislation were discussed as were regulations.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Pakistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 and 2006	Underway
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Pakistan on 27 November 1997.
2. 5 – 15 March 2007: Pakistan participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
3. 6 – 17 August 2007: During the Eleventh Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland, Pakistan reported that it had contracted a private expert to prepare implementing regulations on licensing and on export/import control; those regulations are expected to be enacted within three months.
4. Pakistan has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Palau										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Palau on 5 March 2003.
2. 15 – 17 August 2007: Palau hosted the legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States.
3. Palau has four members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Panama										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	No	2003, 2004 and 2006 (Each year, no programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Panama on 6 November 1998.
2. 30 March 2004: In a *note verbale* Panama notified the Secretariat of the approval of a decree creating an inter-institutional technical group to advise the National Authority.
3. 5 – 9 July 2004: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Argentina.
4. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala, Panama stated that it had received the draft model legislation from the Secretariat; that this was still under consideration by the advisory group to the National Authority; and that no further progress in this regard had been made. Upon the invitation of the Panamanian National Authority, a member of the NLE participated in a working session with legal experts in Panama. 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 to the Director-General by the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs during his visit to the OPCW.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Panama communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the Seventh Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Panama indicated that the National Authority (Ministry of Health) was trying to move its draft legislation towards adoption by Parliament, but that the process had stalled.
7. 3 – 13 July 2006: Panama participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels with the Permanent Representative, Panama highlighted the complexity of national implementation of the Convention with regard to the Canal and the Free Zone of Colon. Panama would need additional help with regard to raising awareness among legislators, industry, and customs services. It was indicated that the Ministry of Health, which is the National Authority, had had to deal with an important health crisis in 2006.
10. 29 – 31 May 2007: Panama participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. Panama has a member in the NLE.

Papua New Guinea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Papua New Guinea on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2004: At a regional meeting in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that it was aware that chemicals of potential relevance to the Convention were used in its mining, timber, pesticide, and detergent-production industries; that 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 the top-priority issue was illegal imports of small and light weapons; and that the draft legislation circulated at the workshop would provide a useful impetus for putting national implementation of the Convention in place.
3. 20 – 22 June 2005: The Secretariat, with the support of Australia, made a TAV to Papua New Guinea, which included work on a national plan of action, draft legislation, and industry outreach. Papua New Guinea confirmed that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was its focal point and would possibly be its future National Authority.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Papua New Guinea communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, during which Papua New Guinea indicated that it would report on progress made.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that further legislative assistance was needed.
7. 29 June 2006: In a *note verbale* Papua New Guinea indicated to the Secretariat that Papua New Guinea’s National Authority for the Convention was the Department of Foreign Affairs and Immigration. It also reported that Papua New Guinea might require assistance in the near future to draft legislation relating to the Convention.
8. 14 September 2006: In an e-mail, Papua New Guinea requested assistance in preparing “the appropriate policy documentation and legislation to implement the Convention”.
9. 27 – 30 November 2006: During a workshop held in Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and the Secretariat assisted in drafting implementing legislation. The finalised draft would have to be submitted jointly by the Department of Defence, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Attorney-General to Cabinet. This step was to take place in January 2007. After submission to Cabinet the Office of Legislative Counsel in the Prime Minister’s Department would be formally instructed to complete the draft for presentation to Parliament. This department indicated that it expected to submit the draft to Parliament during its next session starting in February 2007.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 3 January 2007: In a letter, Papua New Guinea reported that it was anticipated that draft national legislation would be finalised soon. It would subsequently be submitted to the National Executive Council for its consideration and approval and would then be passed on for ratification by the National Parliament.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
13. 13 August 2007: Papua New Guinea sent a *note verbale* confirming that draft national legislation was expected to be finalised soon.

Paraguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Paraguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At a regional National Authority meeting held in Bolivia, Paraguay reported that a National Authority decree and regulations would be drafted by June 2004, and that they would be adopted by the end of the year.
3. April 2004: The Secretariat made an offer of assistance.
4. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Paraguay that included an offer of assistance.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Paraguay communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
7. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels with the Permanent Representative, Paraguay indicated that further awareness-raising efforts would be necessary.
8. 29 – 31 May 2007: Paraguay participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
9. 20 – 22 June 2007: Paraguay attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague. Consultations on drafting national implementing legislation were held and model legislation of the region was provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 2 – 6 July 2007: Paraguay attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. 30 – 31 July 2007: During a TAV organised by the Secretariat, the Cuban member of the NLE provided legislative assistance to Paraguay. Paraguay reported that draft implementing legislation was being prepared and would subsequently be sent to the Congress for approval. It indicated that it would use Argentinean law as a point of reference when drafting its own legislation.

Peru										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 and 2007	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Peru on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2004: The Secretariat and Argentina 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. An NLE member participated in the course.
3. November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Peru requested and received a copy of Spain's legislation, which it would use as a basis for supplements to its basic law implementing the Convention. It added that Peru's parliamentary calendar for 2005 was quite full, but that it expected the draft law to be submitted in April.
4. 6 and 7 October 2005: Peru hosted a legislation workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community. The Secretariat also conducted a TAV, during which Peru's draft legislation was submitted for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.
5. 11 October 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
6. 21 December 2005: In a *note verbale*, Peru indicated that it would take into consideration the Secretariat's comments on its draft legislation.
7. 17 – 26 January 2006: Peru participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 24 and 25 April 2006: A TAV for the Andean Community was conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, during which its draft legislation was submitted for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Peru indicated that the two legislation workshops conducted by the OPCW for the Andean Community had helped Peru prepare revised draft legislation, and that it hoped to finish the process within a few months.
10. 3 – 13 July 2006: Peru participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 21 August 2006: Peru sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat with an attachment that indicated, *inter alia*, that the National Authority had finished drafting legislation in May; that, in June its draft legislation had been distributed to various ministries for comments, and that it would subsequently be submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval, and then to Congressional Committees for study. Information on the content of the draft legislation was also provided.
12. 28 and 29 August 2006: Peru hosted a workshop on customs for Latin America.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Peru reported that the draft legislation was about to be presented to the National Congress, which was expected to approve it shortly.
14. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
15. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Peru reported that its draft implementing law was currently with the Council of Vice-Ministers, but was expected to be submitted to Congress shortly; that body would be considering and approving it in the near future.
16. 1 June 2007: During a meeting between the National Authority and the Director-General, Peru stated that the draft prepared with the assistance and comments of the Secretariat had been submitted to the Council of Vice-Ministers for their consideration and submission to Congress. During a workshop with Parliamentarians, Peru indicated that the draft could be presented to Congress in September.
17. 2 – 6 July 2007: Peru attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
18. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
19. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the regional meeting of members of Parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia, Peru indicated that it intended to present its draft legislation to Congress in the very near future. It indicated that it was considering asking for a workshop or a conference to be held for parliamentarians, once the draft was before Congress.
20. Peru has a member in the NLE.

Philippines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		Ongoing	No	2002	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Philippines on 29 April 1997.
2. April 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the National Authority of the Philippines. Subsequently, the Philippines sent a *note verbale* in which it stated that the National Authority was working with other government agencies on a draft comprehensive anti-terrorism law that would include penal provisions related to the implementation of the Convention, and that it was working with other government agencies on draft legislation concerning weapons of mass destruction, which would include appropriate Convention-related provisions. Other implementation issues would be subject to executive or department-level administrative orders. Inspections and other related activities were being coordinated with the Department of Science and Technology and the industrial community. The Philippines also indicated that related and parallel efforts were being made to consolidate existing import-export control regulations.
3. June 2005: In a *note verbale* the Philippines stated that the National Authority had 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 that was then being drafted. The Philippines also stated that it appreciated the offer of a visit by technical experts from the United States of America.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Philippines indicated that it had a new draft for the formal establishment of the National Authority, that the draft criminalising violations under the Convention was almost ready, and that it had incorporated the Secretariat's comments.
5. 9 January 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Philippines submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments (which were subsequently provided) and included an explanatory note on its draft legislation. It also requested assistance with a workshop on the regulation of the production and trade of chemicals under the Convention in March 2006.
6. 13 – 23 March 2006: The Philippines participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
7. 3 and 4 April 2006: During a TAV, organised by the United States of America and supported by the Secretariat, an existing draft law was reviewed and commented on.
8. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, the Philippines indicated that problems persisted in establishing the National Authority and drafting legislation, although a new tactic was being pursued: the draft legislation was being submitted for final review and approval by the Convention interagency committee under the Department of Foreign Affairs, and would be submitted to Congress on or before the first week of October 2006, and would hopefully be approved by the end of the year.
9. 27 November 2006: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, the Philippines submitted its draft legislation and reported that on 22 November 2006 the draft legislation had been submitted to the Philippines Senate Committee on the Environment and to the House of Representatives Committee on Ecology for consideration.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Philippines indicated its interest in an integrated approach to the implementation of the Convention together with the POPs and PIC Conventions. The need for awareness-raising concerning the interested sectors of industry was expressed.
11. 15 – 19 January 2007: The Philippines participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
12. 5 – 15 March 2007: The Philippines participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
13. 23 – 25 April 2007: The Philippines participated in a subregional workshop, held in Viet Nam, for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. The Philippines has three members in the NLE.

Poland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Portugal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	No	2003, 2005 to 2007	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	No	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Portugal on 29 April 1997.
2. 24 – 26 November 2003: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat and Spain.
3. November 2004: At the Ninth Session of the Conference, Portugal stated that it was in the final stage of approving the national legislation needed to implement the Convention fully, and which would complete the legislation already in force.
4. February 2005: In a *note verbale* Portugal stated that the finalised draft law had been sent to the Council of Ministers last October for subsequent approval by Parliament, and been returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the same month with the request that several amendments be included; that during the Ninth Session of the Conference it had discussed these proposed amendments with the Secretariat; and that at present, the draft law was being reviewed by the National Authority. As soon as possible, the text of the legislation would be presented to the Council of Ministers for final approval.
5. August 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the draft law had been sent on 4 August 2005 to the Cabinet of the State Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, and that Cabinet lawyers were already preparing comments on and modifications to the draft law, which was expected to be returned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September.
6. September 2005: Portugal indicated by e-mail that the draft law was now ready and in line for inclusion on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, and that it would then be sent to Parliament for final approval.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 6 February 2006: The Director-General wrote a letter to Portugal referring to the decision on follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
8. 13 – 23 March 2006: Portugal participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 3 April 2006: In a letter to the Secretariat Portugal indicated that three initiatives were to be developed with the assistance of the Secretariat: an advanced course for lusophone countries, on 6 and 7 June 2006; preparation of the first industry declarations, planned for October 2006; and a training course for escort teams for inspections in October 2006.
10. 5 April 2006: In a *note verbale* Portugal stated that it had already enacted national legislation criminalising the use, detention, and trade of toxic chemicals and their precursors through Law No. 5/2006 of 23 February 2006.
11. 4 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Portugal indicated that with the publication of the new Portuguese weapons and munitions legal regime (Law No. 5/2006, of 23 February), the term ‘chemical weapons’ had been defined as well as the penalties created for all activities prohibited by the Convention, and that in this sense, Portugal had fulfilled one of the commitments that it had assumed under the Convention – the obligation to prohibit any physical or legal person, in its national territory or in any place under its jurisdiction or control, from adopting any activity prohibited by the Convention through the adoption of penal legislation.
12. 22 September 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Portugal submitted an unofficial translation of the relevant parts of Law No. 5/2006 of 23 February 2006.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 15 – 19 January 2007: Portugal participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
15. 8 March 2007: Portugal informed the Secretariat that it was currently finalising the draft, which would subsequently be sent to Parliament with a note of urgency.
16. 15 June 2007: Portugal participated in a briefing session for Representatives of Lusophone States Parties that was held in The Hague.
17. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
18. 21 August 2007: In a *note verbale*, Portugal indicated that Portuguese draft implementing legislation had been approved by the Council of Ministers and sent to Parliament for approval on 18 June 2007. The Parliament had approved the draft law in general terms during its plenary session held on 12 July 2007, and had sent it to its Foreign Affairs Commission. This Commission would take up the discussion on the details after the resumption of Parliament in mid-September, and would thereafter send the draft to the Plenary for final approval.

19. Portugal has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Portugal hosted a basic National Authority training course for Lusophone States in 2005, and an advanced course for Lusophone States on 6 and 7 June 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Qatar										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Qatar on 3 October 1997.
2. March 2003: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a legislative-drafting session.
3. 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 comment.
4. March 2005: Qatar hosted a subregional workshop on the Convention, during which consultations were held on drafting implementation measures.
5. September 2005: Qatar sent a *note verbale* reporting that the Cabinet during its regular meeting that was held on 20 July 2005 had approved the draft law in principle. The Legislative Department of the Cabinet's General Secretariat and the Permanent Committee for Legislative Affairs were taking the necessary steps for reviewing the draft law, which was subsequently to be brought before the Shura Council, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, for adoption and for the necessary measures to be taken in this regard.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Qatar communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

7. 27 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Qatar in London, Qatar reported that it had started to prepare its anti-terrorist legislation including legislation on the implementation of the Counter-Proliferation Initiative (CPI). Qatar also indicated that it would be open to the idea of hosting GCC meetings on the implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 7 – 10 May 2006: During a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries held in the United Arab Emirates, Qatar indicated that its draft legislation, which it had prepared with the Secretariat, had been sent for review to the department of legislation in the Ministry of Justice. It also indicated that the legislation would follow the Qatari constitutional process, and that it was expected to be approved by November 2006.
9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Qatar indicated that its draft legislation had been finalised and approved in its interministerial process.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Qatar reported that the finalised draft law had been submitted to Parliament. After its approval it would be submitted to the Council of Ministers for adoption and finally to the Emir for signature and promulgation in the official gazette. It was expected that the process would be completed within the next three months.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 29 April – 2 May 2007: During a subregional workshop on CWC implementation for GCC States, which focussed on regulatory requirements for chemical industry and trade in scheduled chemicals, Qatar indicated that it expected that the parliamentary process would take another two months. Qatar requested models of regulations.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Republic of Korea										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Korea on 29 April 1997.
2. The Republic of Korea has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. The Republic of Korea hosted a regional seminar on chemical-industry issues from 6 to 8 November 2006. The Republic of Korea has also made a voluntary contribution for the promotion in 2006 of national implementation of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Republic of Moldova										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		N/A	X		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Republic of Moldova on 29 April 1997.
2. June 2005: At the regional meeting for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia held in Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova stated that its law implementing the Convention had entered into force, and that Moldova was in the process of amending its penal code to incorporate the requirements of the Convention. The Republic of Moldova also indicated it would need to request assistance in drafting regulations.
3. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Republic of Moldova communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
4. 29 and 30 May 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, which was held in The Hague, the Republic of Moldova submitted its implementing legislation.
5. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with the Republic of Moldova.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, which was held in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova indicated that it may request technical assistance in order to implement its existing legislation, and confirmed that a copy of the draft regulations had already been provided.
8. The Republic of Moldova has three members in the NLE.

Romania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998 to 2001, 2003 to 2005, and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Russian Federation										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Rwanda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Rwanda on 30 April 2004.
2. February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Rwanda that included an offer of assistance.
3. 28 February – 1 March 2005: The United States of America, supported by the Secretariat, conducted a bilateral-assistance visit at which legislative requirements were discussed in detail. In addition, a draft law was prepared. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. March 2005: Rwanda sent a request for assistance and at the same time indicated that its National Authority had been established.
5. April 2005: The Secretariat requested further clarification of the assistance needed.
6. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, further consultations were held on the status of Rwanda's national implementation.
7. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it was working on its draft legislation.
8. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations were held with the Secretariat regarding assistance with drafting implementing legislation.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Rwanda communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 7 July 2006: Rwanda submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
11. 11 July 2006: In an e-mail, Rwanda indicated that its draft legislation had been sent to the “Primature” for review by the Council of Ministers, and that, after this review, it would be forwarded to Parliament for adoption.
12. 25 – 27 July 2006: During the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, held in Burkina Faso, Rwanda submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
13. 3 August 2006: In an e-mail, Rwanda indicated that the comments it had received from the Secretariat would be forwarded to the Mandataire Général, who was now analysing the draft.
14. 15 September 2006: Rwanda submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat, which provided its comments.
15. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the Republic of Tanzania, Rwanda reported the following: In June 2005 a decree creating the National Authority had been published. Unfortunately the focal person in the Ministry had been posted abroad, thus delaying progress on implementation. Rwanda’s draft legislation had been submitted to the Prime Minister’s office for inclusion on the Cabinet’s agenda. Once approved, it would be submitted to Parliament for adoption. It was estimated that this would happen about four months after the draft was endorsed by the Cabinet. Rwanda was facing a number of difficulties: The Convention needed to be translated into Kinyarwanda, and translation of technical texts into a Bantu language was difficult. The National Authority needed to create a bureau, and that would require financing by the Government. Rwanda would need assistance in these areas.
16. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Rwanda indicated that the draft legislation had been submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval.
17. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
18. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Saint Kitts and Nevis										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X	X	N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	Criminal	LQ,2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Kitts and Nevis on 20 June 2004.
2. 7 and 8 March 2005: A joint TAV was conducted by the United States of America and the Secretariat in Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Secretariat provided sample legislation and comments, and proposed draft regulations. The internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.
3. 28 and 29 November 2005: Saint Kitts and Nevis participated in a workshop, held in Saint Lucia, on the Convention, its universality, and legislative issues. During the workshop, it requested training for legal drafters and customs officials.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Saint Kitts and Nevis communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 1 December 2005: The Secretariat sent a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Education of Saint Kitts and Nevis referring to the aforementioned national training course and seeking an indication of the steps Saint Kitts and Nevis had taken to enact implementing legislation.
6. 24 and 25 April 2006: Saint Kitts and Nevis hosted a workshop for legislative drafters. While the workshop was in progress, the Secretariat reviewed and commented on the draft legislation of Saint Kitts and Nevis.
7. 14 November 2006: In an e-mail, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported that the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition and Control) Act had been passed in Parliament on 26 October 2006 and that it was going through administrative procedures before coming into force. It indicated that once the legislation had entered into force, it would submit the text of legislation officially.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Saint Kitts and Nevis requested information about drafting regulations, which would be needed under the legislation, which was soon to enter into force.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 21 May 2007: Saint Kitts and Nevis submitted the “Chemical Weapons (Prohibitions and Control) Act, 2006” and a response to the second Legislation Questionnaire. In the Questionnaire it was indicated that the EUC was not explicitly provided for in the legislation, but could be required in regulations under the submitted law.
11. 29 – 31 May 2007: Saint Kitts and Nevis participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Saint Lucia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Lucia on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 – 31 May 2007: Saint Lucia participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile and informed the Secretariat about the project to establish a permanent National Authority within a new “Pesticides and Toxic Chemicals Control Authority”.
3. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
4. Saint Lucia has two members in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	(X)	X	N/A	X	2005 (No programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines on 18 October 2002.
2. 29 – 31 May 2007: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Chile.
3. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Samoa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Samoa on 27 October 2002.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Samoa, which included an offer of assistance.
3. June 2005: Samoa participated in the workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Tonga. Draft legislation was prepared and Samoa developed its national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as in relation to a number of outstanding declarations (including initial declarations) and notification requirements.
4. 15 June 2005: Samoa sent a *note verbale* stating that the drafting of national legislation on the prohibition of chemical weapons for Samoa was still at its initial stages.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Samoa communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative held in Brussels, Samoa indicated that the preparation of national implementing legislation was in the hands of the Attorney General, who had been trying to organise matters internally before seeking assistance from the Secretariat. The Permanent Representative offered to consult the capital and indicated that the Secretariat would be kept informed of developments.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 13 April 2006: Samoa sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that on 6 March 2006 the Attorney General's Office had provided the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade with a first draft law. Samoa also mentioned that it expected to finalise this draft law by the end of June 2006 for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers and for inclusion, once it had been approved, in the country's legislative programme for 2006/2007.
8. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, Samoa indicated that a first draft law had been produced in March 2006, for submission to the Cabinet of Ministers by the end of June 2006.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
11. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States, held in Palau, Samoa mentioned that it hoped to introduce the draft legislation to Parliament for its next session beginning in October 2007. On its request the Secretariat provided Samoa with comments on its draft legislation. Samoa did not expect any obstacles to be encountered in the parliamentary process.

San Marino										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			?	X		N/A	?		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Yes	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for San Marino on 9 January 2000.
2. 8 February 2000: The Department of Foreign Affairs sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that “our legal system provides that an international agreement, when ratified through the appropriate parliamentary procedure, becomes, *ipso facto*, part of our legal system. Therefore, the...Convention is directly applicable, there is no need, according to our internal legal system of further implementing legislation. Moreover Article 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.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to San Marino communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 24 October 2006: San Marino sent a letter to the Secretariat informing that it would be willing to discuss the most appropriate way in which San Marino could adopt comprehensive implementing legislation with the assistance offered by the Secretariat.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague, San Marino expressed a wish to organise a meeting between the OPCW and the legal experts of San Marino to work on a draft implementing law. It was proposed that a TAV be organised in the week of 17 – 21 September 2007.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Sao Tome and Principe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2003 to 2005	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sao Tome and Principe on 9 October 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sao Tome and Principe that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Sao Tome and Principe participated in the basic National Authority training course for lusophone States held by Portugal and the Secretariat in Lisbon. The draft legislation of Portugal was provided as a model.
4. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe expressed a wish to work with the National Authority of Portugal.
5. 3 October 2005: Sao Tome and Principe submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
6. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, the comments of the Secretariat on the draft legislation of Sao Tome and Principe were discussed and clarification was sought on the import/export provisions.
7. 6 November 2005: During the annual National Authorities Meeting in The Hague, Sao Tome and Principe discussed with the Secretariat the status of its draft legislation and it submitted its response to the trade questionnaire.
8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sao Tome and Principe communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 12 May 2006: Sao Tome and Principe submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 6 and 7 June 2006: During the advanced National Authority training course for lusophone States, conducted by Portugal and the Secretariat in Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe reported that it had received the Secretariat's comments on its draft legislation, and that its legal team was working on incorporating the proposed revisions into the draft. The new draft was to be sent to the Secretariat for review and, if there were no further comments, the procedure for adoption by Parliament was to be initiated.
11. 25 – 27 July 2006: Sao Tome and Principe participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa that was held in Burkina Faso.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, Sao Tome and Principe reported the following: The National Authority would be formally established once its draft law had been adopted. The Legal Office had received the Secretariat's latest comments on its draft, which would now need to be incorporated. The final draft would then be submitted to the Cabinet. The Article XI(2e) review was still under way. Sao Tome and Principe might need assistance later on with a sensitisation workshop for members of Parliament once the draft legislation had been submitted for parliamentary approval.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Sao Tome and Principe reported that the draft legislation had been submitted to a law firm, which was currently in charge of reviewing it. It was indicated that the process could be lengthy, as no deadline had been set, so as to reduce the cost of the review.
14. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. Sao Tome and Principe has a member in the NLE.

Saudi Arabia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 and 2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Admin	Admin	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Saudi Arabia on 29 April 1997.
2. 29 April – 2 May 2007: During a regional workshop for GCC States on the implementation of the Convention, which focussed on regulatory requirements for chemical industry and trade in scheduled chemicals, Saudi Arabia reiterated the need to discuss subsidiary regulations.
3. 19 – 23 May 2007: During a workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Saudi Arabia, consultations were held on regulations to be established under the Saudi Arabian primary implementing legislation. The Secretariat provided comments upon request. Saudi Arabia expressed the hope that the draft regulations could be finalised at an early date.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Senegal										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X	2005 and 2006	No (under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

The Convention entered into force for Senegal on 19 August 1998.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Serbia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2001, 2004, 2006, and 2007	(under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Serbia on 20 May 2000.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia and Montenegro stated in a *note verbale*: “The existing national legislation regulates production, procurement, utilization and possession of toxic chemicals and it also applies to the matters handled by the [Convention]. However, the steps have also been taken to bring into force the laws which will deal with these matters in particular. As far as personal and territorial power of national legislation is concerned, it is compatible with the laws stipulated in the Convention. Therefore the national legislation and the agreements that have been concluded with foreign parties provide good basis for legal cooperation with other countries pertaining to the issues tackled by the Convention.”
3. 27 October 2005: Serbia and Montenegro sent a *note verbale* notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation by Parliament on 22 October 2005, and indicated that the text of the law would be forwarded once it had been translated.
4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Serbia and Montenegro submitted its Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction, as well as its Law on Trade in Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-Use Goods. Serbia explained that, in addition to these laws, it was working on specific penal provisions.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Serbia and Montenegro communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

6. 24 May 2006: Serbia and Montenegro submitted its national plan of action on the implementation of Article VII of the Convention. The plan indicated, in particular, that Serbia expected to adopt, in 2006, appropriate laws and regulations enabling a concrete implementation of the Basic Law. The plan also indicated that the National Commission would devote special attention to further consolidation of domestic measures aimed at providing a comprehensive system of control and reporting, as required by the Convention.
7. 29 and 30 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, Serbia and Montenegro submitted information on the status of its implementing legislation.
8. June 2006: Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist. Serbia continued Serbia and Montenegro's membership in the OPCW.
9. 19 July 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Serbia submitted its revised plan of action for the full implementation of Article VII of the Convention in 2006, because Serbia has continued the membership that had been held by Serbia and Montenegro in the OPCW. A table was enclosed with the *note verbale*, which described the specific methods of implementation, the institutions responsible for implementation, and deadlines to ensure the full implementation of the Convention. The table also indicated that a new draft law would be finalised and was expected to be adopted by Parliament in November 2006; that a revision of penal provisions and amendments to the penal code would be completed by November 2006; that additional measures regarding comprehensive controls on transfers of scheduled chemicals would be adopted by October 2006; that annual information on Serbia's national protection programme would be prepared and submitted by March 2006; and that existing regulations in the field of trade in chemicals would be reviewed by November 2006.
10. 4 August 2006: Serbia submitted a copy of its new criminal code, which had been adopted on 1 January 2006.
11. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Serbia indicated that following the split between Serbia and Montenegro, Serbia had to bring all its legislation into line with the new Constitution and was thus reviewing all legislation implementing the Convention. The draft of the new law had been approved by the Government and would be sent to Parliament, which, however, was to be re-elected in January 2007. The adoption of the law was expected by the end of the second quarter of 2007.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 5 – 15 March 2007: Serbia participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
14. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in Belarus, Serbia reported that, following changes in Serbia's structural organisation (after the split between Serbia and Montenegro), a new draft law implementing the Convention had been approved by the government in November 2006, and was anticipated to be adopted by the Parliament by mid-2007.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. Serbia has three members in the NLE.

Seychelles										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			(X)	X		N/A	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	No	No	No	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Seychelles on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 September 2002: Seychelles submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. 18 June 2004: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Seychelles sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that Seychelles “has designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the National Authority to liaise with the OPCW and other States 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 Seychelles that included an offer of assistance.
5. 10 – 11 October 2005: A bilateral-assistance visit was conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat. During it, a draft law, a national action plan, and a pro forma initial declaration were prepared.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Seychelles communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 15 March 2006: Seychelles sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the draft implementing law was undergoing final review, and that it would hopefully be presented to the Cabinet and the National Assembly in the near future.
8. 31 May 2006: Seychelles sent an e-mail to the Secretariat reporting that its draft law had been forwarded to the Attorney General’s Office.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 8 November 2006: In a *note verbale*, Seychelles indicated that the “Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill, 2006” had been prepared. It also indicated that the national procedures for approval and entry into force had not been completed but would be in due course.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Seychelles reported that the Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill, 2006, was before Cabinet for approval, after which it would be cleared by the draftsman and submitted to Parliament, which was expected to approve it in February 2007 at the latest. Further assistance would be required in drafting the regulatory framework under the legislation.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 5 – 15 March 2007: Seychelles participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Sierra Leone										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sierra Leone on 30 October 2004.
2. February 2004: During the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa held in Senegal, assistance was offered to Sierra Leone by the Secretariat in advance of its accession to the Convention.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone that included an offer of assistance.
4. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Nigeria, the Secretariat held consultations with representatives from Sierra Leone on possible assistance needs.
5. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Sierra Leone indicated that it was determining what the structure of its National Authority should be. It also reported that the Statistics Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would probably be involved.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sierra Leone communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative held in Brussels, Sierra Leone indicated that the Director-General's letters to its Minister of Foreign Affairs had helped clarify the overall understanding of the importance for the country to comply with the Convention; that Sierra Leone was looking forward to the holding of a joint TAV by the Secretariat and the National Authority of the United States of America; that elections would take place in March 2006; and that, until then, a caretaker Government would be in place, so

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

that no dramatic progress in Convention implementation should be expected before the elections. The Permanent Representative also stated that Sierra Leone would keep the Secretariat informed of the steps it had taken in implementing the Convention. It also reported that, until the National Authority was formally established, the Embassy in Brussels would be performing the functions of the National Authority.

8. 2 – 5 June 2006: A bilateral-assistance visit organised by the United States of America with the support of the Secretariat took place in Sierra Leone. During it, draft legislation, a pro forma initial declaration with National Authority details, and a national action plan were prepared.
9. 25 – 27 July 2006: Sierra Leone participated in a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa, held in Burkina Faso, at which additional models and examples of legislation were provided and discussed.
10. 17 August 2006: Sierra Leone sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat indicating that, since the entry into force of the Convention for Sierra Leone, it had been making efforts to fulfil its obligations under Articles III and VII of the Convention. Sierra Leone requested the assistance of the Secretariat to enable its National Authority to fully implement the Convention. The request was being reviewed.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: Sierra Leone participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported the following: Sierra Leone is a post-conflict country which has just emerged from an 11-year civil war that destroyed much of its physical and human infrastructure and caused the migration and displacement of a significant percentage of its surviving human resources. In 2003 and 2004 the paramount focus of development effort was on emergency activities, dominated by disarmament, rehabilitation, relief and peace-building efforts. In 2005 Sierra Leone entered the development phase, signalling a strategic shift of resources to the achievement of medium- to long-term development goals based on the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the UN Millennium Development Goals. It is during this phase that resources could be allocated to attend to less life-threatening issues, such as international obligations. Implementing legislation was drafted during a two-day workshop at the United States Embassy in June 2006. The draft is under consideration by the Cabinet which will send it to the Law Office Department for preparation of the final draft. The anticipated time frame for completion of the process of enactment of the law is the end of 2007. A seminar to sensitise parliamentarians and society at large will be needed in order to get approval of the legislation. Future assistance from the Secretariat would be needed for: training and capacity building related to the detection and monitoring of chemical weapons-related activities and for inspections; sensitisation and awareness-raising activities including workshops for Parliamentarians, military and police personnel, radio and television discussion, etc., aimed at the general public; and servicing National Authority meetings. Technical training for the members of the National Authority as well as financial support for the National Authority are also requested.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Singapore										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Slovakia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2005 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Slovakia on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Slovenia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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, 2003, 2005 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Slovenia on 11 July 1997.
2. 7 August 2007: In reply to the Secretariat's *note verbale* of 9 July 2007 asking for updates on Article VII implementation, Slovenia notified the Secretariat that the Chemical Weapons Act had been repealed and replaced by a new set of legislation consisting of the Law on Control of Strategic Goods of Particular Significance to Safety and Health, which entered into force on 5 April 2006; a Decree Setting the List of Strategic Goods and Related Control Regimes; and a Decree on the Principles and the Procedure to Draft a Strategic Risk Assessment. Copies of these texts were enclosed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Solomon Islands										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Solomon Islands on 23 October 2004.
2. March 2004: The Secretariat conducted a TAV to the Solomon Islands in advance of the Convention's entry into force for it.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the Solomon Islands that included an offer of assistance.
4. June 2005: At the PIF meeting held in New Zealand, 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.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Solomon Islands communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of the Solomon Islands in Brussels, the Representative stated that economic and social unrest that had originally delayed accession to the Convention had also affected the ability of the Solomon Islands to implement it. The Representative noted that the Solomon Islands had had similar difficulties with the implementation of other international treaties to which it is party and that require national implementing legislation. He indicated that the workshop that had been held in the Solomon Islands in 2005 had achieved few practical results, because the authorities were concentrating on other domestic issues, many related to the maintenance of internal law and order. He added that the authorities were aware of their obligations under the Convention, but noted that they lacked the infrastructure to support activities such as the gathering of declarable data.
7. 23 – 25 August 2006: A TAV to the Solomon Islands took place, during which draft legislation and a national plan of action were prepared.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 18 September 2006: The Solomon Islands sent a letter informing the Secretariat that it was hoped that legislation would be finalised and introduced towards the end of 2006, depending on the timetable and legislative programme of the National Parliament.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
11. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States, held in Palau, the Solomon Islands indicated that it currently had no draft implementing legislation but that it would try to move the implementation of the Convention on. The Solomon Islands participated in a Secretariat workshop on drafting implementing legislation.

South Africa										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for South Africa on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 – 11 July 2007: South Africa hosted the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region.
3. South Africa has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Spain										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2001, 2003 to 2005, and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Spain on 29 April 1997.
2. Spain has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Spain hosted a basic and an advanced course for the National Authorities of Spanish-speaking countries in 2006 and 2007. It also made voluntary contributions to support the promotion of national implementation of the Convention in 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Sri Lanka										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	1997 to 2005 (Each year, no programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	No	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Sri Lanka on 29 April 1997.
2. 6 February 2003: Sri Lanka submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
3. 22 October 2003: Sri Lanka indicated in an e-mail that “on 3 September 2003 [...] approval was given [by the Cabinet] to the legal draftsman to draft necessary legislation on the [Convention] in Sri Lanka. Already the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the legal draftsman to initiate the necessary work.”
4. 7 November 2003: At a bilateral meeting during a workshop for the NLE, Sri Lanka indicated that the assistance received through the NLE meeting would suffice to initiate drafting, and that drafting the legislation would take approximately three months.
5. 7 September 2005: Sri Lanka submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
6. 31 October 2005: Sri Lanka sent a document notifying the Secretariat of the Cabinet decision taken on 16 August 2005 approving the designation of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, and Investment Promotion as the National Authority and approving authorisation for the legal draftsman to draft the necessary legislation and requesting the National Coordinating Committee to continue to function. The document also indicated that the draft had been submitted to the Secretariat for comments and to stakeholder governmental agencies. The process was expected to be completed by 7 October 2005.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Sri Lanka submitted its final draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
8. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, Sri Lanka indicated that the recent election had slowed down the passage of its legislation, and that it needed additional time to incorporate further comments by the Secretariat.
9. 13 – 23 March 2006: Sri Lanka participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention
10. 28 May 2006: Sri Lanka submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which it provided.
11. 29 – 31 May 2006: A national-awareness workshop organised by the Secretariat took place in Sri Lanka, during which Sri Lanka indicated that the initial draft of implementing legislation had been approved by the ministry and sent back to the legal draftsman's department, which had forwarded it to the Attorney-General for his observations on its constitutionality.
12. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Sri Lanka indicated that draft legislation had been approved by the Attorney General and had been submitted for Cabinet approval.
13. 25 September 2006: Sri Lanka faxed a progress report on the steps taken by its National Authority to adopt implementing legislation and measures. In particular, the report reiterated that the draft legislation had been forwarded to the Cabinet with the request that it be placed in the order book of Parliament. The National Authority indicated that the draft could obtain the approval of the Parliament before December 2006. It was also reported that action had been taken with Customs to assign specific HS codes for the 42 most heavily traded scheduled chemicals; that registration of users and importers of scheduled chemicals and the requirement for import permits would be introduced following the adoption of the parliamentary act; that software had been developed to enable the Import Controller's Office and Customs to identify scheduled chemicals; and that a National Authority web site had been created. Further awareness programmes had been scheduled for December 2006 and for 2007.
14. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Sri Lanka reported that Cabinet had approved the draft legislation and would submit it to Parliament. It had already been published. After debate in Parliament, its Speaker was expected to sign and thereby enact the law in early December 2006. The process of drafting regulations (a registration- and licensing-system) was reported to have already begun.
15. 5 – 15 March 2007: Sri Lanka participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
16. 6 – 17 August 2007: During the Eleventh Training Course on National Authorities and Chemical Databases, hosted and organised by Finland, Sri Lanka reported that the draft implementing law had been sent to Parliament, which was expected to adopt it by November 2007. Regulations on production, processing, consumption, etc. of scheduled chemicals had also been prepared and were expected to be issued 30 days after adoption of the law by the Parliament.
17. 22 August 2007: The Secretariat was informed that the draft implementing legislation had been adopted by Parliament on 22 August 2007. No submission has yet been received under Article VII(5).
18. Sri Lanka has a member in the NLE.

Sudan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for the Sudan on 23 June 1999.
2. 24 July 2003: The Permanent Representation of the Sudan indicated in a *note verbale* that “the competent authorities in Sudan have already drafted [...] legislation for the implementation of the Convention, which is now under final review before being submitted to the Cabinet for approval.”
3. August 2003: At the regional National Authority meeting held in Khartoum, the Sudan stated, “The President has issued a provisional ordinance having force of law to give effect to the law implementing the CWC. This provisional ordinance will be submitted to the next session of the Assembly for ratification. If the Assembly ratifies the text without amendments it shall be promulgated as law.”
4. 28 November 2003: During the annual National Authority meeting held in The Hague, the Sudan 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 the Sudan that included an offer of assistance.
6. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in 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. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, the Sudan reported that regulations had been drafted and would be sent to the Ministry of Justice in October. Prior to the Eleventh Conference of the States Parties, the Sudan intended to send the draft to the Secretariat for comments.
8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with the Sudan.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 12 and 13 December 2006: The Sudan participated in a subregional workshop, held in Algeria, for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfers regime.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. The Sudan has five members in the NLE.

Suriname										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Suriname on 29 April 1997.
2. June 1999: Suriname stated in a fax message that “[t]o carry out [the Convention] the Suriname government has already put together a National Authority (NAS). The formalities around the setting of the National Authority have to follow a constitutional way and are at present in hands of the Privy Council. Anticipating on the formal setting the NAS have carried out a lot of activities, regarding the OPCW”.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Suriname that included an offer of assistance.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Suriname communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. 27 April 2006: Suriname participated in the workshop for customs officials in the Caribbean, held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: Suriname participated in the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which was held in Mexico.
7. 3 – 5 July 2006: During a TAV, draft legislation was proposed and discussed.
8. 27 October 2006: Suriname submitted its initial draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Suriname reported that its draft legislation was expected to be ready for submission to Parliament by the end of March 2007, and that no decision had been reached as to which Ministry would eventually lead the National Authority.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Suriname participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities that was held in France.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

12. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Suriname indicated that a Parliamentarian from the Committee of Defence of the National Assembly who was already familiar with the draft of implementing legislation would attend the regional meeting of members of parliaments of States Parties in Latin America to be held in Colombia in July 2007.
13. 20 – 22 June 2007: Suriname attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague. It was reported that draft implementing legislation was with the Council of Ministers. Thereafter, the draft would be submitted to parliament. It was expected that the draft law would pass parliament just before the end of the year. The organisation of a possible TAV together with an awareness workshop for parliamentarians in November 2007 was discussed.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Swaziland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Swaziland on 29 April 1997.
2. 10 October 2002: Swaziland transmitted its draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
3. 29 August 2003: Swaziland sent a *note verbale* stating that “the draft legislation is now finished [...] Swaziland is now busy with elections and when the Parliament opens the draft will be sent to the House for adoption.”
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Swaziland that included an offer of assistance.
5. 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, Swaziland submitted its existing draft law for on-site Secretariat review and comment and indicated that the draft would be submitted to the National Authority for review before it would be submitted to the Attorney General’s office and ultimately to Parliament for approval.
6. 13 September 2005: Swaziland sent a letter indicating that “the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Bill was during the month of July sent to the Attorney General’s office for scrutiny and onward transmission to Parliament for debate. However, at this stage we are unsure of when it will be debated but we hope that the latest period will be next session of Parliament in January next year.”
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Swaziland communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative, Swaziland indicated that the drafting of its national implementing legislation had progressed well and was currently being reconciled, by Parliamentary request, with implementing legislation of other international treaties in order to ensure that implementation measures under one treaty will not contravene implementation measures under others. Once this process is concluded, the draft should move without difficulty through the parliamentary approval process.
10. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague, Swaziland attributed the lack since 2005 of updates and progress regarding the implementing legislation to changes in the personnel of the National Authority. It was confirmed that the Convention would be implemented by a Convention-specific Act, and it was indicated that the draft legislation had not been changed since May 2005. Comments were requested on that version, which were provided. Swaziland hoped that implementing legislation could be adopted by Parliament before parliamentary re-elections early in 2008. Awareness-raising and sensitisation of (1) stakeholders, (2) Cabinet, and (3) parliamentarians would be necessary to enact the legislation. The Secretariat's assistance through a TAV would be needed.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
12. 9 – 11 July 2007: Swaziland attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.

Sweden										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001 to 2004, and 2006	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Switzerland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Tajikistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	?	2005	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	?	?	?	LQ2 VII,5	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tajikistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tajikistan indicated that a special commission had been set up to study what laws were already in place and to decide how to establish the National Authority.
3. 4 December 2003: Tajikistan made a submission under Article VII(5).
4. October 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central Asia, held in Kazakhstan, samples of legislation were requested by Tajikistan. They were subsequently provided by the Secretariat.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tajikistan that included an offer of assistance.
6. June 2005: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Kazakhstan, sample legislation made available by the Netherlands and Belarus was provided to Tajikistan.
7. August and September 2005: Tajikistan hosted the annual subregional meeting of Central Asian National Authorities. Following the meeting, the Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course for Afghanistan and Tajikistan, during which draft legislation was proposed and discussed with the Tajik authorities.
8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Tajikistan indicated that the general part of the Penal Code makes the legislation applicable extraterritorially to Tajik nationals.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tajikistan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

10. 13 – 23 March 2006: Tajikistan participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 10 August 2006: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in the process of drafting legislation to implement the Convention. Some laws had recently been adopted regarding transfers of chemicals and safety regulations.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

Thailand										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation needed of part)	X	X		X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Policy	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Thailand on 9 January 2003.
2. 23 – 25 April 2007: Thailand participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia that was held in Viet Nam.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Transl.)	X	X		X	X	2006 (No programme)	No (under way)
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and Admin	Yes	Criminal and Admin	Criminal and Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	Admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20 July 1997.
2. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Timor-Leste										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Timor-Leste on 6 June 2003.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Timor-Leste that included an offer of assistance.
3. May 2005: Timor-Leste participated in a basic training course for National Authorities of lusophone States that Portugal and the Secretariat had organised in Portugal. Portugal's draft legislation was provided as a model.
4. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Timor-Leste communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
5. June 2006: Because a political-military crisis was causing it logistical difficulties, Timor-Leste cancelled its participation in the advanced National Authority training course held in Portugal in June 2006. No further information had been received by the reporting cut-off date.
6. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
7. 11 May 2007: The Chairperson of the Council, on behalf of its members, requested Timor-Leste to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
8. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Togo										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Togo on 29 April 1997.
2. February 2004: At the regional workshop for National Authorities in Western Africa, held in Senegal, Togo stated that it had encountered financial and logistical problems in the work of its interim National Authority, and that no draft law pursuant to Article VII had yet been developed.
3. 11 May 2004: Togo stated in a *note verbale* that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation would be grateful if the Secretariat could kindly send copies of the Convention and of the report of the Thirty-Sixth Session of the Council. These were subsequently sent by the Secretariat.
4. 26 May 2004: Togo's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation sent a *note verbale* requesting a TAV and indicating that the establishment of a National Authority depended on the provision of this assistance.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Togo that included an offer of assistance.
6. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held in Nigeria, consultations were held between Togo and the Secretariat on the plan of action and possible assistance.
7. 28 and 29 November 2005: A bilateral-assistance visit by the United States of America, with the support of the Secretariat, was made to Togo. During it, a draft law and possible steps for a national action plan were reviewed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Togo communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 25 – 27 July 2006: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa held in Burkina Faso, Togo indicated that it had prepared a decree establishing the National Authority, and that it should be issued soon.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Togo.
11. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
12. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
13. Togo has a member in the NLE.

Tonga										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tonga on 28 June 2003.
2. 14 – 16 June 2004: Tonga attended an awareness workshop in Fiji.
3. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Tonga that included an offer of assistance.
4. 25 March 2005: During a bilateral meeting Tonga indicated 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. By e-mail it 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 Tonga developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process as well as a *pro forma* initial declaration.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tonga communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 28 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative of Tonga in London, Tonga stated that implementation of the Convention was part of the portfolio of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where staff turnover was very high. The Representative added that they had been unable to use the Declaration Handbook to prepare their declarations because of a lack of technical expertise, and that Tonga believed that implementation of the Convention in the Pacific would benefit from joint regional efforts.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, consultations were held with Tonga.
9. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
10. 5 April 2007: A high-level meeting was held with the First Secretary of the High Commission in London. Tonga indicated that due to the recent passing away of the king and ensuing personnel changes in the Government, no progress with regard to the implementation of the Convention had recently been made. Tonga suggested organising a follow-up awareness workshop in Tonga in September or October 2007, with a view to finalising the considerations of Tonga's draft implementing legislation.
11. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Trinidad and Tobago										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		1998 to 2007 (Each year: no programme)	No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Trinidad and Tobago on 24 July 1997.
2. 15 August 2003: Trinidad and Tobago indicated in an e-mail that the draft implementing legislation was being studied by the relevant stakeholders. A meeting was 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 had performed an interim role in matters pertaining to the Convention pending the establishment of the National Authority. The latter required the passage of implementing legislation. In this regard, the Ministry would be grateful for the assistance of the Secretariat with the vetting of the said draft legislation.
3. May 2003: During consultations in 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 adopted in the first quarter of 2004; and that the draft would be sent to the Secretariat for comment.
4. February 2004: Trinidad and Tobago submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and it provided its comments.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

5. March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that its draft had been revised to take the Secretariat's comments into account, and that the procedure for parliamentary approval would be initiated. It added that, even without legislation, Trinidad and Tobago could gather the information it needed for declarations, and that it had successfully received its first inspection.
6. 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.
7. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Trinidad and Tobago communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
8. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a meeting for legislative drafters in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago submitted its draft legislation for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the aforementioned meeting of legislative drafters had been instrumental in helping the Government decide on the legislative approach to be taken; that it was in the process of redrafting the legislation to accommodate the policy decisions taken; and that there would be a stakeholders meeting at the end of June, by which time the revised draft should be ready.
10. 28 August 2006: In an e-mail, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the completed draft had been submitted to the National Authority for its review.
11. 29 November 2006: During consultations with the Permanent Representation, the Secretariat was informed that, in the absence of legislation, Trinidad and Tobago fulfilled its declaration obligations by collecting relevant data on a voluntary basis. Also inspections were being carried out on a voluntary basis.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 5 – 15 March 2007: Trinidad and Tobago participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
14. 29 – 31 May 2007: At the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that the Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in the process of formulating the laws for the implementation of the Convention. Implementing legislation was to be introduced by amending the criminal code. Trinidad and Tobago also reported to have started drafting a separate set of administrative regulations. It indicated that it would request a TAV to support the drafting of these regulations.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. Trinidad and Tobago has a member in the NLE.

Tunisia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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		Ongoing	X		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	VII(5)	

1. The Convention entered into force for Tunisia on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 May 2007: Along with a letter to the Director-General Tunisia submitted the French and Arabic texts of implementing law No. 2007-22 of 24 April 2007, together with the related decision of the Constitutional Council.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Turkey										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Transl.)	X	X	X	X		2002 and 2005	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	LQ,2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkey on 11 June 1997.
2. 15 – 19 January 2007: Turkey participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. 16 May 2007: Turkey submitted an updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire, according to which it had not established penalties for failure to declare.
4. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Turkmenistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	(X)		Ongoing	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkmenistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan that included an offer of assistance.
3. 23 August 2005: Turkmenistan stated in a *note verbale*: “The Constitution of Turkmenistan prohibits the production or transfer of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons. Under the Counter-terrorism Law of 2003, the use or threat of use of nuclear, radiological, chemical or biological substances is considered to be an act of terrorism and is punishable of 5-10 years. [...] Precursor chemicals are regulated under the legislation implementing the narcotics conventions.” Also enclosed was its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
4. 23 November 2005: In a fax Turkmenistan stated that the Ministry of Defence had been appointed by the Government of Turkmenistan as the National Authority.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Turkmenistan communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 2 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, during which Turkmenistan requested a TAV.
7. 1 and 2 March 2006: The Secretariat conducted an awareness seminar in Turkmenistan, during which Turkmenistan indicated that it was in the process of drafting a presidential decree that would create a special Centre for Chemical Weapons Convention Implementation. The designation of the Ministry of the Defence was of an interim nature at this point – a Coordinating Committee in the Ministry of Defence had been established to study the Convention and prepare the draft decree.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia held in Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan reported that a new Presidential decree was expected to be signed presently, which would designate the Ministry of Defence as the Chair of the National Authority; that other relevant agencies would also be included in its structure; that the new entity would take up the matter of consideration of any additional legislation to be drafted; and that, in view of the centralised system in Turkmenistan, it considered that most aspects of the Convention were already enforceable. The Secretariat’s review of existing legislation was also requested.
9. 28 November 2006: Turkmenistan sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat indicating that the President had signed on 5 October 2006 the “Decision on the Implementation of the Convention” and the “Functional Responsibilities of the Ministries and Agencies of Turkmenistan on the Implementation of the Convention”.
10. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
11. 4 January 2007: Turkmenistan provided information about the newly established permanent National Authority.
12. 15 – 19 January 2007: Turkmenistan participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
13. 20 – 22 June 2007: Turkmenistan attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Tuvalu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for 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: During a workshop in Tonga Tuvalu developed draft implementing legislation and a proposed national plan of action regarding the next steps in its legislative process, as well as a pro forma initial declaration.
4. September 2005: An e-mail indicated that at the moment no progress could be reported.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tuvalu communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, consultations were held with Tuvalu. Further follow-up assistance was subsequently provided to Tuvalu in finalising its draft implementing legislation, and it was encouraged to designate or establish a National Authority.
7. 5 October 2006: Tuvalu sent an e-mail to the Secretariat designating its National Authority under the Office of the Attorney-General and indicating that it would appreciate assistance with the implementation of its obligations.
8. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
9. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Uganda										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			(X)	X		N/A	No	2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No	No	No	Criminal and admin	Policy	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uganda on 30 December 2001.
2. August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in 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, that this Act was more specific to the BWC.
3. 6 and 7 September 2004: During a national training course in Uganda, it was agreed that new implementing legislation would be required rather than amendments to existing laws. A group would draft a note for the Cabinet to authorise the new law and then draft legislation. Uganda also noted that two pieces of legislation, the Environmental Protection Agency Act 1994 and the Pesticides Control and Management Act 1996, empowered the National Authority to require declarations and to monitor production and trade in hazardous chemicals.
4. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Uganda that included an offer of assistance.
5. 30 March 2005: Uganda indicated by e-mail that the National Authority had prepared a memorandum to the Cabinet requesting authorisation to begin drafting, and that they were expecting an answer soon.
6. May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Uganda indicated that its Cabinet memorandum was successful and the National Authority had received instructions to draft legislation. The draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.
8. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Uganda indicated that its draft legislation had been submitted to the Cabinet for comments; that the Secretariat's comments would be incorporated into the new version of the legislation; and that the draft would be submitted to Parliament in January and should be approved by March 2006.
9. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Uganda communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
10. 9 August 2006: Uganda sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that it was waiting for the new Parliament to convene in May 2006, after general elections, before tabling the Chemical Weapons Prohibitions Bill for enactment. The e-mails also stated that it had already taken into consideration the comments the Secretariat had made on the draft, and other comments from various stakeholders.
11. 16 and 17 October 2006: Uganda participated in the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported that its draft law had been submitted to Cabinet and that a sensitisation workshop for members of parliament was being planned for January 2007.
12. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Uganda reported that the draft had gone through its first reading in Parliament. The second reading and adoption were expected to take place in February 2007.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. Uganda has a member in the NLE.

Ukraine										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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, 2003, 2006, and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

United Arab Emirates										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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	X	2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	No	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Arab Emirates on 28 December 2000.
2. 30 July 2003: The United Arab Emirates indicated in a *note verbale* that the national authorities of the United Arab Emirates have drafted a national law for the regulation and control of the use of chemicals and chemical weapons, which has been submitted to the Ministerial Technical Committee for discussion. The national authorities would inform the Secretariat as soon as the reported draft had been adopted as law.
3. October 2003: The Secretariat commented on a draft submitted by the United Arab Emirates.
4. 4 – 7 April 2004: At a national training course, the United Arab Emirates indicated that draft national implementing legislation, to which the Secretariat had provided on-site comments, would soon be circulated for comments and eventual approval by the pertinent authorities, in the hope that it would be adopted by the end of 2004.
5. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of the United Arab Emirates that included an offer of assistance.
6. March 2005: At a subregional workshop of the GCC countries, the United Arab Emirates indicated that the draft legislation would be submitted to legislators by the Tenth Session of the Conference.
7. 14 November 2005: Consultations were held on industry-related implementation issues. In this meeting, the United Arab Emirates reiterated that the only major constraint was the lack of legislation and related national-implementation measures, which would be finalised early in the first quarter of 2006.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the United Arab Emirates communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
9. 7 – 10 May 2006: The United Arab Emirates hosted and participated in a workshop on the Convention for States Parties that are also members of the GCC. During the workshop, the United Arab Emirates indicated that its draft legislation was going through the process of being approved by the seven Emirates, and that the resulting consolidated text would be referred to the Council of Ministers for adoption and for the completion of the constitutional process, before the legislation was promulgated.
10. 5 – 7 September 2006: At the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, the United Arab Emirates reported that its draft legislation was now with the Ministers of the Cabinet, who were reviewing it for its constitutionality, and that, by the end of October 2006, it would be forwarded to the Supreme Council
11. 9 October 2006: In a *note verbale*, the United Arab Emirates informed the Secretariat that its draft implementing legislation had been sent to the Council of Ministers for approval.
12. 28 November 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the United Arab Emirates transmitted a copy of the Federal Law on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons, No. 40 of 2006.
13. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting on implementation of the Convention in federal systems was held with the United Arab Emirates.
14. 3 January 2007: An updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire was sent to the Secretariat.
15. 15 – 19 January 2007: The United Arab Emirates participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
16. 23 – 25 April 2007: The United Arab Emirates participated in a subregional workshop held in Viet Nam for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia.
17. 29 April – 2 May 2007: During a regional workshop for GCC States on the implementation of the Convention, which focussed on regulatory requirements for chemical industry and trade in scheduled chemicals, the United Arab Emirates reiterated the need to discuss regulations. It also indicated that as federal law took precedence over the internal laws of the seven Emirates the Convention would be implemented throughout the United Arab Emirates, including the Free Zone of Jabal Ali.
18. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
19. The United Arab Emirates has a member in the NLE.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 29 April 1997.
2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland has a member in the NLE, and has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland hosted National Authority training courses in January 2006 and in January 2007.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

United Republic of Tanzania										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for the 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 Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that it expected to initiate the process of drafting national legislation soon. It had already reviewed existing legislation for arms control, chemicals, and anti-terrorism in order to begin drafting its implementing legislation.
4. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided. Consultations were held on a national training workshop scheduled for February 2006.
5. November 2005: During the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations between the Secretariat and the United Republic of Tanzania were held on its draft legislation and on assistance that might be needed.
6. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the United Republic of Tanzania communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that it was interested in becoming an active OPCW member and that, for that purpose, it was looking forward to the support mission that was scheduled to take place in February 2006. It also stated that, as an expression of its political commitment to the Convention, it would host that year's regional meeting of African National Authorities.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

8. 13 – 16 February 2006: During a TAV, the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that a Note for the Cabinet had been prepared by the Ministry of Defence and National Service, that an interministerial discussion on this Note had taken place, that it expected that the Cabinet would give its approval by the end of April 2006, and that the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs would draft legislation, which was expected to be completed by October 2006.
9. 21 February 2006: The Secretariat sent a letter to the United Republic of Tanzania referring to the consultations held with the Interim National Authority in Dar es Salaam in February 2006 and seeking an indication of the steps this State Party had taken to enact implementing legislation.
10. 20 April 2006: The United Republic of Tanzania sent a fax to the Secretariat indicating that it had made a decision to form an Interim National Authority in order to speed up the process of implementing obligations of the Convention.
11. 19 July 2006: In an e-mail the United Republic of Tanzania indicated that the interim National Authority would meet in early August 2006 in order to review the progress with the decisions that had been taken, and that it would keep the Secretariat informed of developments.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: The United Republic of Tanzania hosted the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa. During the meeting, the United Republic of Tanzania reported the following: Its concrete progress on national implementation was a direct result of increased implementation support after the Action Plan was decided. The Cabinet paper for the legislative process had received its second reading and follow-up was continuing by the legal sub-committee in the Interim National Authority (INA). Standing Operating Procedures and liaison with all chemical stakeholders was in progress. Although it was still hoping to meet the December 2006 deadline, the internal target dates set by the INA had not all been realised because the legislative process was slow. Problems that had been encountered were the lack of awareness on the Convention's issues, competing priorities at the governmental level and funding difficulties during the early stages of implementation. The way forward was to: Fast track the legislative process and keep the OPCW informed; review the budget and request additional funds from the government to implement the legislation, declaration and inspection regimes; apply for basic courses and specialised training for members of the INA and others; and initiate and conduct a national advocacy programme on the Convention as well as a civil chemical defence programme.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. 9 – 11 July 2007: The United Republic of Tanzania attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
16. The United Republic of Tanzania has a member in the NLE.

United States of America										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 to 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Uruguay										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		X	No		
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Uruguay on 29 April 1997.
2. March 2004: At the regional National Authority meeting held in Bolivia, Uruguay indicated that it would be adopting its legislation as a presidential decree that year and that after elections, it would start the longer process of drafting new criminal penalties for the commission of acts prohibited by the Convention.
3. September 2004: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course, which included a session in which it provided on-site legislative-drafting assistance.
4. 29 October 2004: Uruguay indicated in an e-mail that in September 2004 the government had passed Decree No. 311/04, 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. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Uruguay communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
7. 17 – 26 January 2006: Uruguay participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
8. 7 March 2006: Uruguay faxed a copy of Decree No. 311/04 dated 9 September 2004.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Uruguay reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been working on a draft that was now almost complete, and that, in its view, a TAV would provide Uruguay with the necessary awareness for adopting the required legislation.
10. 3 – 13 July 2006: Uruguay participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
11. 7 – 8 September 2006: The Secretariat made a TAV to Uruguay with the support of an expert from the NLE during which draft legislation was submitted for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
12. 25 September 2006: Uruguay informed the Secretariat in a *note verbale* that, as a result of the workshop that had been held on 7 and 8 September 2006, certain areas of its draft had been identified as requiring revision in order to comply with the Convention, and that a consultant would be hired to prepare the changes.
13. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
14. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Uruguay reported that the National Authority had hired a consultant and that it expected that draft implementing legislation would be finalised by the end of June. This draft would then be sent to the Secretariat for comments.
15. 2 – 6 July 2007: Uruguay attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
16. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
17. 26 – 27 July 2007: During the regional meeting of members of Parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia, Uruguay expressed its confidence in the fulfilment of all legislative requirements within the following six months.
18. Uruguay has three members in the NLE.

Uzbekistan										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties 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 (No programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2 and VII(5)	

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Vanuatu										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A		2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Vanuatu on 16 October 2005.
2. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Vanuatu communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
3. 11 January 2006: Vanuatu stated in a letter to the Director-General that the Council of Ministers had decided on 4 May 2005 that the Department of Foreign Affairs would be designated as the National Authority, and that the Council had issued an order for the State Law Office to prepare the relevant implementing legislation. The Secretariat responded with a request for contact details for the National Authority and for a plan regarding the implementation of Vanuatu's other Article VII obligations.
4. 1 – 4 August 2006: A TAV took place in Vanuatu, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.
5. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
6. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
7. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States, held in Palau, Vanuatu indicated that it currently had no draft of implementing legislation. It hoped that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would subsequent to the workshop issue drafting instructions. Vanuatu participated in a Secretariat workshop on drafting implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Venezuela										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		X	No		No
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Venezuela on 2 January 1998.
2. 15 September 2003: Venezuela sent the Secretariat a draft decree establishing the National Authority, and stated that, as foreseen in Article 3 of the decree, the National Authority would draft the implementing legislation once it was established.
3. 10 – 12 March 2004: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in Bolivia, Venezuela indicated to the Secretariat that some pre-existing legislation existed; that the law drafted in 1998 had not been adopted; that in 2003, a draft had been sent to the Ministry of Sciences, Defence, Industry and Petrochemicals; and that Venezuela would establish its National Authority by the end of 2004.
4. July 2004: At a National Authority training course, 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 in Central America, held in 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

7. October 2005: Venezuela participated in the legal workshop conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, for the Andean Community, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation.
8. 18 October 2005: Venezuela submitted its draft decree establishing the National Authority to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.
9. 23 November 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela transmitted a copy of the Presidential decree establishing the National Authority.
10. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Venezuela communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
11. 28 March 2006: The National Authority reported that it had held its first ordinary meeting and had started the examination of draft legislation prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
12. 24 and 25 April 2006: A TAV for the Andean Community was conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, during which Venezuela's draft legislation was discussed.
13. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Venezuela indicated that a National Committee for the Convention had been established in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with members drawn from 10 other ministries or agencies, and that legislative aspects were being addressed in three phases: (1) the National Authority would assess what was needed; (2) it would review existing legislation and make recommendations on what additional measures were necessary; and (3) it would initiate parliamentary approval and then the promulgation and publication of the necessary laws. Venezuela reported that it was then at phase 1, and that it expected that it would need OPCW assistance when it reached phase 2, possibly in October or November 2006.
14. 29 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, the Permanent Representation informed the Secretariat that its comments on the draft during the TAV in April 2006 had been incorporated into it and circulated to the members of the National Authority, that the National Authority planned to decide on the draft in its plenary meeting on 10 October 2006, and that the draft would next be submitted to the *Procuraduría General of the Republic* for consideration.
15. 15 November 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela submitted a document informing the Secretariat of the activities of the National Authority related to Article VII of the Convention.
16. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Venezuela indicated that the draft legislation was being considered by the agencies represented in the National Authority and was expected to be cleared by the end of December 2006, after which it would be submitted to the Office of the Attorney-General. The need for an awareness workshop was expressed.
17. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
18. 26 April 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela submitted draft implementing legislation for review and comments that were subsequently provided.

19. 29 – 31 May 2007: Venezuela participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile. Venezuela indicated that it would incorporate the comments provided by the Secretariat into its draft law in June. It indicated that at the time of the TAV to Venezuela (29 to 31 August 2007) the draft would be ready for submission to Parliament. The TAV has been postponed upon request of Venezuela dated 6 August 2007.
20. 2 – 6 July 2007: Venezuela attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
21. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
22. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

Viet Nam										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X + (Transl.)	X	X	X	X	X	2006 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal and admin	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Viet Nam on 30 October 1998.
2. 23 – 25 April 2007: Viet Nam hosted the subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia.
3. 26 and 27 April 2007: Two one day national awareness workshops on declarations and inspections for Stakeholders of the Vietnamese National Authority were held.
4. Viet Nam has a member in the NLE.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

Yemen										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					(X)		N/A			
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Yemen on 1 November 2000.
2. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Yemen that included an offer of assistance.
3. July 2005: Yemen sent an e-mail to the Secretariat indicating that the Cabinet had approved the draft presidential decree establishing the National Authority, and that the President's signature was still pending.
4. September 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in the Islamic Republic of Iran, Yemen reiterated that it was ready to put in place a decree establishing the National Authority.
5. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Yemen communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
6. 3 February 2006: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative was held in Brussels, in which Yemen confirmed that the presidential decree establishing the National Authority in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been signed and a formal request for training would be sent.
7. 27 March 2006: Yemen sent the Secretariat, under cover of a *note verbale*, an official translation of a decision on the establishment of its National Authority. Yemen also indicated that it was looking forward to receiving assistance with national implementation of the Convention, and suggested that training be organised for its National Authority.
8. 7 – 10 May 2006: During a workshop on the implementation of the Convention for GCC countries held in the United Arab Emirates, discussions were held on a possible TAV by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 42 and 43.

9. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Indonesia, Yemen provided copies of its Law No. 25 of 1999 concerning the handling of pesticides for plant pests, and Law No. 32 of 1999 concerning the quarantining of plants. Yemen indicated that these laws regulate chemicals in Yemen.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, consultations were held with Yemen.
11. 10 – 12 December 2006: A National Authority training course was conducted by the Secretariat in Yemen, during which draft implementing legislation was prepared. Yemen reported that the customs legislation is being revised in order to make it consistent with WCO and WTO requirements so as not to form a technical barrier to trade. The need for capacity building in customs was expressed.
12. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
13. 15 – 19 January 2007: Yemen participated in a training session for National Authorities on declarations and inspections held in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
14. 5 – 15 March 2007: Yemen participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
15. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

Zambia										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				(X)	X		Ongoing	No	2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zambia on 11 March 2001.
2. 24 March 2003: The Secretariat provided comments on draft legislation.
3. 27 – 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in the Sudan, Zambia reported that it was processing its draft implementing legislation.
4. 8 July 2004: A revised draft law was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.
5. 27 July 2004: Zambia requested assistance with the establishment of its National Authority.
6. August 2004: Zambia submitted a revised draft law to the Secretariat for review and comment, which the Secretariat provided.
7. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zambia that included an offer of assistance.
8. 5 – 7 May 2005: The Secretariat, with support from South Africa, conducted a TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon.
9. 18 – 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, Zambia submitted revised draft legislation for on-site review and comment by the Secretariat, which was done. An internal timetable for the completion of the plan of action was recorded by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 38 and 39.

10. 13 September 2005: Zambia sent an e-mail indicating that draft implementing legislation was undergoing scrutiny by various ministries and would then be passed on to the Cabinet for approval.
11. 14 October 2005: Zambia sent an update to the Secretariat on the status of implementation of the steps it was taking under the plan of action.
12. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Nigeria, Zambia indicated that the Secretariat's comments on its draft implementing legislation had been incorporated and that it was under consideration by Cabinet ministries.
13. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Zambia indicated that the draft legislation had met with the approval of all stakeholders.
14. 21 – 24 November 2005: The Secretariat conducted a National Authority training course and TAV, during which revised draft legislation was reviewed and commented upon. Zambia indicated that, in light of the TAV, it expected that the Cabinet would approve the draft implementing legislation by the end of 2005.
15. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Zambia communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
16. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative in Brussels, Zambia indicated that its Government would put into practice its political commitment regarding the implementation of the Convention, and that it would report to the OPCW on progress made to implement the Convention.
17. 23 February 2006: Zambia sent an e-mail indicating that its Cabinet had approved the introduction of its national-implementation law in Parliament.
18. 5 October 2006: Zambia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat enclosing a brief report on the progress achieved in the implementation of Article VII obligations, which was presented during the regional meeting held in the United Republic of Tanzania.
19. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia reported the following: Draft implementing legislation had been presented to Parliament in June 2006, but had not been tabled, because the President had dissolved Parliament, which had reached the end of its mandate. Elections had been held, and the National Authority was expecting the law to be tabled in Parliament when it convened again on 20 October 2006. It was expected that legislation would be enacted by the end of December 2006. Attention would then focus on implementation. The National Authority currently had inadequate funds to train customs officers at border posts. The 2007 budget had already been adopted, and the National Authority was lobbying the Ministry of Finance to see whether some funding could be secured for implementation in 2007. Without such funding, there would be no budget for National Authority operations until the 2008 budget was adopted. Zambia would need financial assistance from the OPCW or States Parties to cover the costs of capacity-building among law enforcement agencies, and of laboratory equipment.
20. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Zambia reported that parliament would sit in January 2007 and that the new target date for adoption of implementing legislation was March 2007. Zambia expressed its interest in convening a workshop in customs issues in 2007.

21. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
22. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
23. 9 – 11 July 2007: During the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa, Zambia reported that the draft legislation had been introduced to Parliament early in 2007. It had passed all three parliamentary readings and was awaiting assent by the President after which it would become law.

Zimbabwe										
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*										
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2007 of ADPA for 2006	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Penalties for Failure to Provide Data on Article VI Declarations	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	X	1999 (No programme) and 2006	
Legislative Coverage										
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Article II(1) Penalties	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source	
Yes	Criminal	?	?	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal and admin	?	Criminal	LQ2	

1. The Convention entered into force for Zimbabwe on 29 April 1997.
2. 31 July 2003: The Secretariat and Zimbabwe held consultations on Zimbabwe's Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act.
3. 27 – 29 August 2003: At the regional meeting of National Authorities held in the Sudan, Zimbabwe stated that it had already adopted implementing legislation, but that it needed assistance to develop an enforcement mechanism.
4. 19 October 2003: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Zimbabwean legislation was discussed, including the issue of the extraterritorial application of penal provisions.
5. 27 November 2004: During consultations at the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, the Secretariat and Zimbabwe discussed the regulations to be drafted under Zimbabwe's basic Convention law. It was indicated that this task had not yet begun.
6. 9 February 2005: The Director-General wrote a letter to the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe that included an offer of assistance.
7. May 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in 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.
8. 20 and 21 October 2005: At the third regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Nigeria, Zimbabwe indicated that it considered that comprehensive regulations were needed to close the gaps in its Convention Act, and that this might be an easier approach than amending the Act itself.

9. 27 October 2005: Zimbabwe sent a fax submitting information on the legal basis for, and the structure and functioning of, the National Authority.
10. 29 November 2005: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Zimbabwe communicating the decision on follow-up to the plan of action, informing it of the deadlines to be met under it, and offering assistance.
11. 17 – 26 January 2006: Zimbabwe participated in a basic course in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for personnel from National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
12. 13 – 23 March 2006: Zimbabwe participated in a basic course in France for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
13. 5 October 2006: Zimbabwe submitted its draft regulations to implement Zimbabwe's Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act (Chapter 11:18) and the Convention to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
14. 22 November 2006: Zimbabwe submitted its revised draft regulations to the Secretariat for comments.
15. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, upon request Zimbabwe's draft regulations were reviewed and commented upon.
16. 15 December 2006: As required by C-11/DEC.4, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* providing information on the decision on sustaining follow-up to the plan of action and offering assistance.
17. 9 July 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the comprehensive progress report to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
18. 9 – 11 July 2007: Zimbabwe attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
19. Zimbabwe has a member in the NLE.