



禁止化学武器组织

缔约国大会

第十二届会议
2007年11月5日至9日

C-12/DG.6
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CHINESE
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总干事的说明

提交缔约国大会第十二届会议的 截至2007年8月22日 《化学武器公约》第七条实施状况报告

1. 缔约国大会（以下称“大会”）第十一届会议于2006年12月通过了关于坚持履行第七条义务行动计划后续行动的一项决定（C-11/DEC.4, 2006年12月6日），其中请技术秘书处（以下称“技秘处”），除其他外，就《化学武器公约》（以下称“《公约》”）第七条的实施情况及履行第七条义务行动计划后续行动决定（C-10/DEC.16, 2005年11月11日）的执行情况向执行理事会（以下称“执理会”）第五十届会议提交一份全面报告，再由执理会提交大会第十二届会议审议。执理会第五十届会议注意到总干事提交给它的有关报告（EC-15/DG.10, 2007年9月9日；及其 Corr.1, 2007年9月24日），并请召集人继续进行有关第七条实施问题的磋商，酌情拟订给大会第十二届会议的适当建议。在提交大会的此一报告中，收入了上述 Corr.1 更正里的内容。
2. 本报告的内容是2006年11月1日至本报告截止日期2007年8月22日这段时间里各缔约国履行第七条义务的进展情况。按 C-10/DEC.16 的要求，着重报告了制定履约立法和通过执行《公约》所需行政措施的情况，也报告了指定或设立国家主管部门的情况。
3. 技秘处随时向执理会通报第七条的实施进展，向执理会第四十八届和四十九届会议提交了新情况的简要总结（EC-48/DG.10, 2007年2月27日；EC-49/DG.12, 2007年6月7日）。此外，继荷兰的马腾·拉克大使之后，2007年继续在新的召集人、芬兰的基莫·劳卡宁先生主持下举行履行第七条义务行动计划方面的非正式磋商。



4. 报告期内又有一个缔约国黑山设立了国家主管部门。由于巴巴多斯入约，尚未指定或设立国家主管部门的缔约国数仍然是 9 个。尚未采取任何立法和行政措施以履行《公约》并将此种步骤告知技秘处的缔约国数降到 62 个。报告期内增加的达到这项要求的缔约国为 8 个。同期内尚未制定立法和通过行政措施以全面履行《公约》、并将此种步骤告知禁化武组织的缔约国数降到 105 个。报告期内增加的达到这项要求的缔约国为 5 个。总干事提交给大会第十届会议的报告曾详尽阐述缔约国未能按时履行第七条义务的历史原因和深层次原因（C-10/DG.4/Rev.1 EC-M-25/DG.1, 2005 年 11 月 2 日；及其 Add.1, 2005 年 11 月 8 日；Corr.1, 2005 年 11 月 10 日），本文将不再重复。
5. 在缺乏履约立法的缔约国中，已有越来越多的正在着手起草工作，请求并得到过技术援助，就立法草案征求过技秘处意见和其他缔约国意见并得到过回应。
6. 大会在 C-10/DEC.16（其适用期经 C-11/DEC.4 延长）执行部分第 2 段里敦促每一尚未指定或设立国家主管部门的缔约国在达到这项要求后立即告知禁化武组织。至报告截止日期 2007 年 8 月 22 日，尚有 9 个缔约国未实现这项目标，需要采取行动。这些缔约国提供的情况见于本报告附件表 6。
7. 尚未制定立法和通过行政措施以全面履行《公约》的 105 个缔约国也需要采取进一步行动。大会在 C-10/DEC.16 执行部分第 2 段里敦促每一个属这类的缔约国向技秘处告知它们在上述措施方面采取的步骤。自 C-10/DEC.16 通过以来，其中 101 个缔约国向技秘处提供了所要求的资料。这些资料见于本报告附件表 4，表中也有尚未采取所规定的立法和行政措施的其他缔约国提供的最新资料。
8. 技秘处根据请求向缔约国提供的援助仍然是量体裁衣式的、系统性的，且采用的手段多种多样。在这种援助中，仍有一部分以技术援助访问（技援访问）形式，直接在现场帮助建立国家主管部门、起草立法和行政措施、提高对《公约》各项规定的认识、及培训国家主管部门的人员。技秘处今后的履约支助将继续帮助缔约国完成立法工作，确保充分、有效的国家履约，并着眼于实际的国家履约问题。这种支助也将有利于推动《公约》的依法执行，并推动国家主管部门之间的合作。
9. 此外，缔约国方面也在继续提供援助，其形式有双边援助访问、组织和主办培训课程、及捐助资金等。缔约国方面的这种积极参与，给予其他缔约国的鼓励和帮助，在其他缔约国间推进对充分实施第七条必要性的认识，对于行动计划和坚持后续进程的成功一直是至为重要的。这种援助和合作今后应继续得到鼓励。
10. 缔约国之间的磋商在不断进行。技秘处在禁化武组织外部伺服器上不断更新进展报告并定期提供有关履约支助措施（区域范围及禁化武组织范围的国家主管部门研讨会和讲习班，以及技援访问）的资料。

11. 2006年12月，总干事致函所有缔约国，向它们通报了C-11/DEC.4的规定并表示如有需要，在设立国家主管部门和起草履约立法过程中技秘处可给予援助。执理会第五十届会议之前，法律顾问致函所有缔约国，就按照C-11/DEC.4第2(b)分段的要求将要提交给大会第十二届会议的全面进展报告，请它们提交希望反映在报告中的有关第七条实施情况的任何进一步资料。请缔约国提交资料时，说明了要在2007年8月22日之前提交，以便技秘处能够把资料收进本报告。
12. 此外，报告期内法律顾问和国际合作与援助司司长代表总干事接洽了七个缔约国的常驻代表，讨论这些国家是否能够实现C-10/DEC.16的各项目标以及这当中它们是否需要任何援助。
13. 审议本报告时，大会也许应注意到，虽然在指定或设立国家主管部门方面进展不大，但是在采取立法或行政措施方面技秘处可以报告说，与前一报告期相比，向禁化武组织作第一次通知的缔约国数有所增加。而且，通知技秘处已制定全面履约立法的缔约国数继续增长。大会也许应鼓励尚未指定或设立国家主管部门的缔约国以及（或）尚未制定所需的立法和行政措施的缔约国加紧努力，争取尽早充分落实它们的第七条义务。
14. 大会也许应要求尚未制定立法和（或）通过行政措施的缔约国随时向技秘处全面通报它们为履行义务所采取的步骤、取得的进展、遇到的任何困难、及所需的任何援助。
15. 最后，对提供援助或作出自愿捐助以便执行C-10/DEC.16规定措施的那些缔约国，对通过联合行动方案给禁化武组织以支持的欧洲联盟（欧盟），大会也许应考虑表达谢意，并鼓励它们继续有关措施并协调与技秘处的行动。

附件：

提交缔约国大会第十二届会议的截至2007年8月22日《化学武器公约》第七条实施状况报告

附录（仅以英文提供）：

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

（截至2007年8月22日各缔约国履行第七条义务的情况，按历次第七条行动计划报告所采用的指标显示）

附件

提交缔约国大会第十二届会议的 截至 2007 年 8 月 22 日 《化学武器公约》第七条实施状况报告

导言

1. 大会关于坚持履行第七条义务行动计划后续行动的决定（C-11/DEC.4）中有许多地方需要缔约国和技秘处拿出行动。现就它们在这方面至报告截止日期 2007 年 8 月 22 日的进展情况作出报告，同时用履行第七条义务行动计划（C-8/DEC.16，2003 年 10 月 24 日）所给的指标对第七条的实施状况作了概要说明。报告里还表明了技秘处自大会第十一届会议以来采取的援助措施以及计划的 2007 年剩下时间里的进一步措施。

第七条实施概况

2. 自大会第十一届会议以来，各缔约国在履行第七条义务方面取得了进一步进展。下表是用行动计划里的每一个第七条进展主要指标，包括“立法覆盖面”指标，衡量的进展趋势概况。

表 1: 第七条实施进展概况

行动计划的主要指标 ¹										
年份/ 缔约国数	设立了 国家主管 部门	收到了 第七条(5) 的提交	立法覆盖 所有关键 领域	提供了所 通过措施 的文本	控制附表化学 品转让的措施	初始宣布 的提交	过去活动 年度宣布 的提交	第六条项目: 提交了宣布或 核对了数据	第十条(4) 的 提交	第十一条 (2e) 所指审 查的确认
2003/154	126 (82%)	94 (61%)	51 (33%)	62 (40%)				73 (41%) 完成 24 (14%) 进行中	37 (24%)	39 (25%)
2006/181	172 (95%)	112 (62%)	72 (40%)	96 (53%)	84(46%) 完整 14(8%) 部分	158(87%) 完整 7(4%)仅第三条 0(0%)第六条	79 (44%)	81(45%) 完成 17(9%) 进行中	71 (39%)	56 (31%)
2007/182	173 (95%)	120 (66%)	77 (42%)	103(57%)	88(48%) 完整 16(8%) 部分	159(87%) 完整 6(3%)仅第三条 1(1%)仅第六条	82 (45%)	86(47%) 完成 17(9%) 进行中	47 (26%)	58 (32%)
立法覆盖面										
	第一条 的禁止	第一条 的处罚	境外适用	第二条(1) 处罚	附表 1 处罚	附表 2 处罚	附表 3 处罚	附表 3 最终用途 证明	对不宣布的 处罚	
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%)	

¹ 关于此表中“主要指标”一节每一栏采用的标题的说明，见 30、31 页。

3. 表 1 显示的历年来百分比数字的变化，第一眼看上去似乎行动计划通过以来取得的进展不大。例如，表 1 显示计划通过以来在第七条第 5 款所作提交方面的增长仅为 5%。在履约立法的起草和通过的过程中，需要进行宣传和提高利益方认识的工作，因此是一个长期的过程；尽管如此，实际进展要多于初步印象。
4. 表 1 的统计数字给人以没有变化的印象误导，这是因为《公约》的缔约国数有了增长。要更为准确地反映行动计划通过以来获得的进展，应当把本进展报告同《公约》普遍性行动计划（EC-M-23/DEC.3，2003 年 10 月 24 日）的成果联系起来看。事实上，批准《公约》可以被看作有关缔约国履约的第一步。因此，《公约》对又一个国家开始生效反而使履约比率下降，是一种统计上的错误。为纠正这种统计错误并显示真正的履约进展，以下历年的统计数字以当前的缔约国数为基础。表 2 和表 3 显示了以两个国家履约立法主要指标衡量的行动计划通过以来取得的进展，并建立了与普遍性行动计划的联系。

表 2: 第七条(5)规定的向禁化武组织提供资料方面的进展

		作过第七条(5)提交的缔约国数	作过第七条(5)提交的缔约国在以这项指标衡量之时的缔约国总数中所占百分比	作过第七条(5)提交的缔约国在当前缔约国总数(182)中所占百分比
第七条(5)的提交	2003	94	61%	52%
	2007	120	66%	66%
行动计划通过以来的进展		+ 26	+ 5%	+ 14%

表 3: 全面履约立法方面的进展

		通知禁化武组织已有全面本国履约立法的缔约国数	通知禁化武组织已有全面本国履约立法的缔约国在以这项指标衡量之时的缔约国总数中所占百分比	通知禁化武组织已有全面本国履约立法的缔约国在当前缔约国总数(182)中所占百分比
全面的本国履约立法	2003	51	33%	28%
	2007	77	42%	42%
行动计划通过以来的进展		+ 26	+ 9%	+ 14%

5. 从原统计数字看来似乎在所作的第七条第 5 款第一次提交方面没有什么进展（只上升 5%；请见表 2），经纠正的统计数字表明上升了 14%，对行动计划通过以来收到了 26 项第一次提交这一增长有了较好的反映。
6. 而且，至截止日期通过全面履约立法的《公约》缔约国比率上升了 14%（见表 3）。如果按不同时间的缔约国数来看进展，得出的上升比率则是 9%，不能反映出行动计划通过以来又有 28 个国家加入《公约》从而迈出第一个履约步骤这一情况。
7. 即使是经纠正的统计数字也没有反映出取得的所有进展。缔约国提高了认识，其中许多缔约国在行动计划的执行中投入了大量工作，但不是在所有情况下都已经获得统计上可以衡量的成果（例如第七条第 5 款规定的作第一次提交）。行动计划通过以来，禁化武组织目睹了履行《公约》方面高涨的热情：大多数缔约国提高了对《公约》第七条各项要求的认识，其中许多决心努力实现落实第七条义务的目标。
8. 大会第十届和第十一届会议之间的重大进展是，达到指定或设立国家主管部门这项要求的缔约国数有了增加：这段时间里又有 35 个缔约国指定了国家主管部门，只剩下 9 个缔约国没有达到这项要求。在大会第十一届会议的报告期内，禁化武组织得到了进一步进展通报：又有 13 个缔约国报告它们已通过全面履约立法。
9. 在本报告的报告期内，通知禁化武组织已通过全面履约立法的缔约国增加了五个，通知禁化武组织已设立国家主管部门的缔约国只有一个——黑山。报告期内所作的第七条第 5 款第一次提交数目不断增长：8 个缔约国第一次作了提交。技秘处回顾：在履行第七条义务行动计划决定（C-8/DEC.16）的第一个报告期内，这个数字增加了两个；第二个报告期内增加了九个；上一个报告期内增加了七个。因此，在行动计划第一年的提高认识阶段之后，这项指标的进展是稳步的。
10. 行动计划所形成的推动力是持久的。认识水平得到了提高并得到了保持，许多缔约国继续取得通过全面履约立法的进展。虽然报告期内全面落实第七条的缔约国在数目上的增长比率有所下降，但在第七条第 5 款第一次提交方面的增长比率一直是稳定的。这也许表明了行动计划方面今后的进展方式。由于尚未履行第七条义务的缔约国的百分比上升，限制了用于实施《公约》的资源拨配。这些缔约国也许会把根据第七条需要在国内得到实施的那些领域专挑出来，取决于国内的优先次序，专攻这些领域而不是同时注重所有需要通过履约措施的领域。这种做法的结果会是第七条的部分落实，不会使具有全面立法的缔约国数有所增加。有时，这种做法会增加第七条第 5 款的第一次提交比率，而有时却完全不会改变统计数字，因为有关缔约国可能已经通知过禁化武组织它采取的另一项履约措施。

11. 这些成绩没有恰当地反映在用于衡量进展的统计数字里。今后，在评估是否已形成势头和取得进展的时候，对尚未全面履约的每一个缔约国，也将日益需要把它们的情况报告和进展报告考虑在内。

制定立法和通过行政措施

12. 如上所述，105 个缔约国尚未表明至报告截止日期它们是否已采取所有必要措施以落实它们的《公约》义务。105 个缔约国中，43 个称已经有履约措施。表 4 列出了尚未向禁化武组织通知制定全面履约立法的 105 个缔约国，同时提供了技秘处掌握的有关这些国家制定立法和通过行政措施的情况和进展的最新资料。关于每一个缔约国制定全面履约立法的进一步详细情况，如果适用，列于附录 1。

表 4： 截至 2007 年 8 月 22 日尚未向禁化武组织作国家执行立法和所通过的行政措施的通知的缔约国提交的最新资料²

序号	缔约国	生效日期	第七条(5)的提交	关于立法草案的或起草立法准备工作方面的最新情况或报告
1.	阿富汗	2003-10-24		2006 年 9 月 27 日至 29 日：《公约》事务跨部委员会拟订了立法草案初稿，正在司法部审议。
2.	安提瓜和巴布达	2005-09-28		2006 年 7 月 14 日：法案草稿经过议会的一读，计划在 2006 年 8 月的会议上讨论。
3.	阿塞拜疆	2000-03-30	✓	2007 年 1 月 29 日至 31 日：在提高《公约》意识讲习班上，讨论了履约立法的编制和当时的草案文本。《公约》阿塞拜疆文的翻译及其在政府公报上的发表对履约立法的起草和制定工作极为重要。
4.	巴林	1997-04-29		2007 年 4 月 29 日至 5 月 2 日：巴林报告，研究了技秘处提出的评论意见；履约立法的最后草案已提交部长会议，然后再提交议会；预期议会的审议过程将需要一些时间，因为需要提高议员们对此的认识。
5.	孟加拉国	1997-04-29	✓	2006 年 11 月 6 日：履约立法生效，将依据履约立法拟订各项规章。
6.	巴巴多斯	2007-04-06		—
7.	比利时	1997-04-29	✓	2007 年 5 月 22 日：比利时报告，它的联邦议会根据联邦政府同区级政府达成的合作协定通过了履约立法；各区的立法过程将独立进行。
8.	伯利兹	2003-12-31		2007 年 5 月 29 日至 31 日：伯利兹表示，正在研究有关立法，预期 2007 年里将予以批准。
9.	贝宁	1998-06-13		2007 年 1 月 23 日：贝宁预计在 2007 年 6 月前完成草案，提交国家立法和法典委员会、最高法院及部长会议审议，然后呈交国民议会。在拟订履约立法草案时研究了好几部立法案文。
10.	不丹	2005-09-17	✓	2006 年 9 月：不丹正在查阅业已存在的立法，然后再开始起草履约立法。2007 年 2 月：不丹在一份普通照会中表示，针对《公约》禁止活动的立法措施已经到位。

² 每一行最后一栏报告内容前的日期或日期范围是技秘处收到有关情况或报告的时间。

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11.	玻利维亚	1998-09-13	✓	<p>2007年5月29日至31日：玻利维亚表示，由于正在开展的宪法审查工作，议会尚未审议立法草案。预期议会只有在制定出新宪法后才能通过立法草案。</p> <p>2007年6月2日至6日：技秘书处审查了履约立法草案和关于国家主管部门的法令草案，并就此提出评论意见。</p> <p>2007年7月26日至27日：国家主管部门的技术秘书处完成履约立法的起草工作后，正与国家主管部门成员进行讨论。技秘书处提出了评论意见（口头）。</p>
12.	博茨瓦纳	1998-09-30	✓	<p>2006年12月4日：博茨瓦纳正在就立法形态采取决定。</p>
13.	文莱达鲁萨兰国	1997-08-27		<p>2006年12月6日：起草部门在进行履约立法草案的定稿工作。开始考虑规章条例的起草。</p>
14.	布隆迪	1998-10-04		<p>2007年6月20日至22日：布隆迪确认，2007年3月29日部长会议通过了履约立法草案并提交国民议会通过。法案将在议会下届会议上得到审查，预期可在大会下届会议前颁布。</p>
15.	柬埔寨	2005-08-18		<p>2007年1月17日：柬埔寨索取有关大规模毁灭性武器的综合性立法的现有文本，以作为本国立法草案的范本。技秘书处满足了它的请求。</p> <p>2007年4月23日至25日：柬埔寨报告，它的国家主管部门（至本报告期期末尚未向禁化武组织提供具体联系方式）已在进行立法起草工作，将修改海关法，以充分满足《公约》的要求。</p>
16.	喀麦隆	1997-04-29		<p>2006年12月4日：履约立法草案已交到总统办公室，预期可提交到2007年3月的议会下一次会议。</p>
17.	佛得角	2003-11-09		<p>2006年6月6日和7日：佛得角计划根据葡萄牙的草案和其他范本开始起草履约立法。</p>
18.	中非共和国	2006-10-20		<p>2006年12月4日：计划在颁布法令设立国家主管部门之后，立即采取的下一个步骤就是起草履约立法。</p>

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19.	乍得	2004-03-14		2007年6月19日：乍得表示，内阁目前正在研究立法草案和关于设立国家主管部门的法令。
20.	智利	1997-04-29	✓	2007年5月29日至31日：智利表示，它已为充分履行《公约》开始起草有关的规章条例。国家主管部门指定了一名起草人，他正在草拟以下方面的规章：转让、宣布、对隐瞒不宣布的处罚、对与现行立法所定犯罪行为不同的违法行为的处罚。智利打算在四个月内完成起草工作。
21.	科摩罗	2006-09-17		2006年12月4日：国家主管部门（至本报告期期末尚未向禁化武组织提供具体联系方式）正在作起草履约立法的计划。 2007年6月19日：科摩罗表示，起草履约立法的进展取决于成功地提高有关方面对《公约》的认识。
22.	库克群岛	1997-04-29		2007年3月28日：履约立法的草案终稿提交到技秘书处审查并征求意见，技秘书处提出了意见。库克群岛表示，希望草案终稿能够于5月提交议会。 2007年8月15日至17日：刑法办公室完成了起草工作，库克群岛计划将草案送交技秘书处进行最后审查并征求意见。议会的会议过程会需要三至四个月，库克群岛希望在2007年底通过有关立法。
23.	科特迪瓦	1997-04-29		2007年1月：议会仍在审议有关刑法草案。
24.	刚果民主共和国	2005-11-11		2006年10月16和17日：通过必要的立法让国家主管部门运作起来并履行《公约》，这将是一个长期的过程。
25.	吉布提	2006-02-24		2007年6月20至22日：向技秘书处提交了一份关于设立国家主管部门的法令草案供审查并征求意见。技秘书处进行了审查，提出了意见，并提供了所要求的履约立法范本。吉布提计划在近期内拟出立法草案，在筹划中的对它的技援访问期间定稿。
26.	多米尼加	2001-03-13	✓	2006年12月4日：在进行履约立法草案的定稿工作，预计在2007年年初提交内阁。
27.	厄瓜多尔	1997-04-29	✓	2007年5月29至31日：厄瓜多尔表示仍在履约立法起草过程中，希望可在年底前提交议会。现时由于正在进行宪法改革无法提交议会。

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28.	萨尔瓦多	1997-04-29	✓	2006年8月28日：规章草案经法律委员会定稿，技秘书处应萨尔瓦多的请求对草案提出了意见。 2007年5月29日至31日：萨尔瓦多报告，它拟订了国家履约行动计划，并正在结合即将进行的刑法改编拟订刑法部分内容的草案。
29.	赤道几内亚	1997-04-29		2006年3月13日：在草拟履约立法。
30.	厄立特里亚	2000-03-15		—
31.	斐济	1997-04-29	✓	2006年12月4日：履约立法最近颁布，正在计划有关规章的起草工作。
32.	加蓬	2000-10-08	✓	2007年1月24日：加蓬向技秘书处递交了履约立法草案，请技秘书处予以检查并提出意见，技秘书处予以检查并提出了意见。
33.	冈比亚	1998-06-18	✓	2006年12月4日：冈比亚作出了修订《危险化学品法案》的决定，以遵守《公约》的有关规定。
34.	格鲁吉亚	1997-04-29	✓	2007年6月6日至8日：履约立法草案的起草工作仍在司法部进行。预期草案将在大会第十二届会议前提交议会。格鲁吉亚报告，还需要有一些规章作为现有基本立法草案的辅助。
35.	加纳	1998-08-08	✓	2007年6月19日：加纳表示，很快将完成起草工作并提交部长会议审批。将请求技秘书处进行最后审查。
36.	格林纳达	2005-07-03		2006年4月24日和25日：格林纳达与技秘书处讨论了可能采取的起草立法的方式。格林纳达表示对东加勒比国家组织的综合模式及针对大规模毁灭性武器的模式感兴趣。
37.	危地马拉	2003-03-14	✓	2007年5月29日至31日：危地马拉提及，在当前反恐立法起草工作的框架内，已在技秘书处的协助下拟订了立法草案。它表示新的立法将反映出与化学武器有关的刑事违法行为和治外法权原则等事项。危地马拉正在社会上征求意见，希望在2007年8月将草案提交议会。已提交草案文本供审查。

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38.	几内亚	1997-07-09		2006年10月16日和17日：国家主管部门一跨部小组正在研究草案初稿，这是拿出草案终稿提交到国民议会法律委员会审查、修订、通过这一过程的第一个步骤。
39.	圭亚那	1997-10-12		2006年4月24日和25日：圭亚那与技秘书处讨论了可能采取的起草立法的方式。圭亚那表示东加勒比地区国家组织的综合模式极可能不被选用。
40.	海地	2006-03-24		2007年5月29日至31日：海地表示，它将在近期把履约立法草案送交技秘书处审查。
41.	洪都拉斯	2005-09-28		2006年6月22日和23日：技秘书处进行了一次技援访问，访问的重点是国家主管部门的设立和立法的起草。
42.	冰岛	1997-04-29	✓	2007年3月28日：负责履约工作的人员更替造成修订现有履约立法工作的延迟。现修订工作已恢复，预期将在10个月内完成。
43.	印度尼西亚	1998-10-12	✓	2007年6月21日：印度尼西亚国家主管部门正在与议会讨论履约立法草案。
44.	牙买加	2000-10-08		2006年5月22日和23日：由一起草人收编技秘书处对牙买加履约立法草案的意见。
45.	约旦	1997-11-28	✓	2006年12月5日：拟订了履约立法草案，预计将在本次或下次国会会议上通过。 2007年8月7日：约旦表示，正在考虑是否有必要通过专门的履约立法，因为《公约》的规定可能已经在其他法案里得到遵守。
46.	肯尼亚	1997-04-29		2007年5月10日和11日：肯尼亚的履约立法草案在一次立法起草会议上得到审查并听取了点评。肯尼亚表示，虽然希望草案在2007年定稿，但由于2007年12月将举行议会选举，所以很可能要到2008年才能提交议会。
47.	基里巴斯	2000-10-07		2006年6月18日至22日：报告说履约立法已获通过。但技秘书处尚未收到正式通知。

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48.	科威特	1997-06-28		<p>2006年5月7日至10日：部长会议一致认为经审查的履约刑事立法草案与该国的法律制度相符。预计在履约立法草案提交议会之前，将由部长会议一特别委员会予以审议。</p> <p>2007年4月29日至5月2日：科威特表示，需要提高议员们对《公约》的认识。</p>
49.	吉尔吉斯斯坦	2003-10-29	✓	<p>2006年12月4日：议会各有关委员会核准了所有附表化学品的出口条规，议会可能在2006年12月予以通过。一些机关目前正在审议刑法的修订草案。</p> <p>2007年6月6日至8日：吉尔吉斯斯坦报告，议会定于2007年6月5日通过关于出口的立法，其中包括含所有附表化学品的清单。又报，尚未最后确定专家会议（旨在决定各专家在国家主管部门的职责分工）的章程。此外，由于政府结构发生变化，一旦形成新的政府结构，这一过程又要重新开始。</p> <p>2007年7月26日：吉尔吉斯斯坦告技秘书处，议会未能按计划在2007年6月批准出口法草案。将这项法案的阅读推迟到2007年9月议会复会之时。将不会进一步修改刑法修正案草案。</p>
50.	老挝人民民主共和国	1997-04-29	✓	<p>2007年6月20日至22日：老挝人民共和国提交了部分涵盖《公约》刑事立法要求的刑法规定，并表示它正在研究以法令形式起草一项综合履约立法。就起草履约立法可采用的不同办法展开了磋商。</p> <p>2007年8月7日：老挝人民共和国表示，正在草拟一项关于化学品的总统令，预期在年内颁布。</p>
51.	利比里亚	2006-03-25		<p>2007年6月18日和19日：利比里亚表示，预期在2007年6月向议会提交履约立法草案，并希望该草案得以通过并在2007年12月生效。根据请求对它的立法草案进行了最后审查。</p>
52.	阿拉伯利比亚民众国	2004-02-05		<p>2006年10月26日：履约立法草案已提交全国人民代表大会予以通过。</p>

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53.	卢森堡	1997-04-29	✓	2006年7月18日：据说，有关准备工作将最晚到2006年11月完成，届时将着手制订履约立法草案。
54.	马拉维	1998-07-11		2007年7月9日至11日：马拉维报告，新近重组的国家主管部门正在拟订一部政策框架，预期将于2007年8月实施。实施后即可就履约立法开始工作。预计，立法草案将于2008年6月提交议会。
55.	马尔代夫	1997-04-29		2006年5月29日和30日：以美利坚合众国和技秘处提供的范本作为蓝本，拟订了履约立法的初稿。
56.	马里	1997-04-29	✓	2007年8月17日：马里提交了2007年7月15日通过的履约立法案文。
57.	马绍尔群岛	2004-06-18		2007年8月15日至17日：马绍尔群岛解释说，2005年通过履约立法的进程由于国内问题受阻，但有关问题可望很快加以解决。马绍尔群岛收到了根据它的请求对它2007年7月提交的立法草案提出的意见。
58.	墨西哥	1997-04-29	✓	2007年5月29日至31日：墨西哥表示，总统法律顾问很快将会批准草案终稿。预期议会将在2007年9月的下届会议上审议并批准履约立法。该缔约国正考虑请求技援访问，以提高议员们对《公约》的认识。 2007年7月26日和27日：墨西哥表示，2007年7月20日《政府公报》发表已获批准的宪法修正案后，联邦议会将能够进行所有与化学品管理有关事项的立法工作。这将使议会能够在下届会议上通过履约立法。
59.	密克罗尼西亚联邦	1999-07-21		2007年8月15日至17日：密克罗尼西亚希望在2007年11月的议会下届会议上审议立法草案。该缔约国面临的障碍是有些议员认为没有必要通过此种立法。请技秘处提出如何精简立法草案的建议；目前正在拟定回复。
60.	蒙古	1997-04-29	✓	2006年9月27日至29日：设立了一工作委员会，开始以技秘处提供的材料为依据起草履约立法。草案交技秘处当场征求意见。
61.	黑山	2006-06-03	✓	2007年6月28日：黑山通知技秘处，在新的立法通过前，部分原有履约立法（即前塞尔维亚和黑山的履约立法）仍对黑山适用。 2007年7月9日：黑山告知技秘处，国家主管部门开始拟订国家履约立法。

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62.	摩洛哥	1997-04-29		2007年6月13日至15日：摩洛哥向技秘书处提交全面履约立法草案供审查并征求意见，会晤时草案最后定稿。定稿将发给政府高级官员，然后将于2007年9月提交政府会议审批。审批稿将列入由摩洛哥国王陛下主持的部长会议议程，以便审议并提交议会。预期，将在年底前通过该项法律。商定，将把任何事态发展通报技秘书处。
63.	莫桑比克	2000-09-14		2007年4月30日：莫桑比克表示，它即将开始起草履约刑法并希望提供范本。范本已提供。
64.	纳米比亚	1997-04-29		2006年12月：据报，司法部长办公室正在拟写履约立法草案。草案预计在2007年1月递交技秘书处征求意见。 2007年7月9日至11日：纳米比亚报告，它已接近完成履约立法的起草工作。
65.	瑙鲁	2001-10-12		2006年7月23日：瑙鲁表示，司法部正在审查由技秘书处聘请的一名专家协助草拟的履约立法草案；立法过程所花的时间比预计的长，因为瑙鲁还在修订宪法。 2007年8月15日至17日：瑙鲁请技秘书处审查立法草案并提出意见。目前正在拟定有关意见。
66.	尼泊尔	1997-10-18		2006年9月12日：国家主管部门设立了一负责制定立法草案的委员会；目前正在审查一项草案。
67.	尼加拉瓜	1999-10-05	✓	2006年8月23日：尼加拉瓜已制定履约立法，请求在拟订有关行政法规章方面提供援助。
68.	尼日尔	1997-04-29		2005年11月7日：应请求向尼日尔发送了刑法范本。
69.	尼日利亚	1999-06-19	✓	2006年12月4日：国民议会正在审议履约立法草案。
70.	纽埃	2005-05-21		2006年6月18日至22日：议会将在2006年的下一次会议上审议履约立法草案。

序号	缔约国	生效日期	第七条(5)的提交	关于立法草案的或起草立法准备工作方面的最新情况或报告
71.	巴拿马	1998-11-06	✓	2006年5月22日和23日：国家主管部门正在争取履约立法草案快速通过议会的审批，但审批工作陷入了停顿。 2007年3月28日：巴拿马强调了运河和科隆自由贸易区履约的复杂性。巴拿马指出，在提高议员、化工界和海关部门的认识方面需要更多帮助。国家主管部门设在卫生部，2006年卫生部处理了一次公共卫生方面的重大危机，这也延误了履约进程。
72.	巴布亚新几内亚	1997-04-29		2007年8月13日：巴布亚新几内亚确认，预期国家立法草案将很快定稿。
73.	巴拉圭	1997-04-29		2007年6月20日至22日：就国家履约立法草案起草工作举行磋商，拿到了该区域起草的履约立法草案范本。 2007年7月30日至31日：据报，已在拟订履约立法草案，随后将送交议会审批。
74.	秘鲁	1997-04-29	✓	2007年5月29日至31日：秘鲁报告，履约立法草案已提交副部长会议，预计很快将提交议会，议会将于近期审批。 2007年6月1日：秘鲁指出，由技秘处协助（技秘处提出了意见）拟定的草案已提交副部长会议审议并提交议会。在有议员参加的一期讲习班上，秘鲁表示，有可能于2007年9月向议会提交草案。
75.	菲律宾	1997-04-29	✓	2006年11月27日：据报，履约立法草案于2006年11月22日提交菲律宾参议院环境委员会以及众议院生态委员会审议。
76.	葡萄牙	1997-04-29	✓	2007年8月21日：葡萄牙告，葡萄牙履约立法草案经部长会议核可，于2007年6月18日送交议会批准。议会在2007年7月12日的全会上粗略地通过立法草案后将其送交外交事务委员会。该委员会将在9月中旬议会复会后进行详细审议，然后把草案送交全会最后批准。
77.	卡塔尔	1997-10-03		2006年12月4日：卡塔尔报称立法草案终稿已提交议会。议会通过后，将提交部长会议核批，最后再呈交埃米尔签署，并在《政府公报》上发表。 2007年4月29日至5月2日：卡塔尔表示，它预计议会的会议过程还需要两个月的时间。

序号	缔约国	生效日期	第七条(5)的提交	关于立法草案的或起草立法准备工作方面的最新情况或报告
78.	卢旺达	2004-04-30		2006年12月：履约立法草案已经提交部长会议核准。
79.	圣基茨和尼维斯	2004-06-20	✓	2007年5月21日：圣基茨和尼维斯提交了一份履约立法，覆盖面为所有禁止事项和刑事处罚规定。圣基茨和尼维斯尚需制订规章，控制化学品的转让并在对非缔约国出口附表3化学品时要求提供最终用户证书。
80.	萨摩亚	2002-10-27		2007年8月15日至17日：萨摩亚希望在2007年10月的议会下届会议上提出立法草案。技秘书处根据请求就立法草案提出了意见。萨摩亚报告，它预计议会会议过程中不会遇到障碍。
81.	圣马力诺	2000-01-09	✓	2007年6月20日至22日：讨论了是否可能为帮助圣马力诺起草履约立法在2007年17日至21日一周对它进行技援访问。
82.	圣多美和普林西比	2003-10-09		2006年12月：履约立法草案交送到一家律师事务所，正在研究过程中。这会是一个冗长的过程。
83.	塞舌尔	1997-04-29	✓	2006年12月4日：据报，向内阁提交了题为“2006年塞舌尔化学武器议案”的履约立法草案供核准。核准之后，草案将交起草人作最后编辑，然后提交议会。预计议会将不晚于2007年2月底予以通过。
84.	塞拉利昂	2004-10-30		2006年10月16和17日：在美利坚合众国大使馆2006年6月举办的一次讲习班期间起草了履约立法。颁布该法的预定时间是2007年年底。
85.	所罗门群岛	2004-10-23		2007年8月15至17日：所罗门群岛表示，它目前还没有履约立法草案，但它将努力召集有关部门开会，以便在实施《公约》方面取得进展。它参加了技秘书处关于起草履约立法的一次工作会议。

序号	缔约国	生效日期	第七条(5)的提交	关于立法草案的或起草立法准备工作方面的最新情况或报告
86.	斯里兰卡	1997-04-29	✓	<p>2006年12月4日：据报，内阁核准了履约立法草案，并将提交议会。草案业已发表。在议会对其进行辩论之后，预计议长将在2006年12月签署从而颁布该法。有关规章的起草已经开始。</p> <p>2007年8月7日：据报，履约立法草案已送交议会并定于2007年11月通过。还拟定了关于附表化学品相关活动的条例，预期在议会通过立法草案后30天发布。</p> <p>2007年8月22日：技秘处获悉，议会于2007年8月22日通过了履约立法草案。尚未收到根据第七条第5款提交的该项法律的资料。</p>
87.	苏里南	1997-04-29		2007年6月：苏里南报告，履约立法草案已提交部长会议。预期议会通过立法草案的时间是2007年底。
88.	斯威士兰	1997-04-29		2007年6月：斯威士兰征求对它2005年拟定的立法草案的意见并收到了有关意见。它希望履约立法能在2008年初议会选举前得到议会的通过。
89.	塔吉克斯坦	1997-04-29	✓	2006年8月10日：技秘处获悉，外交部正在起草履约立法。
90.	东帝汶	2003-06-06		2005年5月：提供了葡萄牙的立法草案作为履约立法范本。
91.	多哥	1997-04-29		2006年7月：多哥表示正在考虑修订刑法或通过新的履约立法。
92.	汤加	2003-06-28		2007年4月5日：汤加表示，由于陶法阿豪·图普四世国王陛下逝世以及随后的政府人员的变更，履约方面没有取得进展。汤加建议在2007年9月或10月举办一期后续性提高认识讲习班，完成立法草案的定稿工作。
93.	特立尼达和多巴哥	1997-07-24		2007年5月：特立尼达和多巴哥表示，外交部法律司正在拟定履行《公约》的法律。将以修订刑法的方式提出履约立法。特多还报告，它已开始单独起草一套行政规章。它表示将请求一次技援访问，对有关条例的起草工作提供支持和帮助。
94.	土耳其	1997-06-11	✓	2007年5月16日：土耳其提交了对第二份立法问卷的答复，从中看不出对不作宣布有什么处罚。
95.	土库曼斯坦	1997-04-29	✓	2006年9月29日：新的国家主管部门将接手立法起草工作，填补土库曼斯坦履约立法中的空白。

序号	缔约国	生效日期	第七条(5)的提交	关于立法草案的或起草立法准备工作方面的最新情况或报告
96.	图瓦卢	2004-02-18		2006年10月5日：请求履约立法起草方面的进一步援助。
97.	乌干达	2001-10-30	✓	2006年12月：议会完成了履约立法草案的一读。预计在2007年2月对草案进行二读，并予以通过。
98.	阿拉伯联合酋长国	2000-10-28	✓	2007年4月29日至5月2日：阿拉伯联合酋长国表示尚需采取行政措施。
99.	坦桑尼亚联合共和国	1998-07-25		2006年10月16和17日：“立法程序内阁文件”通过了二读；国家主管部门法律分委员会采取了后续行动。虽仍然希望按2006年12月的期限正式颁布，但内部工作还没有全部按时完成。
100.	乌拉圭	1997-04-29	✓	2007年5月：乌拉圭报告，国家主管部门聘请了一名顾问，预期在6月底前最后完成履约立法的起草工作。然后将文本送技秘处征求意见。 2007年7月：乌拉圭表示，确信将在此后六个月内满足所有立法的要求。
101.	瓦努阿图	2005-10-16		2007年8月15至17日：瓦努阿图表示还没有履约立法草案。瓦努阿图参加了技秘处关于起草此种立法的一次工作会议。
102.	委内瑞拉	1998-01-02		2007年5月：委内瑞拉告，技秘处提出的意见将在6月纳入履约立法草案，到即将对它进行的技援访问时，草案将已经可以提交议会。此次访问原定在2007年8月29日至31日，后应委内瑞拉的要求而推迟。
103.	也门	2000-11-01		2006年12月10日至12日：培训课程期间拟订了履约立法草案。也门报告说正在修订海关立法，以便与世界海关组织和世界贸易组织的规定相符。
104.	赞比亚	2001-03-11		2007年7月9日至11日：赞比亚报告，立法草案已于2007年初送交议会，通过了议会的所有三读；等总统批准后即成为法律。
105.	津巴布韦	1997-04-29	✓	2006年12月4日：规章草案提交技秘处征求意见。技秘处提供了意见。

13. 采取所有必要的措施以实施《公约》，这是一个遵循各个国家宪法行事的过程。在技秘处能够获取有关资料的情况下，本报告反映了至截止日期缔约国处于立法过程的哪个阶段，以及立法过程中尚有待采取哪些步骤。各缔约国的立法程序不仅有法律上的区别，而且其所处的国情多种多样。考虑到缔约国之间法律制度和国情的不同，无法就每一个国家通过履约立法的进展情况做出直接比较。
14. 然而，根据大多数缔约国在本国立法程序结构上的相似之处，可以粗略地确定这些国家在程序上到达了哪一个履约阶段。结构上的相似之处可以归纳如下：
- (a) 通过基本履约立法这项工作的开始，是在缔约国作出履约措施以何种形态到位的决定之时。
 - (b) 随后，是切实的基本履约立法起草工作。
 - (c) 接下去将是由立法部门通过履约立法及措施的生效。
 - (d) 然后，在很多国家，制定基本立法后将起草并通过有关的规章。
 - (e) 由于实施《公约》是一个持续不断的过程，基本履约立法（以及适用的规章）将视需要得到复审和修订。³
15. 但是，上述过程仅仅是一种基本的结构，情况并不都是这样；在任何一个阶段进展都可能受阻或甚至有所倒退。根据技秘处掌握的情况，目前状况可以归纳如下：
- (a) 尚未通知禁化武组织已制定全面履约立法的 105 个缔约国中，26 个目前没有在起草工作。它们中大多数报告说对有待落实到位的履约立法正在考虑采用其他方式，或正在考虑开始起草。其中几个缔约国已经有了不全面的履约立法，所以不能认为它们取得的进展不如目前正在起草立法的那些缔约国。
 - (b) 尚未通知禁化武组织已制定全面履约立法的 105 个缔约国中，52 个目前正在起草基本履约立法。这一类缔约国处于起草过程的不同阶段。虽然有一些处于初步起草阶段，但有几个缔约国表明它们的立法草案已接近定稿或已经定稿。一个缔约国起草了立法并不表明它决定把所有必要的履约措施都纳入一部立法。一些缔约国倾向于拿出一部能全面实施《公约》的立法；其他缔约国则倾向于把必要的履约措施收入好几部立法。如果一个缔约国认为后一种做法是适当的做法，很可能一开始只起草其中一部履约立法，有关缔约国将待时机成熟再起草其余部分的立法。此

³ 一些已经有全面履约立法的缔约国通知技秘处，它们已根据第七条第 5 款在报告期内复审或修订了本国的履约立法。

外，大多数缔约国首先选择制定的仅仅是基本履约立法，而这种立法仅靠其自身是得不到充分执行的，需要有辅助的规章。

- (c) 尚未通知禁化武组织已制定全面履约立法的 105 个缔约国中，20 个目前已有立法草案在立法机构审议。这些立法通过之后，第七条所指的第一次提交的统计数字可能会有提高；但在国家履约立法的全面性方面预计统计数字的上升不会很快。制定了一部履约立法之后，许多缔约国将需要考虑下述工作：一、采取措施以覆盖更多的领域，即根据第七条需要由履约立法覆盖的那些领域（将需要进一步起草基本履约立法），及（或）二、对所制定的履约立法，明确执法方面的详细要求（将需要起草规章）。的确，有一些缔约国觉得在实行全面有效执法所必需的规章之前最好不要让基本履约立法生效，所以它们通过的基本履约立法并不算数。根据统计数字，这些缔约国可能算作没有作过任何第七条第 5 款提交的缔约国，但实际上它们在履约立法方面与那些基本立法已经生效的缔约国速度一样快，虽然其立法还不能得到充分执行。
- (d) 根据技秘处掌握的情况，尚未通知禁化武组织已制定全面履约立法的 105 个缔约国中，7 个正在集中力量进行不同阶段的审议或起草规章。这些缔约国中有些不需要进一步的履约立法，而另一些将需要起草更多的履约立法。在尚未通知禁化武组织已制定全面履约立法的其他一些缔约国中，有些在审议、起草或制定基本立法的同时也在审议或起草规章。
16. 前面的分析表明各国实施《公约》的进程各有不同，十分复杂；这进一步说明在评估当前取得的进展时，要把所有缔约国的本国进展报告和（或）现状报告考虑在内。

指定或设立国家主管部门

17. 《公约》第七条第 4 款规定各缔约国应“指定或设立一个国家主管部门，作为本国与本组织和其他缔约国进行有效联络的中心”。大会曾多次回顾这项义务的重要性。
18. 2003 年 10 月 24 日，大会第八届会议通过了关于履行第七条义务的行动计划（C-8/DEC.16），并把大会第十届会议（2005 年 11 月）的日期作为各缔约国遵守各项《公约》义务的时限，尤其是指定或设立国家主管部门的时限。大会第十届会议通过了行动计划后续行动的决定，将这一时限延长到于 2006 年 5 月举行的执理会第四十五次会议（C-10/DEC.16，第 2(a)分段，2005 年 11 月 11 日）。至执理会第四十五届会议，178 个缔约国中尚有 17 个未通知技秘处已设立或指定国家主管部门；至 2006 年 11 月大会第十一届会议，随着三个国家（中非共和国、科摩罗、黑山）加入《公约》，缔约国数变为 181 个，其中尚未落实这项义务的缔约国数下降到 9 个。根据执理会的建议（EC-47/DEC.15，第 1 段，2006 年 11 月 10 日），大会第十一届会议把 C-10/DEC.16 各项规定的适用期延长了一年（C-11/DEC.4，第 1 段）。

19. 截至报告截止日期，有 173 个缔约国（95%）已通知技秘书处设立或指定了国家主管部门。自大会第十一届会议以来，只有一个缔约国黑山又通知技秘书处已经设立国家主管部门；如此，尚未设立或指定国家主管部门的缔约国数仍然是 9 个，因为 2007 年 4 月 6 日又有巴巴多斯加入《公约》。
20. 但是，如上所述，不应当由于这些数字而看不清 2003 年 10 月 24 日行动计划通过以来所实现的进展。对于设立或指定国家主管部门的通知，百分比数字是根据不同时间的缔约国数得出的，没有充分反映出取得的进展。如果从《公约》普遍性行动计划所取得进展的角度来看待设立或指定国家主管部门的缔约国数目（见上文第 4 段），就能更清楚地了解缔约国执行第七条第 4 款的状况。
21. 下表显示了行动计划通过以来设立或指定国家主管部门的比例变化。

表 5： 设立或指定国家主管部门的进展

统计时间:	已设立或指定国家主管部门的缔约国数	已设立或指定国家主管部门的缔约国数在当时缔约国总数中所占百分比	已设立或指定国家主管部门的缔约国数在当前缔约国总数(182)中所占百分比
C-8 2003 年 10 月 → 当时有 154 个缔约国	126	82%	69%
C-9 2004 年 11 月 → 当时有 166 个缔约国	136	82%	75%
C-10 2005 年 11 月 → 当时有 174 个缔约国	147	84%	81%
C-11 2006 年 11 月 → 当时有 181 个缔约国	172	95%	95%
截至 2007 年 8 月 22 日 → 当时有 182 个缔约国	173	95%	95%
行动计划通过以来取得的进展	+47	+13%	+26%

22. 至截止日期，尚有 9 个缔约国未通知技秘书处其国家主管部门的设立或指定。表 6 按《公约》对其生效的日期列出了这些缔约国并总结了它们提供的最新情况以及它们在落实这项要求的工作中所遇到的任何困难。表里还显示了这些国家属哪一个区域组。

表 6： 尚未指定或设立国家主管部门的缔约国

序号	缔约国	区域组	生效日期	有关指定或设立国家主管部门情况的最新资讯
1.	毛里塔尼亚	非洲	1998-03-11	2007 年 6 月毛里塔尼亚告，考虑把国家主管部门设在国防部。
2.	东帝汶	亚洲	2003-06-06	—
3.	阿富汗	亚洲	2003-10-24	2006 年 11 月阿富汗告，虽然外交部是《公约》事务的主要联络部门，但它认为从逻辑上把国家主管部门设在国防部更为适宜。并告正在与国防部探讨这一方案。2007 年 4 月，阿富汗提供了国家主管部门设立后可能在其中任职的人员的联系方式，并请求为他们提供培训。
4.	佛得角	非洲	2003-11-09	2006 年 9 月佛得角来函告，将很快发布现况报告。
5.	柬埔寨	亚洲	2005-08-18	在 2007 年 4 月举办的讲习班上，柬埔寨提供了关于设立国家主管部门的法令文本。禁化武组织尚未收到有关柬埔寨国家主管部门联系方式的正式通知。
6.	洪都拉斯	拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团	2005-09-28	2007 年 5 月，洪都拉斯请求提供并获得了以法令形式设立国家主管部门方面的援助。向洪发送了有关指定或设立国家主管部门的法令的范例。2007 年 7 月洪都拉斯告，其国家主管部门未能妥善运转。
7.	科摩罗	非洲	2006-09-17	2006 年 12 月科摩罗在双边会晤时告指定了国家主管部门。2007 年 6 月科摩罗告，假如用电子邮件给它过提醒，指定临时国家主管部门这一情况就会已经正式通报到禁化武组织，国家主管部门的联系方式也会已经提供。向科摩罗发出了所要求的电子邮件。

序号	缔约国	区域组	生效日期	有关指定或设立国家主管部门情况的最新资料
8.	中非共和国	非洲	2006-10-20	2006年12月，中非共和国在双边会晤时请技秘处在2007年举办一期国家主管部门培训课程，以协助该缔约国设立起有效运转的国家主管部门。2007年6月双边会晤时，中非共和国告除了司法部以外，各个部均已指定它们在即将设立的国家主管部门中的代表。
9.	巴巴多斯	拉丁美洲和加勒比国家集团	2007-04-06	—

23. 至报告截止日期，只有两个缔约国（巴巴多斯和东帝汶）尚未向技秘处提供有关设立或指定国家主管部门情况的资料。不过回想起来，巴巴多斯仅仅是不久前才加入《公约》的，而东帝汶发生的政治军事危机则妨碍了它在履行《公约》方面取得更多的进展。
24. 至于上文所列的其他缔约国，其中两个（柬埔寨和科摩罗）已告设立了国家主管部门，但至报告截止日期，这两个缔约国尚未向技秘处提供有关联系方式。
25. 在已经设立或指定了国家主管部门的缔约国中，一些缔约国通知技秘处，其指定或设立的国家主管部门只是临时性的，即尚未正式设立；待通过履约立法或规章来赋予其适当职权时，国家主管部门才算正式设立完毕。在这方面，不应忘记的是国家主管部门的设立或指定常常是一个分两步走的过程。第一步，缔约国先设立或指定一个临时的国家主管部门，其职责有限：主要是作为有关缔约国的联络中心，并启动履行《公约》的进程。第二步，通过履约立法后，缔约国即对国家主管部门赋予适当的法律权力并提供适当的财政和物质资源，以行使国家履约立法交付给它的职责（例如，收集和汇编应宣布活动数据的权力、颁发许可的权力，等等）。
26. 根据《公约》，国家主管部门不仅要与禁化武组织进行有效的联络，还要作为联络中心与其他缔约国进行有效的联络。后一种作用的重要性在于，每年一度的国家主管部门全球性和区域性会议，其他全球性、区域性和次区域性援助活动，都是国家主管部门彼此之间的讨论场合。禁化武组织提供的这种论坛起到了有益的作用，使国家主管部门可以就日常工作中遇到的实际问题和障碍交换意见。技秘处鼓励缔约国在禁化武组织举办的论坛以外也进行并加强这种交流。

根据行动计划提供的援助

27. 在 C-11/DEC.4 号文件中，大会请“技秘书处：(a) 按请求继续并加紧协助缔约国落实第七条义务和 C-10/DEC.16 规定的义务”。
28. 在 C-10/DEC.16 号文件第 4 段中，大会请“技秘书处继续作为优先事项，应请求向有待履行第七条义务的缔约国提供进一步援助”。在提供此种援助时，请技秘书处“铭记新近加入《公约》的那些缔约国的具体要求”，并“作为优先事项，为它们提供技术援助的重点，是指定或设立国家主管部门的技术援助，以便有一个与禁化武组织进行有效联络的中心，还有立法和行政措施的起草及其执行”（第 7 和第 8 段）。大会还鼓励“缔约国……提供帮助，包括……向缔约国提供专门知识，与相关区域性组织建立伙伴关系，向禁化武组织自愿捐款，及任何其他帮助”（第 5 段）。
29. 自大会上届会议以来，技秘书处向缔约国提供了一系列帮助，包括下述援助措施：
 - (a) 全球性和区域性国家主管部门年会；
 - (b) 实地技援访问；这些访问中提供的援助包括协助立法起草、培训国家主管部门人员、举办旨在提高各利益方认识的讲习班；
 - (c) 在禁化武组织总部举办的或由缔约国主办的国家主管部门人员培训课程；
 - (d) 针对各种对象的、尤其是针对国会议员和工业界代表的国民意识讲习班；
 - (e) 面向立法起草人员、宣布主管人员、视察陪同人员或海关官员的区域性、次区域性及国别专题讲习班，旨在结合《公约》第六条和第十一条的规定达到实施第七条的要求；及
 - (f) 关于履约立法草案的审查和点评。
30. 下表是上文(a)至(e)段所述报告期内技秘书处执行的协助缔约国履行《公约》第七条义务的援助措施的一览。

表 7：履行第七条的援助措施

日期	所执行的援助措施
2006年12月2日至4日	国家主管部门第八次年会，荷兰海牙禁化武组织总部
2006年12月10日至12日	为也门国家主管部门举办培训课程
2007年1月11日、12日	为利比里亚国会议员举办国民意识讲习班
2007年1月29日至31日	为阿塞拜疆国家主管部门举办培训课程
2007年2月26日至28日	为厄瓜多尔国家主管部门举办培训课程，进行法律技援访问
2007年3月19日、20日	对马拉维进行技援访问
2007年3月28日、29日	在布鲁塞尔与部分缔约国的常驻代表团举行的高级别会晤
2007年4月4日、5日	与部分缔约国常驻代表团举行高级别会晤，伦敦
2007年4月14日、15日	为东欧缔约国海关官员举办讲习班（欧盟-禁化武组织联合行动），克罗地亚
2007年4月23日至25日	东盟国家海关官员会议（欧盟-禁化武组织联合行动），越南河内
2007年4月26日	为宣布主管人员以及视察陪同人员举办国民意识讲习班，越南河内
2007年4月27日	为宣布主管人员以及视察陪同人员举办国民意识讲习班，越南胡志明市
2007年4月29日至5月2日	为海湾合作委员会国家举办区域履约讲习班，科威特
2007年5月10日、11日	国民意识讲习班，肯尼亚内罗毕
2007年5月19日至23日	为私营企业举办信息讲习班，沙特阿拉伯利雅得和吉达
2007年5月29日至31日	拉丁美洲和加勒比地区的缔约国国家主管部门年会，智利圣地亚哥
2007年6月1日	为秘鲁国会议员举办的讲习班及对秘鲁进行的双边访问
2007年6月4日、5日	旨在提高工业界认识的技援访问，危地马拉
2007年6月6日至8日	东欧缔约国国家主管部门第六次区域会议，白俄罗斯明斯克
2007年6月13日至15日	履约问题技援访问，摩洛哥拉巴特
2007年6月15日	为葡语系缔约国及非缔约国的代表举行履约情况介绍会，荷兰海牙禁化武组织总部

日期	所执行的援助措施
2007年6月18日、19日	《公约》非洲普遍性讲习班，阿尔及利亚阿尔及尔
2007年6月20日至22日	履约立法起草技术讲习班，荷兰海牙禁化武组织总部
2007年7月2日至6日	为西语系缔约国国家主管部门人员举办培训课程，西班牙马德里
2007年7月9日至11日	为南部非洲地区缔约国高级决策官员举办履约讲习班，南非特施韦恩
2007年7月23日、24日	对哥伦比亚进行视察员培训技援访问
2007年7月26日、27日	拉丁美洲和加勒比地区缔约国国会议员区域会议（欧盟-禁化武组织联合行动），哥伦比亚波哥大
2007年7月30日、31日	为巴拉圭国家主管部门举办培训课程（欧盟-禁化武组织联合行动），巴拉圭亚松森
2007年8月6日至9日	黑山国家主管部门访问禁化武组织总部，荷兰海牙
2007年8月15日至17日	为太平洋岛屿国家举办法律讲习班，帕劳科罗尔

31. 国家主管部门会议以及区域和专题讲习班，除其他外，是同别的国家主管部门或与立法起草人交换资料和交流经验并同技秘书处举行有针对性的双边会晤的场合，也提供了请求具体援助的机会，在率先推动行动计划的实施中的重大作用已得到彰显。在此方面，不应忘记援助请求必须是具体的，其中须详细说明所请求提供的援助的必要性、条件及目标，以便技秘书处和提供援助的缔约国能够作出适当回应。
32. 报告期内，对自行动计划通过以来加入《公约》的 28 个缔约国中的两个⁴进行了实地技援访问，并在这两个缔约国举办了国别讲习班。现又在计划或考虑对那些缔约国中的 7 个⁵进行此种访问，还邀请了这 7 个缔约国参加禁化武组织举办的其他全球性和区域性讲习班和会议。
33. 自大会上届会议以来，技秘书处已 25 次应请求为 20 个缔约国和一个正在准备入约的非缔约国作了履约立法或规章草案的点评。这些缔约国中有 5 个是在行动计划通过之后加入《公约》的。

⁴ 危地马拉（技援访问，2007年6月），利比里亚（讲习班，2007年1月）。

⁵ 柬埔寨、佛得角、中非共和国、科摩罗、刚果民主共和国、吉布提、马达加斯加。

34. 技秘处注意到，缔约国认可技秘处点评的程度很高，而且通常将有关意见纳入文本草案中。此外，技秘处在作点评时，通常一并提供其编制的解释性文件和示范性履约立法，以及其他缔约国的履约立法副本，以便示明其他缔约国如何履行《公约》的有关规定。
35. 此外，技秘处注意到，已经具备基本履约立法的缔约国现正在转向履约立法进程的第二步工作，即起草履约规章。缔约国可以在这种起草工作中要求技秘处提供援助。然而，必须强调，技秘处在辅助性履约立法方面的作用可能与其在基本履约立法方面的作用有所不同。《公约》规定，有一些最基本的明确要求是缔约国必须遵守的（如制订禁令，订立刑事处罚措施，制定宣布和颁发许可的制度，等等），此为通过履约立法加以落实的义务。而实践中要做到执法的有效和有力，可能需要缔约国作出许多政策性决定。每一个缔约国在这方面的决定还要同它的法律制度、现行国内立法、行政框架及其化学工业的发展阶段相适应。因此，在辅助性履约立法方面，技秘处不能以一种单一的方式提供援助。与基本履约立法相比更是如此，即这方面的援助必须视具体情况而定，要考虑到许多因数。起草基本履约立法时，一开始提出一些文字上具体的起草建议就会很有用，但就规章而言，援助中要把重点更多地放在核对清单上，以逐项查明履约立法是否能够让缔约国开展《公约》规定的活动。而且，为使其发挥效力，技秘处在提供援助的同时，还需要协助缔约国逐步掌握有关专门知识，以便缔约国找到本国的最佳做法。
36. 要确保技秘处提供的援助发挥效力，专门力量的建设至关重要。鉴于国家主管部门以及参与履行《公约》的其他有关部门的工作人员变动颇为频繁，技秘处看到专门力量过了一段时间会经常失却。眼下的目标是确保获得技秘处帮助的人员反过来也能培训新的人员。
37. 禁化武组织曾在行动计划通过之后，创立了法律专家网络（现已含有 106 位法律专家），该网络也可用于加强并确保专门知识在缔约国之间的传递。网络的宗旨是协助缔约国制定《公约》规定的国家履约立法，因此可成为一个宝贵的机制，帮助缔约国交流经验，汇集资源和信息，并协助各缔约国的法律专家彼此建立直接联系。
38. 一些缔约国告知技秘处它们参加了各种活动以协助实现行动计划的目标，并向提出请求的缔约国承诺和直接提供援助，特别是以国家主管部门培训课程和双边援助访问为形式的援助。这些缔约国有：阿尔及利亚、阿根廷、澳大利亚、奥地利、白俄罗斯、巴西、加拿大、中国、古巴、捷克共和国、芬兰、法国、德国、印度、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、意大利、日本、墨西哥、荷兰、新西兰、挪威、葡萄牙、大韩民国、罗马尼亚、俄罗斯联邦、南非、西班牙、瑞典、瑞士、大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国、美利坚合众国。此外，报告期内，日本为禁化武组织的第七条履约支助活动提供了自愿捐款；欧盟在实施其防止大规模毁灭性武器扩散战略的框架内为禁化武组织的活动提供了支持。

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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	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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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	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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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	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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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 38 and 39.

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.