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**NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES  
AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION  
OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION  
AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2008**

1. At its Twelfth Session, in November 2007, the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) adopted a decision regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations (C-12/DEC.9, dated 9 November 2007), in which it requested the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”), *inter alia*, to continue to provide its annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and of the decision on follow-up to the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations (C-10/DEC.16, dated 11 November 2005) to the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) at its Fifty-Fourth Session, which the Council would then submit, along with its recommendations, as appropriate, to the Conference at its Thirteenth Session for consideration concerning those States Parties that have not notified the OPCW of the designation or establishment of their National Authority and/or have not informed the OPCW of the steps they are taking to enact legislation, including penal legislation, and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention. At its Fifty-Fourth Session the Council noted the report the Director-General had submitted to it in this regard (EC-54/DG.8, dated 23 September 2008), forwarded the report to the Conference for consideration at its Thirteenth Session, and requested the facilitator to continue to conduct the consultations on Article VII implementation with a view to preparing recommendations to the Conference, as appropriate, at its Thirteenth Session. The Second Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Second Review Conference”) requested the Conference at its annual sessions to continue to review progress towards the full and effective national implementation of obligations under the Convention and to encourage further progress (RC-2/4, dated 18 April 2008, subparagraph 9.80(c)).
2. The report discusses the progress States Parties made in implementing their Article VII obligations between 23 August 2007 – the reporting cut-off date for the last annual report on the status of implementation as submitted to the Council at its Fiftieth Session (EC-50/DG.10, dated 7 September 2007) and to the Conference at its Twelfth Session (C-12/DG.6, dated 9 October 2007) – and 15 September 2008, the reporting cut-off date for this report. In accordance with C-12/DEC.9, the report



focuses on the steps taken by States Parties to enact legislation and to adopt administrative measures to fully implement the Convention, as well as on the designation or establishment of their National Authority.

3. In operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, the Conference urged States Parties that had yet to designate or establish a National Authority to notify the OPCW of such designation or establishment without further delay and, if possible, before the Fifty-Second Session of the Council, which was held from 4 to 7 March 2008. During the reporting period, four additional States Parties, namely Afghanistan, Cambodia, the Central African Republic, and Guinea-Bissau, designated or established their National Authority. With the accession of Congo and Guinea-Bissau during this period, the number of States Parties that had not yet met this requirement and which were thus required to take action decreased from nine at the beginning of the reporting period (when there were 182 States Parties) to seven as at the cut-off date (when there were 184 States Parties). The information provided by these States Parties on their situation in this regard appears in table 6 of the Annex to this report.
4. In operative paragraph 1 of C-10/DEC.16, the Conference stressed that it is imperative for States Parties that had yet to fulfil their obligations under Article VII to do so without delay. With five more States Parties, namely the Cook Islands, Fiji, Portugal, Qatar, and Turkey, informing the Secretariat of the enactment of legislation and adoption of administrative measures covering all key areas, the number of States that had yet to meet this obligation decreased from 105 to 102 during the reporting period.<sup>1</sup> In the same period, three additional States Parties, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Kiribati, and Zambia, informed the Secretariat for the first time pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention (hereinafter "Article VII(5)") that they had adopted legislative or administrative measures to implement the Convention, which did not, however, cover all key areas. A further six States Parties, namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay, made such Article VII(5) submissions in addition to previous submissions. The number of States Parties that had yet to make their first submission under Article VII(5) of the Convention decreased from 62 to 58. In addition, in its decision on the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations adopted at its Eighth Session (C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003), the Conference had requested States Parties to provide the Secretariat with the full text of their national implementing legislation, including updates. During the reporting period, nine more States Parties submitted such texts for the first time. The number of States Parties that had not yet submitted any national implementing legislation text thus decreased from 79 to 72 during the reporting period.
5. Under C-12/DEC.9, further action was also required from the States Parties that had yet to adopt legislative and administrative measures covering all key areas. In operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, the Conference urged these States Parties to inform the OPCW of the steps they were taking in relation to the above-mentioned measures without delay and, if possible, before the Fifty-Second Session of the Council that was held from 4 to 7 March 2008. As at this time, 42 of these 105 States Parties had provided the Secretariat with the requested information. With the entry

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<sup>1</sup> The decrease by three instead of by five is due to the increase of the number of States Parties by two during the reporting period.

into force of the Convention for Guinea-Bissau on 19 June 2008, the number of States Parties falling under the legislative scope of operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9 rose to 106. As at the reporting cut-off date, 33 of these 106 States Parties had not yet provided the requested information. The information submitted by States Parties in accordance with C-12/DEC.9, along with the most recent information available for the other States Parties, appears in table 4 of the Annex to this report. The names of those States Parties not having informed the OPCW of the steps they were taking to enact legislation and/or to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention appear in bold in the same table of the Annex to this report.

6. In most States Parties that still lacked implementing legislation covering all key areas, drafting work was continued or initiated during the reporting period. Some of these States Parties had submitted their draft to their legislative body. A number of these States Parties requested and received technical assistance, often in the form of comments on their draft legislation, from the Secretariat and from other States Parties. Forty-four of the 58 States Parties that had yet to make their first Article VII(5) submission indicated that they had prepared a draft of legislation to implement the Convention.
7. The Secretariat, making use of a variety of tools in a tailored and systematic manner, continued to provide, upon request, assistance to States Parties. Part of this assistance continued to take the form of technical-assistance visits (TAVs) involving direct on-site help in setting up National Authorities, drafting legislative and administrative measures, promoting awareness about the Convention's requirements, and training the personnel of National Authorities. The Secretariat also continued to organise annual meetings of National Authorities at the global and regional levels, with a view to facilitating cooperation amongst National Authorities, while offering a forum to address specific matters of concern for these Authorities in the conduct of their activities. The implementation support that the Secretariat will offer in the future will continue to help States Parties to complete or begin their legislative work to set the legal framework for implementation of the Convention, to develop further measures to ensure full and effective implementation of the Convention, to make the national implementing legislation enforceable, and to address practical national-implementation issues and concerns, in particular on matters related to industry and trade. The particular requirements of those States Parties that have recently joined the Convention and have requested assistance will also be given full consideration.
8. In addition, States Parties, by making bilateral-assistance visits, organising and hosting training courses, and making voluntary financial contributions, have continued to provide assistance. The active engagement by States Parties in encouraging and assisting others and in promoting awareness among other States Parties about the need to fully implement Article VII has contributed in an important manner to the significant progress made in the implementation of Article VII. This kind of assistance and cooperation should continue to be encouraged.
9. Consultations among States Parties have continued. The Secretariat has been keeping an up-to-date progress report on the external server of the OPCW and has provided regular information on its implementation-support measures during global and regional seminars and workshops for National Authorities, as well as during TAVs.

10. Informal consultations on the action plan regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations were held in 2008 under the guidance of the new facilitator, Mr Saïd Moussi of Algeria, who has continued the work of the former facilitator Mr Kimmo Laukkanen of Finland.
11. In accordance with operative paragraph 10 of C-12/DEC.9, in November 2007 the Director-General wrote to all States Parties informing them of the provisions of this decision. In parallel, the Secretariat wrote to those States Parties that had yet to designate or establish their National Authority, and/or to inform the OPCW of the steps they were taking to enact legislation, and/or to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention, drawing their attention to their obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and to the availability of assistance. In August 2008, the Secretariat wrote to all States Parties and invited them to submit any further information related to Article VII implementation that they might like to see reflected in this report, presented in accordance with operative paragraph 8 of C-12/DEC.9. States Parties were invited to submit that information by 15 September 2008, so as to enable the Secretariat to include it in the present report. In addition to these standardised communications, the Secretariat has, in a tailor-made manner, communicated with States Parties throughout the reporting period, and in some cases tried to re-engage with States Parties with regard to Article VII implementation.
12. Pursuant to operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, in July 2008 the Chairperson of the Council wrote to those eight States Parties that had not yet established or designated their National Authority and/or had not yet notified the OPCW of the steps they had taken to adopt necessary measures to implement the Convention since the adoption of C-10/DEC.16, with a view to obtaining further information that would assist in addressing the difficulties those States Parties had encountered in meeting these obligations.
13. In its consideration of this report, the Conference may wish to note that, while the Secretariat can report a higher increase than in the previous reporting period in the number of States Parties that have notified the OPCW of the designation or establishment of National Authorities, the obligation under paragraph 4 of Article VII has not yet been met by all States Parties. The Conference may wish to recall to those States Parties that have not yet notified the OPCW of such designation or establishment that such notification is a central element of the fulfilment of the other obligations under the Convention.
14. Furthermore, the Conference may wish to note that the number of States Parties that have notified the OPCW that they have enacted legislative or administrative measures to implement the Convention and/or that they have enacted implementing legislation that covers all key areas has continued to increase. The Conference may wish to encourage those that have yet to enact the required legislative and administrative measures to enhance their efforts to achieve full and effective implementation of their obligations under Article VII at the earliest, in particular by raising the awareness of all stakeholders.
15. The Conference may wish to recall to those States Parties that have yet to enact legislation and/or to adopt administrative measures to implement their Article VII obligations that they have been requested to keep the Secretariat fully informed about

the steps they have taken, the progress they have made, any difficulties they have encountered, and any assistance they need to implement their obligations.

16. The Conference may wish to note that some States Parties that have already adopted implementing measures covering all key areas have kept the OPCW informed of any further measures and/or of any amendments made thereto, as required by Article VII(5). Such additional or amending measures may, for example, be required when new decisions are adopted by the Conference, specifying obligations under the Convention, for the fulfilment of which States Parties rely on the cooperation of natural and/or legal persons under their jurisdiction. The Conference may wish to recall to all States Parties the obligation pursuant to Article VII(5) to provide the OPCW with such updates when applicable. It may also wish to reaffirm its understanding that States Parties shall submit the full text of their national implementing legislation, including updates.
17. The Conference may wish to note that, upon request and in accordance with subparagraph (e) of paragraph 38 of Article VIII, of the Convention the Secretariat continues to provide assistance regarding the implementation of Article VII also to those States Parties that have already established or designated their National Authority and adopted implementing legislation that covers all key areas.
18. Finally, the Conference might consider acknowledging the value of bilateral assistance and networking with and among regions and expressing its appreciation to those States Parties that have offered assistance or that have made voluntary contributions in support of measures to be taken under the plan of action, as well as to the European Union (EU) for its support, and encourage them to continue with these measures and to coordinate their efforts with the Secretariat.

Annex:

Report to the Conference of the States Parties at its Thirteenth Session on the Status of Implementation of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention as at 15 September 2008

Appendix (English only):

Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, by State Party, as at 15 September 2008, as Shown by the Indicators Used in Past Reports on the Article VII Plan of Action

## **Annex**

### **REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE OF THE STATES PARTIES AT ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION ON THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2008**

#### **Introduction**

1. The Conference decisions regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations (in particular C-8/DEC.16, C-10/DEC.16 and C-12/DEC.9) include a number of elements that require action by States Parties and the Secretariat. The present report indicates what progress they had made in this regard by 15 September 2008, the reporting cut-off date. It gives an overview of the status of implementation of Article VII, based on the indicators referred to in C-8/DEC.16. The report also indicates what assistance measures the Secretariat has taken since the Twelfth Session of the Conference, and what further measures it is planning for the remainder of 2008.

#### **Overview of the status of Article VII implementation**

2. Since the cut-off date of the report to the Twelfth Session of the Conference on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention, States Parties have made further progress in meeting their Article VII obligations. The following table provides an overview of the trend for each of the main indicators under the plan of action, as well as for the “legislative-coverage” indicators, according to which progress under Article VII is measured.

**TABLE 1: OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE VII**

Main Indicators under the Plan of Action <sup>2</sup>									
Year/No. of States Parties	National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission of ADPA	Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
2003/154	126 (82%)	94 (61%)	51 (33%)	62 (40%)	– <sup>3</sup>		– <sup>4</sup>	38 (25%)	39 (25%)
2006/181	172 (95%)	112 (62%)	72 (40%)	96 (53%)	84 (46%) in full 14 (8%) in part	158 (87%) in full 7 (4%) Article III only 0 (0%) Article VI	79 (44%)	75 (41%)	56 (31%)
2007/182	173 (95%)	120 (66%)	77 (42%)	103 (57%)	88 (48%) in full 16 (8%) in part	159 (87%) in full 6 (3%) Article III only 1 (1%) Article VI only	88 (48%)	64 (35%)	58 (32%)
2008/184	177 (96%)	126 (68%)	82 (45%)	112 (61%)	90 (49%) in full 21 (11%) in part	168 (91%) in full 2 (1%) Article III only 2 (1%) Article VI only	80 (43%)	81 (44%)	60 (33%)

<sup>2</sup> For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<sup>3</sup> No data is available for 2003. On 31 October 2004, when there were 166 States Parties to the CWC, statistics in this regard were as follows: 64 (39%) in full, 15 (9%) in part.

<sup>4</sup> No data is available for 2003. On 31 October 2004, when there were 166 States Parties to the CWC, statistics in this regard were as follows: 72 (43%).

<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
	<b>Article I Prohibitions</b>	<b>Article I Penalties</b>	<b>Extra-Territorial Application</b>	<b>Definition of Chemical Weapons</b>	<b>Schedule 1 Penalties</b>	<b>Schedule 2 Penalties</b>	<b>Schedule 3 Penalties</b>	<b>Schedule 3 EUC</b>	<b>Penalty for Failure to Declare</b>
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%)
2008/184	123 (67%)	121 (66%)	107 (58%)	111 (60%)	104 (57%)	105 (57%)	106 (58%)	106 (58%)	98 (53%)



3. The momentum that has been generated under the plan of action persists. The awareness that has been raised remains high, and in many States Parties, the national processes towards adopting full and effective implementing legislation continue. It is to be recalled that not all progress made during the reporting period is reflected in the figures and statistics provided in Table 1. During the reporting period, the OPCW has been informed of additional legislative or administrative measures adopted by States Parties that had informed the OPCW of other adopted measures before. Some of these States Parties had singled out certain areas that needed to be implemented nationally in accordance with Article VII, and, depending on national priorities, focused on these areas rather than on all areas requiring the adoption of implementation measures at the same time. Such an approach, while fulfilling obligations under Article VII, has not increased the number of States Parties that have implementing legislation covering all key areas. In addition, the further progress made by a number of States Parties in their legislative processes that have not yet yielded the sought result, i.e. the adoption of legislative and/or administrative measures, is not reflected in the figures and statistics. Before presenting a differentiated evaluation of status and progress of implementation in the areas that are to be covered by national implementing measures, it is to be recalled that the Convention does not contain an exhaustive list of legislative and administrative measures that are to be adopted on the national level in order to implement obligations under the Convention:
- a) In the chapeau of paragraph 1 of Article VII of the Convention, a general clause was chosen: “Each State Party shall, in accordance with its constitutional processes, adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under this Convention”. The Convention gives an indication of the kind of necessary measures that are to be adopted. These indications include rather specific requirements, as contained in, for example, subparagraphs (a) to (c) of paragraph 1 of Article VII of the Convention.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, these indications include another general clause, which is a specification of the general clause of the chapeau of paragraph 1 of Article VII for one particular area: The first sentence of paragraph 2 of Article VI, which reads “Each State Party shall adopt the necessary measures to ensure that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only developed, produced, otherwise acquired, retained, transferred, or used within its territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction or control for purposes not prohibited under this Convention”, is a chapeau in its own right for the specific indications of Article VI in conjunction with the Verification Annex.
  - b) In view of the twofold goal of the Convention, expressed in its preambular paragraphs 6 and 9, States Parties that are in the process of implementing the Convention are guided by a general principle of the Convention, expressed in paragraph 1 of Article XI of the Convention and stressed, for the implementation of Article VI of the Convention, in paragraph 11 of that article. While each State Party is to adopt all the measures that are necessary

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<sup>5</sup> Another such example is the second sentence of paragraph 2, along with paragraphs 3 to 6 of Article VI of the Convention in conjunction with Parts VI – IX, and also Parts II and III of the Verification Annex to the Convention.

to implement the Convention – and these measures can go beyond the ones specifically identified therein – such implementation measures that seek “to exclude completely the possibility of the use of chemical weapons” (compare preambular paragraph 6 of the Convention) shall be designed in a manner which avoids hampering the economic and technological development of States Parties, and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities for purposes not prohibited under the Convention. The review of national regulations in the field of trade in chemicals required from each State Party by subparagraph (e) of paragraph 2 of Article XI (hereinafter “Article XI(2e)”) can serve both as a method to identify gaps in control measures, as well as a way to identify areas in which the goal of control measures could be achieved in a way that better avoids hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties, and international cooperation in the field of chemical activities.

- c) The Convention neither provides exhaustive criteria regarding measures that are necessary to implement the Convention, nor does it determine the balance between the required control measures and the accommodation of the desire for free trade expressed in preambular paragraph 9 of the Convention. Apart from a number of specifically identified measures that are explicitly required by the Convention, the decision as to what measures are “necessary” for the implementation of the Convention, in the sense of Article VII, and finding the appropriate method of implementing control measures in view of the general principle of paragraph 1 of Article XI of the Convention are left to each individual State Party, which is to implement the Convention in accordance with the principle of good faith.
4. As at the cut-off date, the status of implementation of the key indicators according to which implementation of Article VII is being measured clearly showed one set of measures ahead of other indicators: Nearly all of the 126 States Parties that had already made an Article VII(5) submission had confirmed that they had Article I prohibitions and penalties in place. While it is very encouraging to note that what is being perceived as the key legal requirement, i.e. the prohibition of activities directly related to chemical weapons, has been fulfilled by more than 65% of States Parties, it is, however, to be stressed that any prohibition of chemical weapons will only fully cover the requirements of the Convention if it is accompanied by a definition of “chemical weapon” that is in accordance with the one provided by the Convention, or even wider definition if the implementing State Party so wishes. In this regard it can be noted that as at the cut-off date, 60% of States Parties had incorporated such a definition into their national implementing legislation (be it by making reference to the Convention, or by including the definitions contained in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 7, and 9 of Article II into their national measures).
5. The other indicators reflected in the legislative-coverage part of Table 1 lag slightly behind, having been fulfilled by between 57 and 58% of States Parties as at the end of the reporting period. The only “legislative coverage”-indicator lagging slightly more behind, with 53%, is the one reflecting how many States Parties have adopted a penalty for failure to declare.

6. The first part of Table 1 contains two further specific indicators related to legislative and administrative measures in States Parties: Firstly, as at the cut-off date, 49% of States Parties had in place full measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals, and a further 11% had partial measures in this regard. Secondly, 33% of States Parties had confirmed having carried out their Article XI(2e) review and confirmed having come to the conclusion that their national regulations in the field of trade in chemicals were consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention. It is notable that the fulfilment of these two requirements lags behind the fulfilment of the indicators of the legislative-coverage part of Table 1. One reason for this may be that both the measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals and the Article XI(2e) review relate to regulations, and are less straightforward than the implementation measures of which the fulfilment is reflected in the legislative-coverage part. This assumption is supported by the fact that – when the number of States Parties having all measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals is added to the number of States Parties having partial measures to control such transfers – the percentage of States Parties having measures in this area is 60%, which is actually a higher rate than for most legislative-coverage indicators. The States Parties having partial measures in place to control transfers of scheduled chemicals mostly require additional measures on a regulatory level, to fill in the framework provided by their primary legislation.
7. Table 1 not only reflects the current status of implementation of Article VII in key areas, it also gives an indication of the progress made since the introduction of the action plan. Here, it is notable that while implementation of some indicators is ahead of the implementation of others, the progress made in the different areas is nearly equal: Since the introduction of the action plan, all legislative-coverage indicators have been fulfilled by an additional 31 to 37 States Parties. Furthermore, measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals have been adopted by an additional 32 States Parties. The only indicator clearly ahead of all others is the designation or establishment of the National Authority, which has been achieved by a further 51 States Parties. The only indicator for which progress has been clearly lagging behind the others concerns confirmation of having successfully carried out the Article XI(2e) review, which has been achieved by a further 21 States Parties since the introduction of the action plan.

#### **Developments regarding the enactment of legislation and the adoption of administrative measures**

8. In its report, the Second Review Conference reaffirmed that the full and effective national implementation of the obligations under the Convention is essential for the realisation of the object and purpose of the Convention (RC-2/4, paragraph 9.8). During the reporting period, many States Parties have been making good progress regarding the adoption of measures that are necessary to implement the Convention. This good progress is not only to be recognised in the figures provided in Table 1: As the adoption of any implementing measure is the result of the – often by necessity lengthy – process of developing the measure, particular attention is to be given to the progress of such processes themselves. This part of the report reflects both aspects, firstly, the cases for which during the reporting period the process of developing the measures led to the sought result, and secondly, the cases for which the process has not yet resulted in the adoption of the measures.

9. While the report concentrates on those States Parties that, at the beginning of the reporting period, did not have measures in place that covered all key areas, the report also provides an overview of further developments regarding the implementation of Article VII by States Parties that had notified the Secretariat of the adoption of legislation covering all key areas.

Adoption of implementing measures by States Parties that, at the beginning of the reporting period, had not reported the adoption of measures covering all key areas

10. At the beginning of the reporting period, the number of States Parties that had yet to take the steps necessary to enact legislation and/or to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention was 105. During the reporting period, two further States became States Parties, thereby bringing this number to 107. Until the end of the reporting period, 5 of these 107 States Parties informed the Organisation that they had adopted measures that covered all key areas. These five States Parties were: the Cook Islands, Fiji, Portugal, Qatar, and Turkey. Thus, at the end of the reporting period, 102 States Parties had yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas.

**TABLE 2: UPDATES ON ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS COVERING ALL KEY AREAS**

No.	State Party	Date of entry into force	Information on the adoption of legislation covering all key areas
1.	Cook Islands	29-04-1997	In January 2008, the Cook Islands confirmed that its implementing legislation had entered into force. It provided the text of the implementing legislation and a response to a legislation questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Convention in February 2008.
2.	Fiji	29-04-1997	In November 2007, Fiji submitted a copy of its implementing legislation that had been adopted in 2005 and confirmed that the legislation had entered into force. It indicated that regulations were to be developed to give full effect to the Act in question.
3.	Portugal	29-04-1997	In November 2007, Portugal provided the text of further implementing legislation that it had adopted. In March 2008, Portugal informed the Secretariat of the entry into force of the implementing legislation and confirmed that all key areas were covered.

No.	State Party	Date of entry into force	Information on the adoption of legislation covering all key areas
4.	Qatar	03-10-1997	In August 2007, Qatar submitted a copy of its implementing legislation and confirmed its entry into force. In January 2008, Qatar informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation covered all key areas and that it was currently completing administrative regulation procedures for the enforcement of its implementing legislation.
5.	Turkey	11-06-1997	In January 2008, Turkey informed the Secretariat that implementing regulations had been adopted. In February 2008, it confirmed that, through the entry into force of the regulations, its implementing measures covered all key areas.

11. In addition to these 5 States Parties that had achieved the adoption of measures covering all key areas, a further 15 States Parties that had yet to adopt implementing measures covering all key areas informed the Secretariat during the reporting period of implementing measures they had adopted. Three of these 15 States Parties, namely Côte d'Ivoire, Kiribati, and Zambia, made their first Article VII(5) submission during the reporting period. The information received from a further 6 of these 15 States Parties, namely Bhutan, Indonesia, Jordan, Mali, Sri Lanka, and Uruguay, qualified as Article VII(5) submissions. As these 6 States Parties had already made Article VII(5) submission(s) prior to the reporting period, their additional submissions did not change the statistics.

**TABLE 3: UPDATES ON OTHER IMPLEMENTING MEASURES  
ADOPTED BY STATES PARTIES**

No.	State Party	Date of entry into force	Information on adoption of implementing measures
1.	Belize	31-12-2003	In May 2008, Belize reported that implementing legislation covering all key areas had been adopted by the Parliament. No official submission under Article VII(5) had been received at the end of the reporting period.
2.	Bhutan	17-09-2005	In September 2007, Bhutan informed the Secretariat that the Penal Code covered most of the prohibitions of the Convention. In February 2008, it submitted an explanatory paper containing background information and a copy of existing legislative provisions relevant for the implementation of the Convention.
3.	Côte d'Ivoire	29-04-1997	In September and October 2007, Côte d'Ivoire informed the Secretariat that implementing legislation had been adopted by its Parliament and subsequently promulgated in July 2007. The text of this implementing measure was submitted in November 2007. In May 2008, Côte d'Ivoire submitted a copy of a provision covering the extraterritorial application of its penal implementing legislation.
4.	Ecuador	29-04-1997	In May 2008, Ecuador indicated that it had laws in place dealing with chemicals and precursors, and with the control of their export and import (drugs) and that the Law on Customs (Resolution No. 389) provided a good framework for import/export controls of chemicals.
5.	Indonesia	12-12-1998	In February 2008, Indonesia informed the Secretariat that its Parliament had adopted implementing legislation. The entry into force of this implementing measure was confirmed in May 2008. In the same month, Indonesia submitted the text of the implementing measure in Indonesian.
6.	Jordan	28-11-1997	In March 2008, Jordan informed the Secretariat of further implementing measures it had in place.
7.	Kiribati	07-10-2000	In September 2007, Kiribati informed the Secretariat that implementing legislation had entered into force on 25 July 2006. It submitted the text of this implementing measure.

No.	State Party	Date of entry into force	Information on adoption of implementing measures
8.	Liberia	25-03-2006	In July 2008, Liberia informed the Secretariat that it had adopted implementing legislation, which was about to be sent to the President for signature.
9.	Mali	29-04-1997	In January 2008, Mali informed the Secretariat that the law ratifying the presidential implementing ordinance of 18 July 2007 had been adopted.
10.	Montenegro	03-06-2006	In July 2008, Montenegro informed the Secretariat that it had adopted a law on chemicals and a law on the transport of dangerous goods.
11.	Niue	21-05-2005	In December 2007, Niue informed the Secretariat informally that its implementing legislation had been approved. No official submission under Article VII(5) had been received at the end of the reporting period.
12.	Peru	29-04-1997	In June 2008, Peru informed the Secretariat of the adoption and publishing of implementing legislation, which would enter into force 120 days after the publication of the implementing regulations that were to be adopted within 120 days after publication of the law.
13.	Sri Lanka	29-04-1997	In September 2007, Sri Lanka confirmed the adoption of implementing legislation and its entry into force. The text of the implementing measure was submitted in January 2008.
14.	Uruguay	29-04-1997	9 September 2008: Uruguay provided the Secretariat with copies of administrative decrees no. 322/04, dated 9 September 2004, no. 570/006, dated 19 December 2006, and no. 237/007, dated 2 July 2007. The first of these decrees established control mechanisms to enable the implementation of the Convention. The second established a registration system for activities related to scheduled chemicals and discrete organic chemicals, and also a legal framework for carrying out inspections. The third introduced a new stakeholder into the National Authority.

No.	State Party	Date of entry into force	Information on adoption of implementing measures
15.	Zambia	11-03-2001	In November 2007, Zambia informally informed the Secretariat that it had adopted implementing legislation, which had entered into force. In April 2008, it made an Article VII(5) submission by submitting the text of the implementing measure.

Information received from States Parties falling under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9 on steps taken to adopt implementing measures

12. In operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, the Conference urged States Parties that had yet to take the steps necessary to enact legislation, and/or that had yet to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention to inform the OPCW of the steps they were taking in this regard in accordance with their constitutional processes, and to do so without delay and, if possible, before the Fifty-Second Session of the Council, i.e. by 4 March 2008. With the submission by Fiji of the text of its implementing legislation that was assessed as covering all key areas, there were 104 States Parties falling under the legislative scope of operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9 as at the time of its adoption, rising to 105 on 3 January 2008, when the Convention entered into force for Congo, and to 106 on 19 June 2008, when it entered into force for Guinea-Bissau.
13. By 4 March 2008, 42 of the 105 States Parties in question had provided an update in accordance with operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9. By the end of the reporting period, this number had increased to 73.
14. The most recent information held by the Secretariat regarding the steps taken by the 102 States Parties that, at the reporting cut-off date, had not yet notified the Secretariat of the adoption of legislation covering all key areas, is shown in Table 4. The names of the 33 States Parties that had not provided the requested information under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9 as at the reporting cut-off date are marked in bold in the same Table. The Appendix to this report lists further details on implementing processes on the part of individual States Parties.



**TABLE 4: UPDATES ON STEPS TAKEN BY STATES PARTIES THAT, AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2008, HAD YET TO NOTIFY THE OPCW OF THE ENACTMENT OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION COVERING ALL KEY AREAS<sup>6</sup>**

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
1.	<b>Afghanistan</b>	24-10-2003		27 – 29 September 2006: The interministerial committee on the Convention had prepared a preliminary draft of legislation, which was being considered by the Ministry of Justice. 7 November 2007: The draft was still under consideration.
2.	Antigua and Barbuda	28-09-2005		21 and 22 April 2008: The Secretariat provided comments on Antigua and Barbuda’s draft implementing legislation upon request. The need for complementary regulations was discussed. Antigua and Barbuda did not expect that the legislation would be passed during the current legislative period, which would end in the beginning of 2009.
3.	Azerbaijan	30-03-2000	✓	16 July 2008: Azerbaijan submitted its draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat with a request for comment and review.
4.	Bahrain	29-04-1997		10 April 2008: In the margins of the Second Review Conference, Bahrain indicated that its draft implementing legislation was currently being discussed in Parliament.
5.	Bangladesh	29-04-1997	✓	2 – 3 November 2007: Bangladesh indicated that it was seeking to establish licensing and declaration systems for scheduled chemicals and related facilities through regulations. 11 December 2007: Bangladesh informed the Secretariat that it was formulating further rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of the Convention.
6.	Barbados	06-04-2007		20 June 2008: Barbados informed the Secretariat that the process for the drafting of implementing legislation was ongoing.

<sup>6</sup> The date or date range that precedes the information or report given in the last column of each row indicates when the Secretariat received the information or report.

<sup>7</sup> States Parties, the names of which appear in bold, are the ones which had not provided the requested information under operative paragraph 1 of C 12/DEC.9 as at the reporting cut-off date.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
7.	<b>Belgium</b>	29-04-1997	✓	<p>22 May 2007: Belgium reported that its Federal Parliament had adopted implementing legislation, which is based on a cooperation agreement between the federal and regional levels of Government, and that the legislative process in the regions would proceed independently.</p> <p>25 September 2007: Belgium reported that the Brussels region had adopted implementing legislation. The regions Flanders and Wallonia were expected to adopt implementing legislation prior to the end of 2007. The legislative work would then be completed by the adoption of technical regulations, which are in the sole competence of the regions.</p>
8.	Belize	31-12-2003		<p>6 – 8 May 2008: Belize reported that regulations might be needed under the recently adopted implementing legislation. Such legislation had not been officially submitted to the Secretariat by the end of the reporting period.</p>
9.	Benin	13-06-1998		<p>21 June 2008: Benin informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing law was still pending with the Supreme Court. No indication could be given as to when the Court would review the draft.</p> <p>21 July 2008: Benin reported that the delay in the adoption process of the draft implementing law was due to the large number of other legislative acts under consideration.</p>
10.	Bhutan	17-09-2005	✓	<p>1 February 2008: Bhutan indicated that because of its lack of relevant industry and low quantity of chemicals transferred, there was no call for specific implementing legislation as required for countries with large-scale chemical industries.</p>
11.	Bolivia	13-09-1998	✓	<p>4 March 2008: Bolivia requested the participation of the Secretariat in a sensitisation workshop for members of the Committee of Defence of the House of Representatives.</p> <p>6 – 8 May 2008: Bolivia reported that its draft implementing legislation had been submitted to the National Congress and that it was currently before the House of Representatives.</p>
12.	<b>Botswana</b>	30-09-1998	✓	<p>4 December 2006: Botswana was currently deciding on its approach to drafting legislation.</p>

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
13.	<b>Brunei Darussalam</b>	27-08-1997		6 December 2006: Draft implementing legislation was currently being finalised by the Drafting Division. The drafting of regulations was already being considered. 4 – 6 September 2007: Brunei Darussalam reported that the draft implementing law, previously commented on by the Secretariat, was still with the Attorney General. It was expected that the draft would be submitted for signature to the Sultan in a near future.
14.	Burundi	04-10-1998		18 and 19 October 2007: Burundi reported that the draft law had not been adopted by the National Assembly as expected because of political turbulence which prevented it from functioning for several months. 3 March 2008: Burundi informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation was still under consideration by Parliament.
15.	Cambodia	18-08-2005		11 – 13 March 2008: During a TAV, draft legislation was discussed and the Secretariat and Japan provided comments on it. 16 July 2008: Cambodia informed the Secretariat that the draft was being discussed in the technical legal group of the Council of Ministers and in parallel meetings between the National Authority and the Ministry of Justice. The legal technical group of the National Authority had started to amend and adjust the draft legislation in order to reflect the outcomes of the ongoing consultations.
16.	Cameroon	29-04-1997		March 2008: Cameroon indicated that it was hoping to introduce its draft implementing legislation to Parliament in June 2008 and to have it adopted by November 2008. 5 March 2008: Cameroon submitted a copy of the draft implementing law and the draft implementing decree to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided. 3 April 2008: Cameroon provided the Secretariat with updates on the revision of its Trade Law and requested information on the introduction of trade-related provisions into implementing legislation of other States Parties, which was provided.
17.	<b>Cape Verde</b>	09-11-2003		6 and 7 June 2006: Cape Verde was planning to start drafting implementing legislation based on a Portuguese draft and on other models.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
18.	Central African Republic	20-10-2006		<p>29 May 2008: The Central African Republic informed the Secretariat that the drafting of the implementing law was underway, but that it was encountering technical and material difficulties.</p> <p>13 September 2008: The Central African Republic informed the Secretariat that the drafting of the implementing legislation was well advanced, but because the draft was in a handwritten form it had not yet been in a position to send the draft to the Secretariat for its review.</p>
19.	<b>Chad</b>	14-03-2004		<p>18 and 19 October 2007: Chad reported that the draft implementing law was still with the Cabinet.</p>
20.	Chile	29-04-1997	✓	<p>2 April 2008: Chile informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing law was now part of a new, more extensive draft law on weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The draft was currently with the Ministry of Defence and was being analysed by a high-level commission constituting all the organs involved in the implementation of the WMD treaties. The chapter implementing the Convention included all the elements from the old draft which was submitted to the Secretariat for its review, and had taken all comments made thereon into consideration.</p> <p>6 – 8 May 2008: Chile reported that the 1972 law includes references to the Convention but predates it. It indicated that the law would be replaced by draft legislation that the Secretariat had already commented on, as well as other regulations. Chile expected that the law would be submitted to Parliament in the following 30 days.</p>
21.	<b>Comoros</b>	17-09-2006		<p>4 December 2006: The National Authority (the contact details of which had not been provided to the OPCW) was planning a draft of implementing legislation.</p> <p>19 June 2007: Comoros indicated that progress with drafting implementing legislation depended on successfully raising awareness about the Convention amongst stakeholders.</p>
22.	<b>Congo</b>	03-01-2008		—
23.	Côte d'Ivoire	29-04-1997	✓	<p>2 – 3 November 2007: Côte d'Ivoire indicated that implementing regulations had been prepared.</p>

	State Party <sup>7</sup>	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
24.	<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	11-11-2005		18 and 19 October 2007: During national workshops on disarmament regarding mines, light weapons, and chemical weapons in September 2007, the Democratic Republic of the Congo had decided that the drafting process of implementation legislation would start after appropriate funding for the project had been found.
25.	Djibouti	24-02-2006		3 – 4 March 2008: During a TAV, the Secretariat provided guidance on a possible structure for a draft of implementing legislation and extensive discussions took place on the main legal obligations under the Convention. According to the national action plan agreed during the TAV, the draft law was expected to be submitted to Parliament in the first quarter of 2009. 1 April 2008: Djibouti submitted the first draft of its implementing legislation to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were provided.
26.	Dominica	13-03-2001	✓	27 February 2008: At the request of Dominica, the Secretariat provided comments on the revised draft legislation, rendered assistance regarding the drafting of an explanatory note to the draft legislation, and developed a document offering guidance regarding regulations in Dominica. 6 – 8 May 2008: Dominica reported that the draft implementing law was under consideration of the Cabinet and would be ready soon. It was expected that the legislation could be approved in a few months. It was also confirmed that the work on implementing regulations would proceed in parallel with the parliamentary process. 14 July 2008: Dominica requested assistance regarding the review of the penal sanctions included in the draft legislation, which the Secretariat provided.
27.	Ecuador	29-04-1997	✓	6 – 8 May 2008: Ecuador reported that its draft legislation, prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat, had been finalised by the National Authority after lengthy consultations that started in April 2007. It was indicated that the draft could not be considered until the new constitution had been adopted (probably during 2008) and the legislative body had been elected. It was also confirmed that Ecuador would need to enact regulations under the primary legislation. 10 September 2008: Ecuador reported that the referendum on its draft constitution would be held on 28 September 2008, and that it did not expect to be able to make further progress regarding draft implementing legislation for the Convention earlier than six months after the referendum.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
28.	El Salvador	29-04-1997	✓	6 – 8 May 2008: El Salvador reported that drafts of stand-alone implementing legislation and regulations were being prepared. Once the National Authority had approved them, the drafts would be sent to the Secretariat for comments. Reforms of the penal code were well advanced. It was also indicated that Salvadorian legislators would be interested in a sensitisation workshop.
29.	<b>Equatorial Guinea</b>	29-04-1997		13 March 2006: Implementing legislation was being drafted.
30.	<b>Eritrea</b>	15-03-2000		—
31.	Gabon	08-10-2000	✓	18 and 19 October 2007: Gabon indicated that the draft implementing law commented on by the Secretariat had been approved by the Cabinet and had been sent back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for submission to Parliament for consideration at its session in January-March 2008. 15 May 2008: Gabon informed the Secretariat that it was finalising the text of the draft implementing law and that this draft had not yet been reviewed by Parliament.
32.	Gambia	18-06-1998	✓	10 September 2008: The Gambia submitted extensive draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and preparation of comments to be discussed during a forthcoming legal workshop.
33.	Georgia	29-04-1997	✓	6 – 8 June 2007: Draft implementing legislation was still being prepared by the Ministry of Justice. Georgia reported that additional regulations would be needed to supplement the existing draft of primary legislation. 28 January 2008: Georgia indicated to the Secretariat that the draft implementing law was still under preparation.
34.	<b>Ghana</b>	08-08-1997	✓	19 June 2007: Ghana indicated that the draft would soon be finalised and submitted to the Council of Ministers for approval. A final review by the Secretariat would be requested.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
35.	<b>Grenada</b>	03-07-2005		24 and 25 April 2006: Grenada and the Secretariat discussed possible approaches to the drafting of legislation. Grenada expressed an interest in the model for integrated legislation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the WMD model.
36.	Guatemala	14-03-2003	✓	29 – 31 May 2007: 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 drafted. Guatemala was consulting with its civil society, and hoped that a draft could be submitted to Congress in August 2007. A copy of the draft was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided. 6 – 8 May 2008: Guatemala indicated that a draft law on anti-terrorism containing criminal sanctions related to Articles I and II of the Convention had been submitted to Parliament. Regulations would be needed for the full implementation of the Convention.
37.	Guinea	09-07-1997		11 July 2008: Guinea requested a legal TAV. As at the end of the reporting period, Guinea and the Secretariat were still coordinating the arrangements for such a visit. 4 August 2008: Guinea informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing law that had previously been commented on by the Secretariat had been submitted to the National Assembly by the Secretary-General of the Government. It also indicated that elections to the National Assembly were to take place in December 2008.
38.	<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	19-06-2008		18 – 21 February 2008: Prior to the entry into force of the Convention for Guinea-Bissau, discussions were held on the ongoing efforts by the Government to establish a Commission of Jurists to prepare a draft of legislation on the implementation of the Convention, for recommendation to Parliament. 9 April 2008: Prior to the entry into force of the Convention for Guinea-Bissau, it indicated that the drafting work of the implementing law had not started yet. It also reported that the National Assembly’s term of office had been extended, but that it would end in April 2008, and elections to the National Assembly would take place in November 2008.
39.	Guyana	12-10-1997		4 August 2008: Guyana indicated that it had been unable to prepare draft legislation due to the complexity of the Convention. It would be considering requesting a TAV from the Secretariat.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
40.	Haiti	24-03-2006		4 January 2008: The Secretariat's comments on the draft implementing legislation were yet to be reviewed by the National Authority before its submission to the Prime Minister for final review and submission to Parliament. 13 May 2008: Haiti informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing law had not yet been submitted to Parliament as, because of the political situation in the country, the Parliament was currently not operational.
41.	Honduras	28-09-2005		2 and 3 November 2007: Honduras submitted a copy of its draft legislation and indicated that the Supreme Court of Justice would have to review it before its introduction to the Congress for debate. 6 – 8 May 2008: Discussion took place with Honduras on the importance of implementing the Convention.
42.	<b>Iceland</b>	29-04-1997	✓	6 November 2007: Iceland indicated that it was currently considering draft legislation and draft regulations, the latter regarding in particular the transfer regime.
43.	Indonesia	12-10-1998	✓	– <sup>8</sup>
44.	<b>Jamaica</b>	08-10-2000		22 and 23 May 2006: A drafter was incorporating comments that had been received from the Secretariat on Jamaica's draft legislation.
45.	Jordan	28-11-1997	✓	7 August 2007: Jordan indicated that it was reconsidering whether there was a need to adopt specific implementing legislation, because the requirements under the Convention may already have been complied with in other pieces of legislation. <sup>9</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Note that Indonesia informed the Secretariat on 25 February 2008 that its Parliament had adopted implementing legislation. The entry into force of this implementing measure was confirmed in May 2008. In the same month, Indonesia submitted the text of the implementing measure in Indonesian.

<sup>9</sup> Note that, on 3 March 2008, Jordan informed the Secretariat of further implementing measures it has in place.



	State Party <sup>7</sup>	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
46.	Kenya	29-04-1997		12 September 2008: Kenya reported that the National Authority was in operation at the Government Chemists Department; that a draft of implementing legislation had been forwarded to the Attorney General for review before submission to Parliament; that the legislative process had slowed down because the officers in charge both at the National Authority and the Attorney General's office had left their functions; and that the difficulties encountered in the process included a lack of funding and awareness.
47.	<b>Kiribati</b>	07-10-2000	✓	– <sup>10</sup>
48.	<b>Kuwait</b>	28-06-1997	✓	24 September 2007: Kuwait informed the Secretariat that the discussion of the draft Law for the Penal Enforcement of the Convention in Kuwait had been scheduled in the provisional agenda of the Legal Committee in Parliament.
49.	Kyrgyzstan	29-10-2003	✓	31 May – 5 June 2008: Kyrgyzstan reported that the process of implementation had been slowed down due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, where the National Authority was located previously. Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that four items of draft legislation, namely amendments to the penal code, general procedure for export control, regulations for National Authority functions, and a list of national controls were in the last stages of finalisation. These would be submitted to the Parliament for approval by the end of 2008. 10 June 2008: At the request of Kyrgyzstan, the Secretariat provided comments on draft penal legislation.
50.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29-04-1997	✓	7 August 2007: The Lao People's Democratic Republic indicated that a presidential decree on chemicals was being prepared and was expected to be issued within the year. 5 February 2008: The Lao People's Democratic Republic informed the Secretariat that the draft decree on chemicals had been completed and submitted to the Minister of Industry for his review before the organisation of a workshop with competent ministries and agencies. The decree was to be submitted to the Government in June 2008.
51.	Liberia	25-03-2006		– <sup>11</sup>

<sup>10</sup> Note that, on 11 September 2007, Kiribati informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had entered into force on 25 July 2006 and that it had submitted the text of this implementing measure.

<sup>11</sup> Note that, on 17 July 2008, Liberia informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been adopted and was about to be passed on to the President for signature.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
52.	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	05-02-2004		<p>26 October 2006: Draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for adoption.</p> <p>7 – 9 April 2008: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya recalled that draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for approval.</p> <p>9 September 2008: During a meeting in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that the draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for approval. The date on which it would be considered for approval was still uncertain.</p>
53.	<b>Luxembourg</b>	29-04-1997	✓	<p>18 July 2006: Luxembourg stated that preparatory work would be completed by November 2006, and that draft implementing legislation would then be prepared.</p>
54.	Malawi	11-07-1998		<p>26 March 2008: Malawi informed the Secretariat that it had established a "Legal Task Force" and decided upon a national plan of action with the goal of submission of primary implementing legislation to Parliament by January 2009.</p> <p>7 April 2008: Malawi informed the Secretariat that the Legal Sub-Committee of its National Authority had, under the leadership of the Ministry of Justice, started activities outlined in the national plan of action. It was currently working on literature review, and on the form and substance of the expected legislation. It indicated that it would require further sponsoring for the drafting process.</p>
55.	<b>Maldives</b>	29-04-1997		<p>29 and 30 May 2006: A first draft of implementing legislation, based on a model provided by the United States of America and the Secretariat, had been prepared.</p>
56.	Mali	29-04-1997	✓	<p>22 January 2008: Mali informed the Secretariat that the law ratifying the presidential implementing ordinance of 18 July 2007 had been adopted on 9 November 2007, and reported that draft implementing regulations were under review by various ministries concerned.</p>
57.	Marshall Islands	18-06-2004		<p>31 January 2008: The Marshall Islands informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation had been revised, and that it would soon be submitted to the competent Minister in Assistance.</p>

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
58.	Mexico	29-04-1997	✓	7 – 9 April 2008: Mexico indicated that its draft implementing legislation, which exceeded what is required by the Convention, had been submitted to the relevant Committees of Parliament on 25 March 2008. It also indicated that the draft had been marked as being important for national security. 4 August 2008: Mexico indicated that the draft legislation was pending with the Senate.
59.	<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b>	21-07-1999		15 – 17 August 2007: Micronesia hoped that draft legislation could be dealt with during the upcoming session of Parliament in November 2007. It explained that it was facing difficulties in gathering support among parliamentarians for the draft, as the need for such legislation was not clear to them. Upon request, the Secretariat prepared suggestions as to how the draft legislation could be shortened and simplified. 2 – 3 November 2007: Micronesia reported that the draft implementing law had not yet been submitted to Parliament.
60.	Mongolia	29-04-1997	✓	4 April 2008: Mongolia provided the Secretariat with updates on drafts of further implementing measures. Mongolia indicated that it needed to improve its existing national legislation in order to ensure full implementation of the Convention.
61.	Montenegro	03-06-2006	✓	7 July 2008: Montenegro informed the Secretariat that the adoption of a Law on Foreign Trade of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods and a Law on Explosive Materials, Inflammable Liquids and Gases was expected in the coming months, to complement the already adopted legislative measures.
62.	Morocco	29-04-1997		10 April 2008: Morocco reported that the draft implementing law was still with the Secretary General of the Government.
63.	Mozambique	14-09-2000		2 and 3 April 2008: The Secretariat and different government stakeholders discussed the requirements for national implementing legislation. Mozambique undertook to carry out research into existing legislation, which could serve as the basis for development of national implementing legislation. It expected to begin the drafting process in July 2008 and hoped that a first draft could be finalised by January 2009. Mozambique did not expect that the legislation could be passed prior to parliamentary elections, which would be held in 2009. 12 August 2008: Mozambique indicated that a draftsman from the Ministry of Justice had been tasked with developing draft implementing legislation. The option of involving the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the drafting process was discussed.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
64.	<b>Namibia</b>	29-04-1997		2 and 3 November 2007: Namibia indicated that the draft legislation was still with the drafters at the Attorney General's office. From there, it would be sent to the Cabinet, and if the Cabinet approved it, it would be sent to Parliament, and it could be hoped that Parliament could consider it in the second quarter of 2008.
65.	Nauru	12-10-2001		4 July 2008: Nauru informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was still awaiting finalisation within the Justice Department. The Justice Department, which consists of four persons, is responsible for all legal services (prosecution, government cases, drafting of legislation, legal research work). No indication could be given at the time as to when the workload would allow the finalisation of the draft implementing legislation.
66.	Nepal	18-10-1997		4 December 2007: Nepal indicated that consultations were still taking place among various ministries concerning the future enactment of implementing legislation.
67.	<b>Nicaragua</b>	05-10-1999	✓	23 August 2006: Assistance was requested in preparing regulations under the implementing legislation that Nicaragua had enacted.
68.	<b>Niger</b>	29-04-1997		7 November 2005: Upon request, a model of penal legislation was sent to Niger.
69.	Nigeria	19-06-1999	✓	10 April 2008: Nigeria indicated that it had resubmitted the draft implementing legislation to the National Assembly, where it was expected to be adopted before the end of 2008, after three readings. 4 August 2008: Nigeria informed the Secretariat that discussion of the draft was still pending in Parliament.
70.	Niue	21-05-2005		_12

<sup>12</sup> Note that, on 3 December 2007, Niue informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been approved. No official submission under Article VII(5) has been received yet.

	State Party <sup>7</sup>	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
71.	Panama	06-11-1998	✓	28 March 2007: Panama emphasised the complexities it was facing with the national implementation of the Convention with regard to the Canal and the Free Zones. Panama stated that it would need additional help with regard to raising awareness among legislators, industry, and customs services. The Ministry of Health, within which the National Authority was established, had had to deal with an important public health crisis in 2006, which also delayed the process of implementation. 24 January 2008: Panama informed the Secretariat that it was currently working on draft legislation, including issues related to transport and to contingency plans.
72.	Papua New Guinea	29-04-1997		15 June 2008: Papua New Guinea indicated that in a few months time it would commence drafting implementing legislation, and may request assistance at that stage.
73.	Paraguay	29-04-1997		6 – 8 May 2008: Paraguay reported that it had considered the Argentinean law as a model and that the draft implementing law would be finalised shortly.
74.	Peru	29-04-1997	✓	9 June 2008: Peru informed the Secretariat that its recently adopted implementing law required the relevant authorities to draft implementing regulations within 120 days after publication of the law. 12 August 2008: Peru requested the assistance of the Secretariat for developing its implementing regulations.
75.	Philippines	29-04-1997	✓	27 November 2006: It was reported that draft implementing legislation had been submitted on 22 November 2006 to the Senate Committee on the Environment and to the House of Representatives Committee on Ecology for consideration. 4 August 2008: The Philippines informed the Secretariat that Parliament had not yet advanced in its deliberations about the draft legislation. 25 – 29 August 2008: The Philippines indicated that the draft implementing legislation would be reviewed by the Senate by the end of the year. The Secretariat was also informed that the Human Security Act, formerly entitled “Anti-Terrorist Act”, had been adopted in the previous year.
76.	Rwanda	30-04-2004		18 and 19 October 2007: Rwanda reported that the draft implementing legislation, commented on by the Secretariat, had been sent to the security commission of the Parliament for validation. 6 May 2008: Rwanda indicated that the draft of implementing legislation had not yet been reviewed by Parliament.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
77.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	20-06-2004	✓	21 and 22 April 2008: The Secretariat provided guidance regarding the drafting of regulations complementing the draft legislation. Saint Kitts and Nevis indicated that it was envisaging drafting and adopting implementing regulations that would ensure full enforceability of the parliamentary implementing legislation in 2008.
78.	Samoa	27-10-2002		15 – 17 August 2007: Samoa hoped to introduce draft legislation that had been commented on by the Secretariat to Parliament for its next session, which would begin in October 2007. It did not expect any obstacles to be encountered in the parliamentary process. 4 August 2008: Samoa informed the Secretariat that it expected to introduce the draft to Parliament in the current year. The draft had been finalised, but Parliament had not yet indicated the level of priority to be attached to it.
79.	San Marino	09-01-2000	✓	15 September 2008: San Marino informed the Secretariat that it was concluding the drafting work and indicated that it would, by the end of October 2008, submit the draft to the Secretariat for its review and comments. It also requested that a TAV be carried out before the end of the year, so as to allow submission of the draft to Parliament at the beginning of 2009.
80.	<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>	09-10-2003		3 September 2007: Sao Tome and Principe submitted to the Secretariat its draft implementing legislation for review and comments, which were subsequently provided. 18 and 19 October 2007: Sao Tome and Principe indicated that the comments made by the Secretariat on the draft implementing law had been forwarded to the legal officers in charge and that the text was to be finalised by November 2007.
81.	Seychelles	29-04-1997	✓	14 May 2008: The Seychelles informed the Secretariat that the Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill had not yet been adopted by the Parliament.
82.	Sierra Leone	30-10-2004		25 January 2008: Sierra Leone requested the Secretariat to prepare comments on draft implementing legislation that had been developed in 2006. The comments were provided. June 2008: Sierra Leone requested a legal TAV. As at the end of the reporting period, Sierra Leone and the Secretariat were still coordinating the arrangements for such a visit.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
83.	<b>Solomon Islands</b>	23-10-2004		10 September 2007: The Solomon Islands indicated that consultations were currently taking place among several ministries with regard to draft legislation. It would take some time before the legislation would be dealt with at the political level.
84.	Sri Lanka	29-04-1997	✓	4 – 6 September 2007: Sri Lanka indicated that the adoption of subsidiary legislation was still pending.
85.	<b>Suriname</b>	29-04-1997		June 2007: Suriname reported that draft implementing legislation was with the Council of Ministers. It was expected that the draft law would be passed by Parliament by the end of 2007.
86.	<b>Swaziland</b>	29-04-1997		June 2007: Swaziland requested comments on its draft legislation, which had been prepared in 2005. The comments were provided. It hoped that the implementing law could be adopted by Parliament before parliamentary elections early in 2008.
87.	Tajikistan	29-04-1997	✓	4 August 2008: Tajikistan indicated that the Cabinet had not yet cleared the draft. It also indicated that a TAV might be helpful.
88.	<b>Timor-Leste</b>	06-06-2003		18 – 21 September 2007: Timor-Leste reported that, given the instable situation of the country in the recent past, no action had been taken to implement the Convention.
89.	<b>Togo</b>	29-04-1997		18 and 19 October 2007: Togo indicated that it had started drafting implementing legislation. There was no clear indication as to a possible date for its adoption by Parliament.
90.	<b>Tonga</b>	28-06-2003		5 April 2007: Tonga indicated that, with the passing away of H.M. King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV and the ensuing changes in government personnel, no progress had been made with implementing the Convention. Tonga suggested organising a follow-up awareness workshop, the aim of which would be to finalise its draft implementing legislation.
91.	Trinidad and Tobago	24-07-1997		May 2007: 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. Trinidad and Tobago also reported that it had started drafting a separate set of administrative regulations. 14 May 2008: Trinidad and Tobago submitted the draft Chemical Weapons Bill to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided. It also indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was engaging in further consultation with local government entities that may have a role to play in implementing the legislation.

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
92.	<b>Turkmenistan</b>	29-04-1997	✓	29 September 2006: The National Authority was to take up the matter of drafting legislation to fill in the gaps in Turkmenistan's implementing legislation.
93.	Tuvalu	18-02-2004		12 June 2008: Tuvalu indicated that it was currently dealing with other commitments. It mentioned that it would require assistance so that its existing legislation could be reviewed and its draft implementing legislation finalised. The Secretariat indicated that it could – upon request – review legislation and draft legislation. Tuvalu indicated that it would prefer a bilateral meeting at a workshop in Asia or in The Hague.
94.	Uganda	30-10-2001	✓	28 March 2008: A sensitisation workshop on the Convention was held in Uganda. Participants represented the cabinet ministers, parliamentarians, and other stakeholders. Legislators demonstrated their determination to facilitate and support the adoption of national implementing legislation. 4 August 2008: Uganda indicated that the draft had not yet been submitted to Parliament, but was expected to be finalised by the end of September 2008.
95.	United Arab Emirates	28-10-2000	✓	29 April – 2 May 2007: The United Arab Emirates indicated that it still needed to adopt regulations. 5 – 9 November 2007: The Secretariat provided the United Arab Emirates with samples of regulations in Arabic. The United Arab Emirates indicated that it might require legal technical assistance for the review of its draft.
96.	<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	25-07-1998		2 and 3 November 2007: The United Republic of Tanzania reported that the parliamentary draftsman was still finalising the draft. It was hoped that the draft could be introduced to Parliament in January or February 2008.



	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
97.	Uruguay	29-04-1997	✓	<p>25 July 2008: Draft penal legislation prepared by a consultant was reviewed and commented upon by the Secretariat. Uruguay expected finalisation of the draft in August 2008 and its submission to the Senate shortly thereafter. Meetings were also held with parliamentarians with a seat on the Defence and International Affairs Committees of both houses of the Uruguayan Congress. They undertook to support the draft legislation.</p> <p>29 August 2008: Uruguay informed the Secretariat that a meeting had been held among all stakeholders of the National Authority, in which the draft legislation covering Article I prohibitions was discussed. It was agreed that the Legal Advisers of all stakeholders were to provide their opinions on the draft.</p> <p>9 September 2008: Uruguay informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been finalised and requested comments from the Secretariat on the draft, which were provided.</p>
98.	Vanuatu	16-10-2005		<p>30 January 2008: Vanuatu indicated that it was envisaging holding a meeting of stakeholders in March 2008, in which model implementing legislation and the issuance of drafting instructions would be considered.</p> <p>26 May 2008: Vanuatu indicated that no date for the meeting of stakeholders had been set yet.</p>
99.	Venezuela	02-01-1998		<p>23 January 2008: Venezuela informed the Secretariat that it was still waiting for the Attorney General's opinion on the draft implementing legislation sent last year.</p> <p>March 2008: Venezuela informed the Secretariat that it hoped to have the draft implementing legislation approved before the end of 2008.</p>
100.	Yemen	01-11-2000		<p>August 2007: Yemen indicated that it wanted to introduce new customs legislation in the coming weeks and wished to include provisions on the Convention. Yemen requested model provisions, which were subsequently provided by the Secretariat. Yemen also informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation that was prepared in December 2006 was still being worked on.</p> <p>12 February 2008: Yemen indicated that both pieces of draft legislation were still being worked on. It informed the Secretariat that it was considering an integrated approach for implementing the Convention and the Biological Weapons Convention.</p> <p>24 – 27 June 2008: Yemen informed the Secretariat that it had prepared a draft of implementing legislation that it would submit in the short term for review and comments.</p>

	<b>State Party<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>Date of Entry into Force</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>	<b>Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation</b>
101.	Zambia	11-03-2001	✓	10 April 2008: Zambia indicated that it would develop regulations to complement the recently adopted implementing legislation.
102.	Zimbabwe	29-04-1997	✓	10 April 2008: Zimbabwe indicated that it was reviewing its draft regulations in the light of the comments prepared by the Secretariat.

15. Paragraphs 13 to 16 of the Annex to C-12/DG.6 provided an overview of the different stages of legislative implementation of the Convention in States Parties and an indication of which procedural stage States Parties without legislation covering all key areas had reached. At the end of this reporting period, the current status in accordance with paragraph 15 of the Annex to C-12/DG.6 can be described as follows:
- (a) Twenty-two of the 102 States Parties that have yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas and which—according to the information available to the Secretariat—require further measures of primary implementing legislation, are not in the process of drafting. About half of them have reported that they are considering different approaches to adopting the outstanding implementing measures, or that they are considering beginning the process of drafting.
  - (b) Fifty-six of the 102 States Parties that have yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas are currently drafting primary implementing legislation or finalising it for submission to the legislative body.
  - (c) Twelve of the 102 States Parties that have yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas have draft legislation under consideration by their legislative branches or are in the process of completing procedural steps necessary for the entry into force of adopted legislation.
  - (d) According to the information available to the Secretariat, 8 of the 102 States Parties that have yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas do not require further primary legislation, but regulations.
  - (e) Four of the 102 States Parties that have yet to notify the OPCW of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas cannot be assigned to any of the above categories. The Secretariat does not hold any information indicating whether or not further measures are required or whether the adopted implementing measures already cover all key areas.

#### Overview of further developments regarding the implementation of Article VII

16. States Parties that have implementing legislation that covers all key areas have continued to make submissions under Article VII(5). Such submissions consist of updates on implementing legislation previously reported to the OPCW, texts of implementing legislation, notifications of the adoption of complementary measures to ensure either the effectiveness of implementing measures or the implementation of new decisions adopted by the Conference. During the reporting period, seven such submissions under Article VII(5) were received.
17. As at the reporting cut-off date, according to the information available to the Secretariat a further 13 States Parties that had notified the OPCW of having legislation covering all key areas were currently drafting complementary

implementing legislation or regulations, or amending such measures previously adopted. A further 9 States Parties having legislation covering all key areas were considering the adoption of further implementing measures or the amendment of existing ones. Seven of these 22 States Parties had requested the assistance of the Secretariat in the process of identification of areas in which complementary measures could be beneficial for the effective enforcement of the implementing legislation or in the process of drafting legislation or regulations in such areas.

### **Designation or establishment of National Authorities**

18. Pursuant to paragraph 4, Article VII of the Convention, States Parties are required to designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the Organisation and other States Parties. In most cases, such designation or establishment has been a prerequisite for the introduction of other implementing measures called for by the Convention. Responsibility for conducting or coordinating the drafting of national legislation to be adopted to implement the Convention generally lies with the National Authority. The National Authority is also responsible for the fulfilment of other obligations such as the collection of data on scheduled chemicals and related facilities for further submission to the Secretariat, coordinating with the competent administrative bodies for the purpose of making submissions under Article X of the Convention, and, in the event of an international inspection, acting on behalf of the inspected State Party in the conduct of the inspection as part of the national escort team.
19. On a number of occasions, the Conference has recalled the importance of this obligation and has—without prejudice to the second sentence of paragraph 4 of Article VII—set successive timelines for its fulfilment. In C-8/DEC.16, the Conference had set the date of the Tenth Session of the Conference (November 2005) as the deadline for the States Parties to comply with their obligations under the Convention and, in particular, to designate or establish a National Authority. With still 26 (15%) out of 174 States Parties that had yet to designate or establish their National Authority as at the date of its Tenth Session, the Conference set a new deadline in C-10/DEC.16, namely the date of the Forty-Fifth Session of the Council (November 2006). As at this date, 17 (10%) out of 178 States Parties had yet to notify the Secretariat of the establishment or designation of their National Authority, and at its Eleventh Session, in C-11/DEC.4, the Conference extended the provisions of C-10/DEC.16 for one year.
20. Between the beginning of the reporting period and the Twelfth Session of the Conference, two additional States Parties, namely Afghanistan and Cambodia, had notified the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of their National Authority. In operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, the Conference urged the States Parties that had yet to notify the OPCW of the designation or establishment of a National Authority to do so without further delay, and if possible before the Fifty-Second Session of the Council, in other words before 4 March 2008. As at this date, only one additional State Party, the Central African Republic, had complied with this obligation.

21. With the notification by Guinea-Bissau of its designated National Authority by the time of entry into force of the Convention for it, as at the reporting cut-off date, 177 States Parties (96%) had informed the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of their National Authority. Thus, during the reporting period, the number of States Parties that had yet to establish or designate their National Authority decreased from 9 (out of 182 States Parties) to 7 (out of 184 States Parties). These States Parties are: Barbados, Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Honduras, Mauritania, and Timor-Leste.

The following table shows how the status of the designation or establishment of National Authorities has evolved since the adoption of the plan of action. The percentage figures for notifications of such designation or establishment of National Authorities are indicated based on the number of States Parties at different points in time and, for the purpose of reflecting the progress made under the action plan for the universality of the Convention, adopted by the Executive Council at its Twenty-Third Meeting (EC-M-23/DEC.3, dated 24 October 2003), also on the number of States Parties as at the reporting cut-off date.

**TABLE 5: PROGRESS REGARDING ESTABLISHMENT OR DESIGNATION OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES SINCE C-8/DEC.16**

<b>Status as at:</b>	<b>Number of States Parties that have designated or established their National Authority</b>	<b>Percentage of States Parties that have designated or established their National Authority in relation to the number of States Parties at that time</b>	<b>Percentage of States Parties that have designated or established their National Authority in relation to the current number of States Parties (184)</b>
C-8 (October 2003) → 154 States Parties	126	82%	68%
C-9 (November 2004) → 166 States Parties	136	82%	74%
C-10 (November 2005) → 174 States Parties	147	84%	80%
C-11 (December 2006) → 181 States Parties	172	95%	93%
C-12 (November 2007) → 182 States Parties	175	96%	95%

15 September 2008 → 184 States Parties	177	96%	96%
<b>Progress made since the adoption of the plan of action</b>	<b>+51</b>	<b>+14%</b>	<b>+28%</b>

22. As noted above, as at the reporting cut-off date, seven States Parties had not yet notified the Secretariat of the designation or establishment of their National Authority. Table 6 lists these States by date of entry into force of the Convention and summarises the latest information they had provided and any problems they had encountered in their efforts to fulfil the requirement. The table also shows the regional group to which these States belong.

**TABLE 6: STATES PARTIES THAT, AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2008, HAD YET TO DESIGNATE OR ESTABLISH A NATIONAL AUTHORITY**

No.	State Party	Regional group	Date of entry into force	Latest information on the designation or establishment of a National Authority
1.	Mauritania	Africa	11-03-1998	In June 2007, Mauritania indicated that it was considering establishing its National Authority in the Ministry of Defence.
2.	Timor-Leste	Asia	06-06-2003	In August 2008, Timor-Leste indicated that it expected to notify the Secretariat of the designation of its National Authority by the end of 2008.
3.	Cape Verde	Africa	09-11-2003	In September 2007, Cape Verde indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been appointed as the focal point for Convention-related matters. It had yet to appropriately establish the National Authority.

No.	State Party	Regional group	Date of entry into force	Latest information on the designation or establishment of a National Authority
4.	Honduras	GRULAC	28-09-2005	In May 2007, Honduras requested and received support with regard to the establishment of its National Authority by decree. In July 2007, Honduras reported that the National Authority had not been able to operate properly. In May 2008, Honduras indicated that further efforts from the Secretariat were required in order to help Honduras in the setting up of its National Authority.
5.	Comoros	Africa	17-09-2006	In December 2006, Comoros reported that it had designated an interim National Authority. In June 2007, Comoros indicated that if it were reminded by e-mail to formally notify the OPCW of the designation of the interim National Authority and to provide the Authority's contact details, it would do so. The requested e-mail was sent. No official notification of such designation had been received as at the end of the reporting period.
6.	Barbados	GRULAC	06-04-2007	In June 2008, Barbados informed the Secretariat that the relevant consultations had taken place and general consensus had been reached. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in the process of finalising its submission to the Government for the formal designation of the National Authority. It was therefore anticipated that formal designation of the National Authority would take place in a very near future.
7.	Congo	Africa	03-01-2008	—

23. By the reporting cut-off date, only one State Party (Congo, which joined the Convention on 3 January 2008) had not provided the Secretariat with information on the status of designation or establishment of its National Authority.
24. As for the other States listed above, three of them (Cape Verde, the Comoros and Honduras) had indicated that they had designated or established their National Authority, but as at the reporting cut-off date, the Secretariat had not received official notification of such designation or establishment, or the relevant contact details. Furthermore, two of the seven States (Barbados and Timor-Leste) had indicated to the Secretariat that their National Authority would be designated or established in the short term.
25. In accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, on 2 July 2008, the Chairperson of the Council contacted these seven States Parties with a view to obtaining further information that would assist in addressing the difficulties these States may have been encountering in designating or establishing their National Authority.
26. In regard to those States Parties that have designated or established their National Authority, the Secretariat observes that a number of these States have chosen a two-step approach to meeting this obligation. Firstly, States Parties establish or designate an interim National Authority that is generally vested with limited responsibilities: In particular it acts as the focal point in the State Party and initiates the process of implementing the Convention. Secondly, States Parties formally establish their National Authority as a permanent body through implementing legislation and/or regulations, and confer proper legal authority on it, as well as the appropriate financial and material resources to perform the duties that the national implementing legislation has assigned thereto (for example, power to gather and compile data on declarable activities, licensing power, and so on). As at the reporting cut-off date, several States Parties that had yet to adopt measures to ensure full implementation of the Convention, including Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, El Salvador, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, and the Philippines, had indicated to the Secretariat that they were in the process of developing or had developed draft regulations for the formal establishment of their National Authority in parallel with the development of implementing legislation and/or further measures to make such legislation enforceable. Other States Parties that had informed the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation that covers all key areas, including Burkina Faso, Colombia, Madagascar, Saint Lucia, and the Sudan, had also indicated being in the process of enacting such regulations or of restructuring their National Authority.
27. During the reporting period, at the request of five States Parties (Cameroon, Djibouti, Guinea, Kyrgyzstan, and Mali), the Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on six drafts of regulatory texts aimed at giving a permanent statute to the National Authority and at regulating its composition, organisation, and functions. During the same period, the Secretariat also provided, at the request of one State Party, namely Lesotho, guidance on issues related to the functioning of the National Authority of this State Party.



28. Under the Convention, the National Authority not only acts as an effective liaison with the OPCW, but also serves as the national focal point and as an effective liaison with other States Parties. This second role is important. Through annual global and regional annual meetings for National Authorities and other global, regional, and subregional assistance activities, the OPCW offers various fora for discussion among National Authorities. These fora have been very useful, as they allow the National Authorities to exchange ideas on practical issues and obstacles they face in their daily work. The Secretariat has encouraged States Parties to pursue and strengthen such exchanges outside of the fora organised by the OPCW.

#### **Assistance under the plan of action**

29. In C-12/DEC.9, the Conference requested the Secretariat to continue to provide assistance upon request and in a systematic manner to effectively address the needs of States Parties that had yet to designate or establish their National Authority and/or to adopt legislative and/or administrative measures to implement the Convention, with a view to addressing their practical national implementation issues and concerns, *inter alia*, on matters related to industry and trade.
30. During the reporting period, the Secretariat has offered assistance to States Parties through a wide range of Article VII implementation support measures, including:
- (a) four global and regional annual meetings for the National Authorities;
  - (b) seven on-site bilateral TAVs, including national awareness workshops and the provision of legal assistance;
  - (c) two regional and three national awareness workshops aimed at sensitising multiple stakeholders, in particular parliamentarians;
  - (d) one training course for the personnel of National Authorities, hosted by Finland;
  - (e) one subregional and one national legal workshop for legislative drafters; and
  - (f) the review of and comments on draft implementing legislative and regulatory measures, and the provision of guidance on related issues.
31. The following table summarises the support measures listed in (a) to (e) above that the Secretariat implemented during the reporting period for assisting States Parties to implement their Article VII obligations, and indicates the number of participating States and the regional group to which these States belong.

**TABLE 7: ARTICLE VII IMPLEMENTATION SUPPORT MEASURES**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Regional group (and number of participating States)</b>	<b>Support measures implemented</b>
4 – 6 September 2007	Asia (26 States Parties)	Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, Qatar
10 September 2007	GRULAC (1 State Party)	Meeting for Parliamentarians, Chile
21 – 22 September 2007	Africa (1 State Party)	Legislative Drafting Workshop, Benin
18 – 19 October 2007	Africa (24 States Parties)	Fifth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, Cameroon
2 – 3 November 2007	All regional groups (74 States Parties and 1 non-State Party)	Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, The Hague
20 – 21 November 2007	Africa (1 State Party)	Sensitisation Workshop for Top Echelon of the Public Service and Strategic Stakeholders on the Convention, Nigeria
18 – 21 February 2008	Africa (1 non-State Party)	Bilateral Assistance Visit to Guinea-Bissau (prior to entry into force of the Convention for it), including National Awareness Workshop
3 – 4 March 2008	Africa (1 State Party)	TAV, including National Awareness Workshop, Djibouti
11 – 13 March 2008	Asia (1 State Party)	TAV, including National Awareness Workshop, Cambodia
28 March 2008	Africa (1 State Party)	Sensitisation Workshop for Parliamentarians, Uganda
2 – 3 April 2008	Africa (1 State Party)	TAV, including a National Training Course, Mozambique
21 – 22 April 2008	GRULAC (5 States Parties)	Legal Workshop for the Eastern Caribbean States Parties, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
6 – 8 May 2008	GRULAC (18 States Parties)	Seventh Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, Ecuador
31 May – 5 June 2008	Asia (1 State Party)	Bilateral visit to Kyrgyzstan

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Regional group (and number of participating States)</b>	<b>Support measures implemented</b>
22 – 23 July 2008	GRULAC (16 States Parties)	Meeting for Parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean, Argentina
24 July 2008	GRULAC (1 State Party)	TAV, including a Sensitisation Workshop for Parliamentarians, Uruguay
4 – 15 August 2008	All regional groups (15 States Parties)	VERIFIN Twelfth Training Course on National Authority and Chemical Databases, Finland
25 – 26 August 2008	Asia (20 States Parties)	Regional Meeting of Representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia, Sri Lanka
25 – 29 August 2008	Asia (1 State Party)	Bilateral visit to the Philippines

32. National Authority meetings and regional and thematic workshops have been excellent opportunities for the Secretariat to remain in contact with a large number of States. They have also proved to be major initiators of momentum in the implementation of Article VII obligations, as they offer a forum to, *inter alia*, exchange information and experiences with other National Authorities or legislative drafters, hold targeted bilateral meetings with the Secretariat, and provide an opportunity for specific assistance to be requested. In this respect, in operative paragraph 4 of C-12/DEC.9, the Conference strongly encouraged States Parties to avail themselves of assistance that is offered, if they consider it appropriate, to consult with the Secretariat, and to provide it with details, as appropriate, of their assistance requirements in a timely manner, to allow for effective support to be planned in the coming year by the Secretariat and/or States Parties.
33. In C-12/DEC.9, the Conference also requested the Secretariat, in providing assistance, to take into consideration the particular requirements of those States Parties that have recently joined the Convention and have requested such assistance. As at the reporting cut-off date, on-site bilateral assistance visits had been conducted in 21 of the 30 States that have joined the Convention since the adoption of the plan of action,<sup>13</sup> some of these States Parties having received several of such visits.

<sup>13</sup> These 30 States are: Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Marshall Islands, Montenegro, Niue, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Furthermore, of the seven on-site bilateral assistance visits that were conducted during the reporting period, four were intended for such States (Cambodia, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, and Kyrgyzstan).

34. Bilateral assistance visits and subsequent follow-up assistance activities have proved to offer the most appropriate framework for the provision of tailor-made assistance. This may include assisting the recipient States in: identifying the best approach to the implementation of their Article VII obligations; drafting implementing legislation; identifying areas where further administrative measures would be required to give form to the requirements contained in implementing legislation and to make it enforceable; and drafting regulations to be adopted under implementing legislation.
35. During the reporting period, the Secretariat, on 49 occasions, provided, upon request, comments on existing legislation and/or draft implementing legislation or regulations to 31 States Parties and to one State not Party that was preparing to join the Convention. Nine of those States Parties had joined the Convention since the adoption of the plan of action.
36. Thirty-two of the comments thus provided to 23 States Parties and one State not Party were related to the current drafts of implementing legislation of the requesting States, or aimed at assisting these States in identifying areas which need to be covered by implementing legislation and in how to approach drafting implementing legislation. Ten States Parties—six of which also requested assistance regarding the development of primary implementing legislation—sought assistance in identifying areas where complementary measures could be required or where such measures would be beneficial for the enforcement of primary implementing legislation, or submitted drafts of implementing regulations for the Secretariat's review and comments. Of these 10 States Parties, six (Burkina Faso, Fiji, Madagascar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Senegal) had already adopted implementing legislative measures that cover all key areas of the indicators of the action plan. One, namely Saint Kitts and Nevis, had made an Article VII(5) submission but did not yet have implementing legislation covering all key areas in place. Three (Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, and Dominica) intended to develop such complementary regulatory measures in parallel with primary implementing legislation. As referred to above, further requests were received in relation to the elaboration of a permanent statute to the National Authority.
37. The Secretariat has observed a high rate of acceptance by States Parties of the comments provided, which are generally included in the draft texts. Along with these comments, the Secretariat has also generally provided explanatory documents and model implementing legislation that it has prepared, as well as copies of other States Parties' implementing legislation, which demonstrate how other States Parties have implemented the requirements laid down in the Convention.
38. With an increasing number of States Parties having adopted primary legislation offering a proper legislative framework within which to fully implement the Convention, or having drafts of implementing legislation at various stages of the legislative process, the Secretariat is anticipating that it will now receive more requests for assistance in relation to the development of complementary measures to

make such legislation enforceable and to give it full effect. For meeting such new requests that could arise in the coming years, the Secretariat has started developing new assistance tools and activities aimed at assisting States in this second step of the legislative Convention-implementation process, the drafting of implementing regulations. Engaging in this second step of the process will also provide greater opportunities to address the practical national implementation issues and concerns of States Parties, *inter alia*, on matters related to industry and trade.

39. In C-12/DEC.9, the Conference encouraged States Parties to continue offering assistance in implementing Article VII, including, *inter alia*, through the provision of expertise to States Parties, through fostering cooperation within the regional groups and through relevant organisations, and through voluntary contributions to the OPCW and any other offers, and to keep the OPCW informed about their activities.
40. During the reporting period, a number of States Parties informed the Secretariat that they had engaged in various activities to assist States Parties in meeting their obligations under Article VII of the Convention, and to offer and provide assistance to requesting States Parties. In particular Japan provided resource persons for Article VII implementation-support activities during this period. In addition, during the reporting period, Japan, the Netherlands, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, and Spain made voluntary financial contributions towards OPCW Article VII implementation-support activities, and the EU continued to support the OPCW's activities in the framework of the implementation of the EU strategy against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

## Appendix

### STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, BY STATE PARTY, AS AT 15 SEPTEMBER 2008, 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	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	X indicates that the State Party has submitted the information required under paragraph 5 of Article VII. (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 Conference of the States Parties – see paragraph 14(c) of C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003.
Legislation covers all key areas	X indicates that the State Party's legislation and/or administrative measures cover all legislative coverage indicators of the second row of the status tables and that the measures to control transfers of scheduled chemicals are fully in place (compare column 5 of the first row of the status tables).
Text of Adopted Measures Provided	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 Conference of the States Parties – see paragraph 14(c) of C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003. Official translations are indicated for State Parties that do not work in an official language of the OPCW. The translation of the legislation can either be complete, partial or outstanding. If an unofficial translation only has been provided by a State Party, the translation is considered to be outstanding.
Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	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. (X) indicates that some control measures have been adopted by the State Party, but not all that are required.
Submission of Initial Declarations	X indicates that the initial declarations required under Articles III and VI have been submitted by the State Party; (X), that an initial declaration under Article III or VI has been submitted by the State Party.

<b>Column Heading</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
Status of Submission of ADPA for 2007 in 2008	X indicates that the State Party has submitted an annual declaration on past activities in 2007 under Article VI. This submission was due by 31 March 2008.
Article VI Project	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.
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/317/2002, dated 18 September 2002) as well as from the submissions of States Parties under paragraph 5 of Article VII (hereinafter “Article VII(5) submission”). Not all States Parties have responded to the questionnaire or made submissions. Also, in some cases the Article VII(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.

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.

<b>Afghanistan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.



7. 6 February 2006: Afghanistan reported by e-mail that it 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: During a high-level meeting, Afghanistan 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 would 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. 7 November 2007: During a meeting held in the margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference of the States Parties, Afghanistan provided a document, informing the Organisation of the designation of an official in the Ministry of Defence as its interim National Authority and indicated that draft legislation was still being considered.
14. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Afghanistan drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
15. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. 25 – 26 August 2008: Afghanistan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Albania</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X		X	1998 and 2005	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 11 September 2003: Albania submitted to the Secretariat its Law No. 9092, dated 3 July 2003, for the implementation of the Convention.
3. 28 November 2004: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Albania 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. It 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. 6 November 2005: During the Seventh Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Albania indicated that destruction activities were consuming all the National Authority's time. Once destruction had been achieved, it would turn to the industry aspects and would need assistance with the regulations.
6. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2001	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 18 and 19 June 2007: Algeria hosted a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention.
4. 5 – 9 November 2007: In margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference of the States Parties, Algeria submitted to the Secretariat the text of implementing regulations.
5. 8 September 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Algeria confirmed having conducted the review of its trade regulations as required under Article XI(2e) of the Convention and that it does not have any such regulations being inconsistent with the object and purpose of the Convention.
6. 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 46 and 47.

<b>Andorra</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Outstanding)	X	X	X	N/A	2006 and 2008 (each year, no programme)	No (Ongoing)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.
7. 29 August 2007: In an e-mail, Antigua and Barbuda indicated that the national-security-related legislation, including the draft of legislation to implement the Convention had been held up by a series of events, including the sudden death of the Antigua and Barbuda National Security Advisor.
8. 21 November 2007: In an e-mail, Antigua and Barbuda indicated that the legislation was still at the drafting level, but that in substance it had been finalised.
9. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS States held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Secretariat provided comments on Antigua and Barbuda's current draft implementing legislation upon request. The need for complementary regulations was discussed. Antigua and Barbuda did not expect that the legislation would be passed during the current legislative period, which was to end at the beginning of 2009.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Argentina</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2004, 2005 and 2007 (No programme)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	Yes	VII,5 and LQ2

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 which implements the Convention.
3. 22 and 23 July 2008: Argentina hosted a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean.
4. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X		N/A	2003, 2006 (No programme), 2007 and 2008	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Armenia requested the Secretariat to review the Armenian Penal Code. The Secretariat provided Armenia with oral comments during the Twelfth Conference of the States Parties.
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 46 and 47.

<b>Australia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 22 January 2007: Australia submitted the text of the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Regulations 1997 as amended on 2 December 2006.
3. 1 September 2008: In a *note verbale* Australia highlighted that by means of the amendments notified to the OPCW on 22 January 2007, it had lowered the concentration threshold required for Schedule 2A and Schedule 2A\* chemical facility permits: A permit is required to produce, process or consume any mixture containing more than 0.5% of a Schedule 2A or 2A\* chemical, provided that the annual threshold quantities specified under the Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act 1994 are met or exceeded, namely 1 kg for Schedule 2A\* and 100 kg for Schedule 2A chemicals. A facility permit concentration threshold of 30% continues to apply to Schedule 2B chemicals, provided that the quantity threshold equals or exceeds 1 tonne per annum. In addition, Australia explained that the amendments to the implementing regulations had also included two technical amendments to the Verification Annex.
4. 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 46 and 47.



<b>Austria</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1997 to 2003, 2005, to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Azerbaijan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X	2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008	?
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
6. 28 February 2006: During a high-level meeting held in The Hague, Azerbaijan reiterated that it needed assistance to implement the Convention fully.
7. 6 March 2006: Azerbaijan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 29 – 30 May 2006: Azerbaijan participated in the regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe held in The Hague.
10. 12 June 2006: Azerbaijan submitted its draft implementing legislation for the Secretariat's comments, which were provided.
11. 17 – 18 August 2006: The Secretariat conducted a legislative-drafting session in The Hague, for officials from Azerbaijan.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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 implementing legislation were provided in follow-up to the workshop.
16. 10 October 2007: Upon request further comments were provided on the draft legislation of Azerbaijan. Also questions related to the comments provided as follow-up to the workshop of January 2007 were answered.
17. 11 January 2008: In an e-mail, Azerbaijan indicated that the review of the draft legislation had been halted. It would be finalised once the Convention has been translated into Azeri, this being essential to ensure that the draft legislation appropriately addresses the requirements of the Convention.
18. 16 July 2008: Under cover of a fax, Azerbaijan submitted draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat with a request for comment and review. The draft is currently being translated.

<b>Bahrain</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X	2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 comments 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. Bahrain expressed its interest in a training course for the National Authority that was about to be established.
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: During a high-level meeting held in London, 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.
8. 3 October 2006: Bahrain submitted its final 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 46 and 47.

9. 29 April – 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. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the Fifth Annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Bahrain reported that the Secretariat's comments had been incorporated into the draft law that was currently before Parliament for consideration. Legislation was expected to be in force prior to the Twelfth Conference of the States Parties. An awareness workshop would be requested once the law is adopted to ensure that its provisions are properly understood by the legal community and leading members of industry.
12. 10 April 2008: In the margins of the second Review Conference, Bahrain indicated that the implementing legislation was currently being discussed in Parliament.

<b>Bangladesh</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)	(X)	X	X	X	2004 and 2005	No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 6 November 2006: The Secretariat received a letter from Bangladesh indicating that the Government of Bangladesh had approved the national implementing legislation.
3. 14 December 2006: Bangladesh sent an updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
4. 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.
5. 15 March 2007: Bangladesh submitted the text in Bengali of the implementing legislation that was adopted in 2006.
6. 22 August 2007: Bangladesh submitted the English version of its implementing legislation that was adopted in 2006.
7. 4 – 6 September 2007: Bangladesh participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar.
8. 2 – 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Bangladesh indicated that it was seeking to establish licensing and declaration systems for scheduled chemicals and related facilities through regulations. The Bangladesh National Authority planned to hold a meeting on 25 November to review its structure and to consider a draft for reorganisation that had been developed by a sub-committee. Bangladesh also indicated that it had specifically adopted penal legislation for attacks with acid. In addition to these penal

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

provisions Bangladesh was currently considering in how far it was necessary for it to adopt measures to control the toxic chemicals in question in order to ensure that they are not used as chemical weapons.

9. 11 December 2007: Bangladesh informed the Secretariat by fax that it was formulating further rules and regulations necessary for the implementation of the Convention.
10. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Bangladesh informed the Secretariat that it had developed and adopted a National Authority Decree, which would be submitted to the OPCW during the forthcoming regional meeting of National Authorities in Bangladesh in November 2008.
11. Bangladesh has two members in the NLE.

<b>Barbados</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.
4. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Barbados drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
5. 20 June 2008: In response to an inquiry by the Secretariat, Barbados informed the Secretariat that with regard to the establishment or designation of the National Authority the relevant consultations had taken place and general consensus had been reached. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs was in the process of finalising its submission to the Government for the formal designation of the National Authority. It was therefore anticipated that formal designation would take place in the very near future. Barbados also indicated that the drafting of implementing legislation was continuing. Barbados had utilised and was applying the benefits of an OPCW workshop held in the Caribbean.
6. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, 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 46 and 47.



<b>Belarus</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998 to 2005 (each year: no programme), 2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Belgium</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	2000, 2002, to 2007	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 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.
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. 25 September 2007: In a letter, Belgium reported that the Brussels region had adopted implementing legislation. The Flemish and Walloon regions were expected to adopt implementing legislation before the end of 2007. The legislative work would then be completed by the adoption of technical regulations, which are in the competence of the regions alone. The National Authority at that stage would have a coordinating role within the concertation organ that has been created by the cooperation agreement.
13. 2 – 3 November 2007: Belgium attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
14. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Belgium drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.

<b>Belize</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. July 2004: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central America, held in Nicaragua, Belize indicated that legislative drafting had yet to commence.
3. July 2005: At the subregional meeting of National Authorities of Central America, held in Guatemala, Belize submitted its draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for comments that were subsequently provided. 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.
4. 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.
5. 14 December 2005: The Secretariat provided comments on Belize's draft legislation.
6. 24 – 27 April 2006: During a meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis, Belize submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review; comments were provided.
7. 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 implementing legislation had had its first reading in Parliament, that two more readings would be necessary

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

8. 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.
9. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, bilateral consultations on implementing legislation were held.
10. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Belize 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.
11. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Belize reported that implementing legislation covering all key areas had been adopted by its Parliament, but that regulations might be needed thereunder. No official submission under Article VII(5) has been received yet.

<b>Benin</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
5. 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.
6. 11 January 2006: In a *note verbale*, Benin reported that its National Authority would take the necessary measures to enact the law required under Article VII of the Convention. It would also inform the Secretariat of progress made and, if needed, request complementary assistance.
7. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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. 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.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 21 – 22 September 2007: During a National Workshop on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, organised by the National Authority of Benin in Grand-Popo, Benin reviewed and finalised the draft bill for the implementation of the Convention that would constitute a framework legislation which would cover all basic obligations under the Convention. Because of the legislative process, the reading of the draft law by the National Assembly was not expected by the end of 2008. Requests were also made for the organisation of awareness workshops for customs, industry and parliamentarians.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Benin reported that the draft implementing law had been sent to the Ministry of Justice for consideration by the National Commission for Codification which is under its supervision. It was not expected that the draft law would be reviewed by March 2008.
12. 2 – 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Benin indicated that the draft implementing law, then with the Ministry of Justice, could shortly be submitted to the National Commission for Codification for review.
13. 14 January 2008: Benin indicated that the Legislation Commission (with the Ministry of Justice) and the Supreme Court had not yet validated the draft implementing law.
14. 21 June 2008: Benin informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the draft implementing law was still with the Supreme Court.
15. 21 July 2008: In an e-mail Benin reported that the delay in the adoption process of the draft implementing law was due to the large number of other legislative acts under consideration.
16. Benin has two members in the NLE.

<b>Bhutan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)		X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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 and 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. 4 August 2006: In a *note verbale*, Bhutan informed the Secretariat of the establishment of its National Authority.
7. 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.
8. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



9. 4 – 6 September 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar, Bhutan informed the Secretariat that the Penal Code covers most of the prohibitions in the Convention.
10. 1 February 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Bhutan submitted an explanatory paper containing background information and the text of existing legislative provisions relevant for the implementation of the Convention. In particular it indicated that because of its lack of relevant industry and low quantity of chemicals transferred the specific implementing legislation required by countries with large-scale chemical industries was uncalled for.
11. 25 – 26 August 2008: Bhutan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Bolivia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project: Declarations Submitted or Data Checked	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			X	X	X	Ongoing	2006 and 2008 (each year: no programme)	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 and June 2003: Bolivia submitted the draft of its implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review at different stages of the drafting process, and the Secretariat commented thereon.
4. 19 October 2003: During 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.
5. March 2004: During the fifth regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Bolivia, the Secretariat commented on draft legislation.
6. 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.
7. 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 were provided.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 6 and 7 October 2005: During a legislative workshop conducted by the Secretariat for the Andean Community in Peru, Bolivia submitted draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments that were provided.
9. 24 – 25 April 2006: During a TAV for the Andean Community in Peru, Bolivia's draft legislation was discussed.
10. 27 April 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale* Bolivia reported 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 would continue to need external assistance to achieve its goals.
11. 22 – 23 May 2006: At the regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, Bolivia indicated that no progress had been made on the legislation. It reported that implementation of Article VII was now receiving higher priority, but that the government did not have the resources it needed to meet the obligations. It 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.
12. 19 July 2006: Bolivia indicated by e-mail that it was revising its draft legislation, following the comments it had received from the Secretariat, and that it needed assistance in this area.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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 was currently under way. The legislative branch was expected to adopt the draft implementing legislation only after the new Constitution was enacted.
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. 20 September 2007: In an e-mail, comments on revised draft implementing legislation were requested from the Secretariat. The comments were subsequently provided.
19. 2 – 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Bolivia indicated that the penalties to be included in its draft implementing legislation were still under review and had yet to be approved by the Ministry of Justice before being inserted into the regulations. The revised draft of legislation would be sent to the Secretariat for review and comments in the near future.
20. 14 January 2008: Bolivia informed the Secretariat of the difficulties encountered in adopting the necessary measures to implement Article VII fully.

21. 4 March 2008: Bolivia requested the participation of the Secretariat in a sensitisation workshop for members of the Committee of Defense of the Chamber of Deputies. It also indicated that the draft legislation had been submitted to Parliament in November 2007.
22. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Bolivia reported that the draft of its implementing legislation, that had been prepared in collaboration with the Secretariat, had been submitted to the National Congress and that it was currently before the House of Representatives. It indicated that a meeting with Parliamentarians would be required.
23. 22 and 23 July 2008: Bolivia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
24. Bolivia has a member in the NLE.

<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X		X	2004 (No programme), 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 12 February 2008: In a letter, Bosnia and Herzegovina informed the Secretariat of the recent adoption of implementing regulations, the texts of which it would submit after they had been translated.
3. 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 46 and 47.

<b>Botswana</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal		Criminal						VII,5

1. The Convention entered into force for Botswana on 30 September 1998.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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(5).
5. 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.
6. 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 46 and 47.

7. 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 had to implement, its ability to make progress in the implementation of Article VII was limited. It was currently deciding on an approach to legislation. It was reported that implementation of the Convention was becoming a higher priority.
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. 9 – 11 July 2007: Botswana attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
11. 2 and 3 November 2007: Botswana attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
12. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Botswana drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
13. 23 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Botswana inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance. The same inquiry was sent again on 9 May 2008.
14. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Brazil</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X	X	X	2003 (No programme) and 2008	No (amending)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 18 – 21 September 2007: Brazil hosted an advanced course on the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Parties.
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 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	2006 and 2007 (Each year no programme)	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Brunei Darussalam on 27 August 1997.
2. 2002 and 2003: Brunei Darussalam submitted draft legislation for review and 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 was 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 46 and 47.

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 Darussalam participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam.
10. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the Fifth annual meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Brunei Darussalam reported that the draft implementing law, previously commented on by the Secretariat, was still with the Attorney General. It was expected that the draft would be submitted for signature to the Sultan in the near future.
11. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Brunei Darussalam drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
12. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Bulgaria</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2002 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Burkina Faso</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2006 (No programme)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 25 July 2008: Burkina Faso submitted the text of a draft decree under Law No. 003-2006/AN of 14 March 2006 implementing the Convention to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were provided.
4. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	N/A	2006 and 2008 (each year, no programme)	No (Under way)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.
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 by November 2005.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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. 25 – 27 July 2006: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa held in Burkina Faso, 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.
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, Burundi 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.
13. 18 and 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.
14. 20 – 22 June 2007: During 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.
15. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Burundi reported that the draft law had not been adopted by the National Assembly as expected because of political unrest which had prevented it from functioning for several months.
16. 3 March 2008: In a letter, Burundi informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation was still under consideration by Parliament.
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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A	2006	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: During the meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in the Islamic Republic of Iran, support for national implementation was discussed with Cambodia.
3. 17 October 2005: Australia undertook to have a proposal for a first draft of implementing legislation translated into Khmer.
4. 15 – 16 December 2005: The Secretariat, Australia, and Japan made a TAV to Cambodia.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 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.
8. 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) would be completed by the end of

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.
9. 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.
  10. 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.
  11. 24 August 2007: Upon request, the Secretariat provided comments on draft implementing legislation contained in a draft law on weapons of mass destruction.
  12. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the Fifth annual meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Cambodia stressed the importance of preparing a TAV in the coming months in order to prepare the draft legislation and increase awareness among public officials.
  13. 11 September 2007: In an e-mail, Cambodia submitted the contact details of the NCWA.
  14. 27 February 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Cambodia provided a copy of the current version of its draft implementing legislation and requested comments. It indicated that the draft had already been sent to the Council of Ministers for the Inter-Ministry Meeting and that any further amendments to the draft would have to be decided at that level.
  15. 11 – 13 March 2008: During a TAV, the Secretariat provided the comments requested by Cambodia, and the National Authority of Cambodia, Japan and the Secretariat exchanged views on the draft legislation.
  16. 16 July 2008: In an e-mail, Cambodia informed the Secretariat that the draft was being discussed in the technical legal group of the Council of Ministers and in parallel meetings of the National Authority with the Ministry of Justice. The legal technical group of the National Authority had started to amend and adjust the draft legislation in order to reflect outcomes of the ongoing consultations.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A		No (underway)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. August 2003: At a regional meeting of National Authorities held in the Sudan, Cameroon reported that it had not yet prepared a draft law, and that it was encountering problems in doing so.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 the draft legislation had been inserted in the draft and that the draft would be submitted to Parliament.
7. 24 October 2005: Cameroon submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, and the Secretariat provided its comments.
8. 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.
9. 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 Ministry of Justice, would be transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (interim National Authority) and to the President of the Republic for final revision before the next parliamentary session in March 2006.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 18 and 19 June 2007: Cameroon participated in a workshop on the Chemical Weapons Convention held in Algeria.
16. 11 September 2007: Cameroon informed the Secretariat that, because of a procedural mistake, the National Authority had had to re-send the draft implementing law and decree, along with their *exposé des motifs*, to the Secretary General of the Prime Minister on 27 August 2007 for further submission to the Parliament.
17. 18 and 19 October 2007: Cameroon hosted the Fifth Regional Workshop for National Authorities in Africa.
18. 26 October 2007: Cameroon informed the Secretariat that the interministerial meeting aimed at validating the draft implementing law and decree had been postponed and that the texts had been sent back to the National Authority.
19. 2 – 3 November 2007: Cameroon attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
20. 5 March 2008: Cameroon submitted a copy of the draft implementing law and the draft implementing decree to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
21. 3 April 2008: Cameroon provided the Secretariat with updates on the revision of the Trade Law and requested information on the introduction of trade-related provisions into implementing legislation of other States Parties, which was provided.
22. 6 September 2008: Cameroon informed the Secretariat that the National Authority was currently incorporating observations made by other ministerial departments into the drafts of implementing legislation that would afterwards be sent to the Prime Minister.
23. Cameroon has two members in the NLE.

<b>Canada</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998, 2000 to 2003, 2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Cape Verde</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: During a high-level meeting held in Brussels, 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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 18 – 21 September 2007: During an advanced course on the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Parties, held in Brazil, Cape Verde reported that instability in Cape Verde had had an adverse effect on national

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

implementation efforts. It was indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been appointed as the focal point for the OPCW. No official notification has been received by the Secretariat to that effect.

8. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Cape Verde drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
9. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Cape Verde to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
10. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Central African Republic</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, the Central African Republic reported that after joining the Convention, it 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. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting, held in The Hague, the Central African Republic reported that all but one of the ministries to be represented in the National Authority had appointed their representatives.
5. 8 January 2008: The Central African Republic reported that it would accelerate the process of implementing of the Convention.
6. 18 January 2008: In a *note verbale* the Central African Republic notified the Secretariat of the designation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as its interim National Authority.
7. 29 May 2008: The Central African Republic informed the Secretariat that the drafting of the implementing law was under way.
8. 13 September 2008: The Central African Republic informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the drafting of the implementing legislation was well advanced but because the draft was in a handwritten form it had not yet been in a position to send it to the Secretariat for its review. The Central

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

African Republic also indicated that the draft order formally establishing the National Authority had been submitted to the competent Minister but that it had been sent back for review so as to include provisions on the financing of the National Authority.

9. The Central African Republic has a member in the NLE.

<b>Chad</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 and 19 June 2007: During a workshop on the Convention held in Algeria, Chad indicated that both the draft implementing legislation and the draft National Authority decree were currently being considered by the Cabinet.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



10. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Chad reported that the draft implementing law was still with the Cabinet.
11. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Chad drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
12. 18 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail and fax to Chad inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
13. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. Chad has a member in the NLE.

<b>Chile</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	1997 to 1999, 2007 (Each year, no programme) and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 26 – 27 July 2007: Chile participated in the regional meeting of members of parliaments of States Parties in Latin America, held in Colombia.
8. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Chile indicated that the National Authority had been working on draft legislation that should be submitted to the Parliament by 30 November 2007. As requested by the National Authority the draft was subsequently reviewed and commented on.
9. 17 January 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Chile informed the Secretariat that its draft implementing legislation had been sent to the Ministry of Defence for approval.
10. 2 April 2008: Chile informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the draft implementing text was now part of a new more extensive draft on Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). The draft was currently in the Ministry of Defence and it was being analysed by a high-level commission constituted by all the organs involved in the implementation of the WMD treaties. The chapter implementing the Convention included all the elements from the old draft. Chile indicated that all the comments of the Secretariat had been taken into consideration.
11. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Chile reported that the 1972 Law related to the scope of the Convention but predates the Convention. It indicated that the draft legislation that the Secretariat had already commented on, and regulations, would replace it. Chile expected that the law would be submitted to Parliament in the following 30 days.
12. 22 and 23 July 2008: Chile attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
13. Chile has a member in the NLE.

<b>China</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2002 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 7 – 9 April 2008: During the Review Conference China distributed a document on its national implementation measures and it presented the measures adopted to allow the full observance of the Convention in the Hong Kong SAR.
4. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2006	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 covered all key areas, that some gaps had 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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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).

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 23 – 27 July 2007: A TAV on the industry and transfers provisions of the Convention was held for the National Authority in Colombia. It was followed by a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean.
9. 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 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. Also the implementing criminal provisions were to be revised by February 2009.
10. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Colombia reported that the amendment of implementing Decree 1419 of 10 July 2002 had been approved. Entry into force thereof was pending signature by some of the ministers concerned. It was expected to be in force within a few weeks.
11. 22 and 23 July 2008: Colombia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
12. Colombia has offered assistance to other States Parties.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 18 and 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.
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. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Comoros drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 8 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Comoros inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
9. 9 May 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Comoros seeking confirmation that its National Authority had been designated.
10. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested the Comoros to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Congo on 3 January 2008.
2. 4 January 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* recalling the obligations to adopt the necessary measures to implement the Convention and forwarding the decision of the Twelfth Conference of the States Parties on the implementation of Article VII obligations.
3. 13 May 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale* the Secretariat explained the measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention and offered assistance.
4. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Congo to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so and also requested Congo to notify the OPCW of the steps it had taken to enact legislation and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention.
5. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

<b>Cook Islands</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2007 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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) and LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for the Cook Islands on 29 April 1997.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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. The parliamentary process could take 3 to 4 months, and the Cook Islands hoped that the legislation could be adopted late in 2007.
5. 12 December 2007: The Cook Islands informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act had been assented to on 30 November 2007.
6. 31 January 2008: The Cook Islands confirmed that its implementing legislation had entered into force.
7. 12 February 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Cook Islands submitted the text of its implementing legislation and a response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Costa Rica</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 6 – 8 May 2008: Costa Rica attended the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	2006 and 2008 (Each year: no programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Incomplete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Admin. and Crim.	VII(5), LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Côte d'Ivoire on 29 April 1997.
2. September 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Côte d'Ivoire informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been unanimously adopted by its Parliament on 11 July 2007. The law was currently awaiting promulgation.
3. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the implementing law had been promulgated on 16 July 2007 and that implementing regulations were now to be enacted.
4. 2 November 2007: Côte d'Ivoire sent a *note verbale* enclosing a copy of its implementing legislation (Law No. 2007-254 of 16 July 2007).
5. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that implementing regulations had been prepared.
6. 6 May 2008: Côte d'Ivoire submitted a copy of Article 16 of its criminal code and Article 658 of its code of criminal procedure, which provide for the extraterritorial application of its penal legislation.
7. Côte d'Ivoire 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 46 and 47.

**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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X	X	X	2000 and 2002 to 2006	Yes

**Legislative Coverage**

Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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 46 and 47.

<b>Cuba</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 30 and 31 July 2007: During a TAV to Paraguay organised by the Secretariat, the Cuban member of the Network of Legal Experts provided legislation-related assistance to Paraguay.
5. 6 – 8 May 2008: Cuba attended the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador.
6. 22 and 23 July 2008: Cuba attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
7. 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 46 and 47.

<b>Cyprus</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X		X		Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Czech Republic</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.



<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that it had organised three workshops on disarmament (regarding mines, light weapons and chemical weapons) in September 2007. During these workshops it had been agreed among stakeholders and Parliamentarians that legislation regarding these weapons would be drafted, after appropriate funding for the project was found.
8. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Democratic Republic of the Congo drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
9. 18 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Democratic Republic of the Congo inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
10. 6 May 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Democratic Republic of the Congo asking for updates on Article VII implementation.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Denmark</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1997 to 1999, 2003, 2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Djibouti</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 20 October 2006: Djibouti sent an e-mail submitting the contact details of its provisional National Authority.
5. 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.
6. 3 and 4 March 2008: A TAV was conducted in Djibouti during which the draft decree on the establishment of its National Authority was reviewed. The possible structure of a draft of implementing legislation was also discussed and the main legal obligations under the Convention

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

were explained. A national action plan was also proposed under which the draft implementing law would be submitted to Parliament in the first quarter of 2009.

7. 1 April 2008: Djibouti submitted its draft implementing law to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.

<b>Dominica</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		N/A	2008 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Convention requirements, Dominica indicated that it firmly believed 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)” 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 worldwide terror threat, and the upcoming stream of

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

- 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 Bill 2004 had been submitted to the Cabinet.
  7. 27 February 2006: At a high-level meeting held in London, Dominica indicated that the Ministry of Legal Affairs was responsible for drafting national implementing legislation required by international treaties.
  8. 22 and 23 May 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, the National Authority of Dominica indicated that its legislative drafter was finalising the draft.
  9. 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.
  10. 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.
  11. 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.
  12. 22 November 2007: Dominica requested an analysis of its status of implementation and information on outstanding items, which were provided.
  13. 15 January 2008: Dominica submitted the draft Chemical Weapons (Prohibition and Control) Bill to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
  14. 7 February 2008: In an e-mail, Dominica requested that the Secretariat prepare comments on the revised draft of its implementing legislation. It also stated that it intended to pass legislation and regulations at the same time, and requested the assistance of the Secretariat in drafting regulations and preparing an explanatory note for both the legislation and regulations. The Secretariat subsequently provided the requested assistance.
  15. 28 February 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Dominica provided a revised and finalised draft of implementing legislation and requested that the Secretariat confirm that the draft covered all key areas. The Secretariat reviewed the revised version of the draft and confirmed that it covered all key areas. It repeated its readiness to provide further assistance regarding the development of regulations.
  16. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS States held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Secretariat provided guidance regarding the drafting of regulations complementing the draft legislation. Dominica indicated that the draft legislation was currently undergoing final review before submission to Cabinet and onward submission to Parliament.
  17. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Dominica reported that the draft implementing law was being considered by the Cabinet and would be ready shortly. It was expected that the Bill could be approved in a few months. It was also confirmed that the work on the implementing regulations would proceed in parallel with the parliamentary process.
  18. 28 May 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Dominica provided an amended version of the draft legislation, which included recommendations by the Ministry of Legal Affairs of Dominica. It requested comments, which were subsequently provided.

19. 14 July 2008: In an e-mail, Dominica requested assistance regarding the review of the penal sanctions included in the draft legislation, which the Secretariat provided.
20. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	2008 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 6 and 7 October 2005: During a legislation workshop for the Andean Community in Peru, model legislation was proposed.
4. 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).
5. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a TAV for the Andean Community held in Peru, Ecuador's draft legislation was reviewed and commented on.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, 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.
7. 6 July 2006: In a *note verbale*, Ecuador indicated that its National Authority had decided to review its existing structure and to create a technical secretariat by executive decree. 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.
8. 28 July 2006: The Secretariat received information on the drafting of a presidential decree that would be issued soon.
9. 5 December 2006: During the General Debate at the Eleventh Session of the Conference, Ecuador reported that its National Authority was developing national legislation covering all key areas.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 26 – 28 February 2007: A National Authority training course and legal TAV was held in Ecuador.
11. 10 – 12 April 2007: Ecuador participated in the Advanced Course for National Authorities from Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina.
12. 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.
13. 2 – 6 July 2007: Ecuador participated in the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
14. 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.
15. 2 and 3 November 2007: Ecuador attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
16. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, which it hosted, Ecuador reported that Articles 149, 150 and 160 of Law No. 49 of 2000 establishing sanctions in the criminal code contained no clear reference to chemical weapons but to arms and explosives. It indicated that there were other laws in force dealing with chemicals and precursors (drug) and that the Law on Customs (Resolution No. 389) provided a good framework for import/export controls of chemicals. Ecuador also indicated that the draft legislation had been finalised by the National Authority after consultations that started in April 2007 during the bilateral TAV conducted by the Secretariat. The draft was prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat and Ecuador indicated that it covered all key areas. It was also indicated that the draft could not be considered until the new constitution had been adopted (a step that was expected during 2008), and until the legislative body was elected. It was also confirmed that Ecuador would need to enact regulations under the primary legislation but that this could be done only once the primary legislation had been sanctioned by the legislature.
17. 22 and 23 July 2008: Ecuador attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
18. 10 September 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Ecuador reported that the referendum on its draft Constitution would be held on 28 September 2008 and that it was not expected that it could make further progress regarding draft implementing legislation for the Convention earlier than six months after the referendum.
19. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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 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, held in Mexico, El Salvador reported 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.
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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 informed the Secretariat by e-mail 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, 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. 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.
15. 7 – 9 April 2008: During the General Debate of the second Review Conference, El Salvador indicated that it continued to move towards full implementation of the Convention.
16. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, El Salvador reported that drafts of stand-alone implementing legislation and regulations were being prepared. Once the National Authority had approved them, the drafts would be sent to the Secretariat for comments. El Salvador stated that reforms of the Penal Code were well under way. It also indicated that under the Central America Customs Agreement, El Salvador was already controlling import and export of toxic chemicals. It further mentioned Decree No. 48 of 2004 on chemicals which provides for the creation of a commission with inspection powers. Implementing regulations were under review by the National Authority. El Salvador finally indicated that Salvadorian legislators would be interested in a sensitisation workshop.
17. 22 and 23 July 2008: El Salvador attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
18. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 5 – 6 December 2005: The United States of America conducted a bilateral TAV with the support of the Secretariat, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation and discussions were held on the establishment of a National Authority.
5. 1 February 2006: During a high-level meeting held in Brussels, Equatorial Guinea confirmed the establishment of its National Authority.
6. 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.
7. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, Equatorial Guinea confirmed the need for implementation support.
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. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Equatorial Guinea drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
10. 25 January 2008: The Secretariat sent a fax to Equatorial Guinea inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

<b>Eritrea</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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. 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.
4. August 2005: During consultation with the Secretariat, 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”. Subsequently, the Secretariat received a notification from Eritrea that it had designated its interim National Authority.
5. 2006: The Secretariat and States Parties have stayed in contact with the Permanent Representation of Eritrea to discuss the implementation of the Convention.
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 46 and 47.

8. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Eritrea drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
9. 28 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Eritrea inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
10. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Eritrea to notify the OPCW of the steps it had taken to enact legislation and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Estonia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2006 and 2007	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.



<b>Ethiopia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1999, 2003, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 8 August 2006: In a fax, Ethiopia indicated that it had decided not to draft regulations under the implementing legislation, unless they became necessary to enforce the implementing legislation in the future.
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 46 and 47.

<b>Fiji</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2006 (No programme)	No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	VII(5), 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 13 December 2004.
4. 1 August 2005: Fiji sent a *note verbale* stating that the 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.
6. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, 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.
7. 6 October 2006: Fiji submitted its response to the trade questionnaire and the second Legislation Questionnaire.
8. 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 would be issued when the regulations under

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

the legislation have been adopted and the legislation can thus effectively be enforced. A need for assistance in drafting regulations was expressed.

9. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Fiji submitted a copy of the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005. It confirmed that the Act had entered into force. Regulations had now to be developed to give full effect to the Act.
10. 20 November 2007: Upon Fiji's request the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Fiji identifying the areas in which Fiji could enact implementing regulations to give full effect to the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005.
11. 25 – 26 August 2008: Fiji attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Finland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1999 to 2001, 2004 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>France</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997, 1998, 2000, 2004 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Criminal and admin	Law	Criminal and admin	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for France on 29 April 1997.
2. France has a member in the NLE. It has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties, and regularly hosts and conducts basic training courses for National Authority personnel.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Gabon</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			?	X		Ongoing	2008 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 26 – 29 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'Etat* had yet to approve the decree establishing the National Authority and that the legislation was unlikely to be adopted before 2006.
4. 5 – 9 July 2005: At a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, 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. 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.
6. 7 – 11 November 2005: In the margins of the Tenth Session of the Conference, a discussion of possible assistance for Gabon in drafting legislation was held with the Secretariat.
7. 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 46 and 47.

8. 24 January 2007: Gabon submitted its draft implementing legislation and requested review by, and comments from, the Secretariat, which were provided.
9. 18 and 19 June 2007: Gabon participated in a workshop on the Convention, held in Algeria.
10. 9 October 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale* Gabon informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing bill, which had been commented on by the Secretariat, was in the process of adoption. Gabon also indicated that a national awareness seminar on the implementation of the Convention had been organised in Libreville on 11 and 12 April 2007.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Gabon indicated that the draft implementing law had been approved by the Cabinet and had been sent back to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for submission to the Parliament for consideration during its session in January-March 2008.
12. 15 May 2008: Gabon informed the Secretariat by e-mail that it was finalising the text of the draft implementing law and that this draft had not yet been reviewed by the Parliament.
13. Gabon has a member in the NLE.

<b>Gambia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A		No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 11 – 13 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, 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



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 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).
8. 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.
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. 28 December 2007: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Gambia inquiring on the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
12. 10 September 2008: Under cover of a letter, and in view of a subregional legal workshop for Central and West Africa that the Gambia will be hosting in December 2008, it submitted extensive draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and preparation of comments to be discussed during the legal workshop.

<b>Georgia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Outstanding)	(X)	X	X	X		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 to elaborate the draft(s) of appropriate amendments to normative acts. The letter indicated that obtaining the approval of all interested agencies 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 46 and 47.

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. 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.
9. 28 January 2008: By e-mail Georgia indicated to the Secretariat that the draft implementing law was still under preparation.
10. Georgia has a member in the NLE.

<b>Germany</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2000, 2001, 2003 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 might 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.
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: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Central and West Africa held in Burkina Faso, Ghana submitted its draft Weapons of Mass Destruction Act for on-site review. The Secretariat provided its comments.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 and 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.
12. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Ghana drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
13. 24 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Ghana inquiring as to status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
14. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Greece</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2005 and 2007	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Grenada</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: During a high-level meeting, 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.
7. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Grenada drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
8. 21 and 22 April 2008: Grenada was invited to participate in the subregional legal workshop for OECS States in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines but was finally unable to attend because of competing priorities.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



9. 19 June 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Grenada asking for updates on the implementation of the Convention.
10. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Guatemala</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	2006 (No programme)	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, 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, hosted by it, Guatemala indicated that it expected to be able to formally confirm by November that its National Authority had been designated. Guatemala also indicated that it had in place legislation that regulated areas relevant to the Convention, though not all, 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 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 46 and 47.

7. 19 May 2006: 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. 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 and comments, which were provided in July 2007.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Guatemala recognised significant problems in the implementation of the Convention due to the lack of understanding of the Convention requirements by the industry. Guatemala indicated that on 19 November 2007 a governmental agreement gave legal personality to the National Authority and that a draft law on anti-terrorism containing criminal sanctions related to Articles I and II of the Convention had been submitted to Parliament. Other regulations would be needed for the full implementation of the Convention.

<b>Guinea</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 international humanitarian law in West Africa, held in Nigeria, the Secretariat further discussed with Guinea 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. 3 February 2006: A high-level meeting was held with the Permanent Representative in Brussels.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 3 August 2006: Guinea submitted the contact details of its National Authority.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 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.
11. 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, including disturbances to normal administrative functions as a consequence of the civil wars in neighbouring countries. Another important factor had been the constant change in the political and administrative structures that would have been involved in implementing the Convention. 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. A pre-draft was now being prepared.
12. 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.
13. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Guinea informed the Secretariat that it had drafted an implementing law which it would submit for review and comment to the Secretariat. It also submitted a copy of the draft order for the formal establishment of its National Authority for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
14. 22 January 2008: Guinea sent its draft implementing law to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.
15. 6 April 2008: Guinea indicated that it was now in a position to finalise the draft implementing law including the comments received from the Secretariat and from ministerial departments concerned.
16. 11 July 2008: Guinea requested that a legal TAV be carried out for it.
17. 14 July 2008: Guinea informed the Secretariat by phone that it had incorporated the comments the Secretariat had made on the draft implementing law and that the revised text of the draft had been sent to the Secretary-General of the Government for submission to the National Assembly.
18. 4 August 2008: Guinea confirmed by phone that the draft implementing law had been submitted to the National Assembly by the Secretary-General of the Government.

<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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-Bissau on 19 June 2008.
2. 18 – 21 February 2008: During a bilateral visit conducted by the Secretariat prior to the entry into force of the Convention in Guinea-Bissau, discussions were held on the ongoing efforts by the government to establish a Commission of Jurists to prepare a draft of legislation on the implementation of the Convention, for consideration by the Parliament.
3. 9 April 2008: In a bilateral meeting in the margins of the Second Review Conference, Guinea-Bissau indicated that the drafting work on the implementing law had not yet started. It also reported that the National Assembly's term had been prolonged but that it would end in April 2008, and that the renewal of the National Assembly would take place in November 2008.
4. 19 June 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale* the Secretariat explained the measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention and offered assistance.
5. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: By e-mail Guyana 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. 28 February 2006: At a high-level meeting held in London, 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.
5. 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.
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. 4 April 2007: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative regarding the implementation of Article VII by Guyana was held in London.
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. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course that was held in Finland, Guyana indicated that it had been unable to prepare draft legislation due to the complexity of the CWC. It would be considering requesting a TAV from the Secretariat.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Haiti</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							Ongoing		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, 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. 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.
7. 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.
8. 29 – 31 May 2007: Haiti participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in 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.
9. 7 September 2007: Haiti submitted its draft implementing legislation 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 46 and 47.



10. 4 January 2008: Haiti informed the Secretariat that its comments on the draft implementing legislation were yet to be reviewed by the National Authority before submission of the text to the Prime Minister for final review before submission to the Parliament.
11. 13 May 2008: Haiti informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the draft implementing law had not yet been submitted to Parliament as it was currently not operational because of the current political situation in the country.

<b>Holy See</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)	X		X	X		N/A	2006 and 2008	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Holy See stated in a *note verbale* 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 17 January 2006: In a *note verbale*, Honduras requested a national training course for its National Authority.
3. 1 February 2006: At a high-level meeting held in The Hague, the Secretariat recommended that Honduras review the model legislation.
4. 22 and 23 May 2006: During the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Mexico, 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Honduras 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.
9. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 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.
11. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Honduras submitted a copy of its draft legislation and indicated that the Supreme Court of Justice would have to review it before its introduction to the Congress for debate.
12. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Honduras drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
13. March 2008: At a high-level meeting in Brussels, Honduras indicated that awareness for the Convention needed to be raised with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs. Honduras mentioned that Mexico, Cuba and Colombia had offered bilateral implementation support.
14. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Honduras indicated that further efforts from the Secretariat were required in order to help Honduras with setting up its National Authority.
15. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Honduras to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
16. 22 and 23 July 2008: Honduras attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.

<b>Hungary</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Iceland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)	No	X		N/A	2006	No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Convention.
4. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, 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.
5. 6 November 2007: During a bilateral meeting on the margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, Iceland indicated that it was currently considering draft legislation and draft regulations, the latter regarding the transfer regime in particular.
6. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Iceland drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
7. 22 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Iceland inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance. A request for updates in this matter was sent again on 20 May 2008.
8. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

<b>India</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2003 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2

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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Indonesia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)		X (Outstanding)	X	X		X	2005	No (in progress)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Admin		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. 15 and 16 February 2006: An outreach workshop for personnel from industry and customs was held by the Secretariat.
3. 23 – 25 April 2007: Indonesia participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities of States Parties in South East Asia, held in Viet Nam.
4. 4 – 6 September 2007: Indonesia participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
5. 25 February 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Indonesia informed the Secretariat that its Parliament had unanimously adopted “The Law on the Use of Chemicals and the Prohibition of the Use of Chemicals as Weapons” on 19 February 2008.
6. 7 May 2008: In an e-mail, Indonesia informed the Secretariat that its implementing law had entered into force on 10 March 2008.
7. 19 May 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Indonesia submitted a copy in Indonesian of its implementing law that had recently entered into force.
8. 25 – 26 August 2008: Indonesia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
9. Indonesia 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 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)	X		X	X	X	X	2003 to 2008	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Islamic Republic of Iran 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 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.”
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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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. 5 – 15 March 2007: The Islamic Republic of Iran participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
8. 4 – 6 September 2007: The Islamic Republic of Iran participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
9. 25 – 26 August 2008: The Islamic Republic of Iran attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
10. The Islamic Republic of Iran has a member in the NLE, and it has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

<b>Ireland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Italy</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)		X	X	X	2002 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				?	X		X	2008 (No programme)	No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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.
7. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 22 and 23 May 2006: At the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities of Latin America and the Caribbean, 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.
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. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Jamaica drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
13. 22 and 23 July 2008: Jamaica attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
14. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
15. Jamaica has a member in the NLE.

<b>Japan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2001 to 2003, 2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, 2007 and 2008.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Jordan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X	X	X	2006 and 2008	No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, 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: 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 conducted 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 46 and 47.



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 – 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.
12. 5 – 15 March 2007: Jordan participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
13. 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 might already have been complied with in other pieces of legislation.
14. 4 – 6 September 2007: Jordan participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
15. 3 March 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Jordan informed the Secretariat of further implementing measures it had in place.
16. 25 – 26 August 2008: Jordan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Kazakhstan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		X	2004, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, Kazakhstan indicated that it was aware that it 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. 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.
6. 4 October 2006: Kazakhstan sent its partial response to the trade questionnaire and its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
7. 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 covered all key areas, and that it had decided not to introduce any amendments.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	2006	No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 and 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. 14 March 2006: Kenya submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.
7. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Kenya indicated that it had undertaken to begin calling for regular meetings of the National Authority from the end of May 2007 on, and to finalise the draft implementing legislation until the end of 2007. It assured that the implementation of the Convention had been included in the workplan for the current financial year that had begun in the second half of 2007. It indicated that the drafting process would resume.
10. 4 March 2008: In a letter, Kenya informed the Secretariat that the comments on the draft legislation that it had received from the OPCW and stakeholders had been passed to the Attorney General's Chambers, which would incorporate them, before taking the draft to the next stage in its legislative process.
11. 12 September 2008: In a letter, Kenya reported that the National Authority was in operation at the Government Chemists Department; that a draft of implementing legislation had been forwarded to the Attorney General for review before submission to Parliament; that the legislative process was slowed down because the officers in charge both at the National Authority and the Attorney General's office left their functions; and that the difficulties encountered in the process included a lack of funding and awareness.
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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	(X)		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Kiribati on 7 October 2000.
2. 11 September 2007: Kiribati informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had entered into force on 25 July 2006 and submitted the text of the implementing legislation.
3. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kiribati drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
4. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

<b>Kuwait</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)				X	X	X		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	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 indicating that the National Authority of Kuwait had been established under the Ministry of Defence, 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 – 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 46 and 47.

8. 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 implementing legislation had been submitted to Parliament, and that awareness needed to be raised among parliamentarians.
9. 4 – 6 September 2007: Kuwait participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, that was held in Qatar.
10. 24 September 2007: Kuwait informed the Secretariat that the draft Law for the Penal Enforcement of the Convention in Kuwait had been scheduled in the provisional agenda of the Legal Committee in the Parliament.
11. 2 – 3 November 2007: Kuwait attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
12. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Kuwait drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
13. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. Kuwait has two members in the NLE.

<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		X	2006 and 2008	No (underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: Kyrgyzstan 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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 amendments to the penal 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.
12. 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 scheduled chemicals. The draft amendments to the penal code were currently under inter-agency consideration.
13. 6 December 2006: Kyrgyzstan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
14. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Belarus, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the regulations on export, including a list containing all scheduled chemicals, was 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.
15. 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.
16. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Kyrgyzstan indicated that the National Authority had prepared draft legislation.
17. 12 November 2007: Kyrgyzstan submitted a draft decree on the National Authority to the Secretariat for its review and comments.
18. 7 February 2008: In an e-mail, Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that it planned to amend the penal and administrative codes in 2008, and that such amendments would introduce penal measures and administrative responsibilities implementing the Convention.
19. 31 May – 5 June 2008: During a visit of the Secretariat to Kyrgyzstan, it was explained that the process of implementation had been slowed down due to the restructuring of the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade, where the National Authority previously was located. Kyrgyzstan informed that four drafts of legislation namely amendments to the penal code, general procedure of export control, regulations for National Authority functions and national control list were in the last stages of finalisation. These would be submitted to the Parliament for approval by the end of 2008.
20. 10 June 2008: Upon request of Kyrgyzstan, the Secretariat provided comments on draft penal legislation and on draft regulations regarding the National Authority and a Committee of Experts.
21. Kyrgyzstan has a member in the NLE.

<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Partial translation)	(X)	X		N/A	2005 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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. The drafting committee was collecting comments and inputs from the ministries and agencies concerned before its submission to the National Assembly for consideration and adoption.
5. 30 August 2006: The Lao People's Democratic Republic sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that in November 2005, the National Assembly had adopted an amended Penal Law, which includes provisions on crimes related to chemical weapons.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

6. 5 – 7 September 2006: During the fourth meeting of National Authorities in Asia, 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 4 – 6 September 2007: The Lao People’s Democratic Republic participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
11. 5 February 2008: The Lao People’s Democratic Republic informed the Secretariat that the draft decree on chemicals had been completed and submitted to the Minister of Industry for his review before the organisation of a workshop with line ministries and agencies. The decree was to be submitted to the Government in June 2008.
12. 25 – 26 August 2008: The Lao People’s Democratic Republic attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Latvia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X	X	X	2002 (No programme)	?
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Lesotho</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Liberia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 22 September 2006: Notification of the designation of the Ministry of Justice as the interim national focal point was received by the Secretariat.
7. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 18 and 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.
11. 1 October 2007: Liberia informed the Secretariat that the Chemical Weapons Act of Liberia had been submitted by the President of Liberia to the Parliament.
12. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Liberia reported that the draft legislation was currently in the lower House of Parliament and had – after its first reading – been transmitted to the relevant three Committees (Defence, Security and Judiciary). The Committees would prepare a report on the bill and pass it on to the full Assembly along with recommendations. It was hoped that the law could enter into force by March 2008. After its entry into force it would begin drafting regulations.
13. 18 June 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Liberia inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
14. 17 July 2008: Liberia informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been approved by the House of Representatives earlier and was approved by the Senate on 16 July 2008. The bill would now move to the President for signature.

<b>Libyan Arab Jamahiriya</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	2005	?
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Convention 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: In the margins of the Tenth Session of the Conference, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that its draft legislation had been sent to the General People's Congress, and that it was to be passed at the end of February or the beginning of March 2006.
7. 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.
8. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



9. 18 and 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.
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. 19 September 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* referring to the *note verbale* received from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in October 2006 and inquired as to the progress made in the legislative process.
12. 5 December 2007: During the General Debate of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya recalled that draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for approval.
13. 7 – 9 April 2008: During the General Debate of the Second Review Conference, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya recalled that draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for approval. It also indicated that it had been raising awareness, in particular in its customs authorities, so as to facilitate the observance of the Convention.
14. 9 September 2008: During a meeting in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed that the draft implementing legislation had been forwarded to the General People's Congress for approval. The date on which it would be considered for approval was still uncertain.

<b>Liechtenstein</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X	X	N/A	2001 to 2008 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Lithuania</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1998, 2005 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Luxembourg</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	N/A	2006 and 2008 (Each year: no programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
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. 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.
6. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Luxembourg drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
7. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2008 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Madagascar on 9 November 2004.
2. 18 and 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.
4. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Madagascar and the Secretariat held a discussion on the implementing regulations to be enacted to give full effect to the 2006 implementing law.
5. 23 November 2007: Upon its request, the Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Madagascar enclosing a paper identifying those areas in which regulations would be needed to give full effect to the implementing legislation

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Malawi</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	1998 to 2005 (Each year, no programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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. 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 that 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: Malawi participated in a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon. It indicated that the National Authority had been reorganised but not yet assigned a budget. Malawi reported that no progress on drafting implementing legislation had been made yet, and that it would most probably hire a consultant to draft the legislation. It expected to hire the consultant by March 2008.
12. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Malawi confirmed that the National Authority had been finally reorganised and was fully operational. The National Authority had now the task to prepare the draft legislation.
13. 15 February 2008: In an e-mail, Malawi informed the Secretariat that it was currently going through the required procedures to hire a draftsman from the money received under an EU Grant. It also provided an overview of the new structure of the National Authority.
14. 26 March 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Malawi informed the Secretariat that it had established a “Legal Task Force” and decided upon a national plan of action with the goal of submission of primary implementing legislation to Parliament by January 2009.
15. 7 April 2008: In a *note verbale*, Malawi informed the Secretariat that the Legal Sub-Committee of its National Authority had, under the lead of the Ministry of Justice, started activities outlined in the national plan of action. It was currently working on literature review, and on the form and substance of the expected legislation. It indicated that it would require further sponsoring for the drafting process, which would be in addition to the EU Grant it has received for the drafting.
16. Malawi has a member in the NLE.

<b>Malaysia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 16 June 2005, and had come into force on 1 September 2006. The “Chemical Weapons Convention Regulations 2006” were expected to be published on 30 September 2006.
3. 19 November 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Malaysia submitted the text of the “Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Regulations 2007” that had entered into force on 1 November 2007.
4. 25 – 26 August 2008: Malaysia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
5. 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 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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.
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. 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.
6. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Maldives drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
7. 24 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Maldives inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance. The same request was sent again on 20 May 2008.
8. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
9. 25 – 26 August 2008: The Maldives attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Mali</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 13 August 2007: Mali notified the Secretariat that it had adopted implementing legislation through Ordinance No. 07-021 dated 18 July 2007, a copy of which was subsequently submitted on 17 August 2007.
3. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa, held in Cameroon, Mali indicated that ratification by the Parliament of the presidential implementing ordinance of 18 July 2007 had not yet been scheduled in Parliament but was under review of the parliamentary commission of foreign affairs. Mali indicated that it might be possible to include amendments to the implementing ordinance through the ratification law to fill the gaps identified so as to ensure full implementation of the Convention.
4. 22 January 2008: Mali informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the Law ratifying the presidential implementing ordinance of 18 July 2007 had been adopted on 9 November 2007 and indicated that it would shortly submit a copy of the law. It also reported that the draft implementing regulations were under review by various ministries concerned.
5. Mali 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 46 and 47.

<b>Malta</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2004 and 2008 (No programme for the latter year)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Marshall Islands</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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: The Marshall Islands submitted draft implementing legislation for review and comments by the Secretariat, which were subsequently provided.
6. 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 might however soon be resolved. The Marshall Islands received—upon its request—comments on its draft implementing legislation
7. 19 September 2007: In an e-mail, the Marshall Islands reported that in follow-up to the workshop in Palau in August 2007, a meeting had been held among the representatives of the Environmental Protection Agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (which was being considered to be designated as National Authority at a later point) and the Office of Environment Policy Planning Coordination. In this meeting it had been

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

decided to revise the draft and subsequently forward it to the competent Minister for consideration by the Cabinet. It was hoped that the draft implementing legislation could be submitted to Parliament at its next session beginning in January 2008.

8. 31 January 2008: In an e-mail, the Marshall Islands informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation had been revised, and would soon be submitted to the competent Minister in Assistance.

<b>Mauritania</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	(X)	X		X	X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 and 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 46 and 47.

10. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mauritania drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
11. 8 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Mauritania inquiring as to the progress regarding the establishment of its National Authority and offering assistance.
12. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Mauritania to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.

<b>Mauritius</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008 (No programme for the latter two years)	No (Amending)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Mauritius on 29 April 1997.
2. 9 – 11 July 2007: During a subregional workshop held in South Africa, Mauritius reported that it was considering amendments to its implementing legislation, and taking into consideration comments provided by the Secretariat on its request.
3. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Mauritius reported that all stakeholders had agreed to amendments along the lines of the comments provided by the Secretariat. Mauritius indicated that regulations under the amended legislation would be considered at a later stage.
4. Mauritius 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 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X	X	X	2007 and 2008	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 30 August 2005: Draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
4. 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.
5. 17 January 2006: In a *note verbale* Mexico informed 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, and its offer of assistance to other States Parties in Central America.
6. 22 and 23 May 2006: During the seventh regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean that it hosted, Mexico 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.
7. 24 and 25 May 2006: The Secretariat conducted a training course for institutions participating in the National Authority.
8. 4 July 2006: During the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Mexico stated that its existing provisions to implement the Convention had been systematised and concentrated. They were contained in the draft "Federal Law on the Control of Chemical Substances which could be Diverted

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

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.

9. 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. It was stated that: the National Authority had been established, and existing legislation to control imports and exports of toxic chemicals had been 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 had 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, and 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 had to 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.
10. 5 February 2007: During a meeting held in The Hague, Mexico submitted revised draft legislation, for review and comment by the Secretariat.
11. 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.
12. 29 – 31 May 2007: During the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile, Mexico 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.

15. 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.
16. 2 and 3 November 2007: Mexico attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
17. 6 March 2008: In a *note verbale* Mexico informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was currently with the Legal Adviser Office of the Federal Government. It expected that the draft would be submitted to Congress soon.
18. 7 – 9 April 2008: During the General Debate of the second Review Conference, Mexico indicated that its draft implementing legislation, which exceeded what is required by the Convention, had been submitted to relevant Committees of Parliament on 25 March 2008. It also indicated that the draft had been marked as being important for national security.
19. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Mexico reported that the draft implementing legislation had been presented to the Senate in March 2008 and that several meetings had taken place between the National Authority and legislative committees.
20. 22 and 23 July 2008: Mexico attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
21. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course Mexico indicated that the draft legislation was still pending with the Senate. It also indicated that the Article XI(2e) review would be carried out once the legislation is in force.
22. Mexico has a member in the NLE and has offered assistance to other States Parties.

<b>Micronesia, Federated States of</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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 would 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.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia reported that the Parliament was to consider draft implementing legislation at a forthcoming session.
6. 29 June 2006: The Federated States of Micronesia established its National Authority under the Department of Justice.
7. 15 – 17 August 2007: During a legal workshop for National Authorities in Pacific Island States 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

the draft legislation had encountered in Parliament was the lack of perceived need for it. Upon request, the Secretariat prepared suggestions of how the draft legislation could be shortened and simplified as a follow-up to the workshop.

8. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, the Federated States of Micronesia reported that the draft implementing law had not yet been submitted to Parliament.
9. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Federated States of Micronesia drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
10. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Monaco</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	2006 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)	(X)	X		N/A	2005 and 2007	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
4. 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.
5. 19 October 2006: Mongolia submitted the unofficial English translation of its Law on Toxic and Dangerous Chemicals adopted on 25 May 2006.
6. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

7. 4 April 2008: In a *note verbale*, Mongolia provided the Secretariat with updates on the legislative and administrative measures adopted to implement the Convention and on drafts of further measures. Mongolia indicated that it needed to improve its existing national legislation in order to ensure full implementation of the Convention.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	2007	No (underway)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	Criminal	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Montenegro on 3 June 2006.
2. 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.
3. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague, Montenegro indicated that the National Authority had been established by a ministerial decision of 12 April 2007.
4. 28 June 2007: Montenegro notified the Secretariat that part of the pre-existing implementing legislation is applicable to Montenegro.
5. 9 July 2007: 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.
6. 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 implementing legislation covering all key areas.
7. 28 September 2007: Montenegro sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat enclosing its responses to the legislation questionnaire and the trade questionnaire.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 7 July 2008: Montenegro informed the Secretariat by e-mail that in 2008 it had adopted a Law on Chemicals and a Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Adoption of a Law on Foreign Trade of Arms, Military Equipment and Dual-use Goods, that would form part of the legal framework to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention, and a Law on Explosive Materials, Inflammable Liquids and Gases was expected in the next few months. It was also indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had decided to hold a meeting of the National Team for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons with the aim of drafting a comprehensive information report on changes to the legal framework for submissions to the OPCW. No submission under Article VII(5) of the Convention has been received yet.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	2003 (No programme) and 2008	No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
7. 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 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 13 – 15 June 2007: During a TAV Morocco submitted a draft of implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review and comment. The draft was finalised during the TAV. The finalised 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.
12. 21 September 2007: In a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, Morocco indicated that its draft implementing legislation was currently being finalised.
13. 5 – 9 November 2007: In the margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, Morocco held a meeting with the Secretariat during which the draft implementing legislation was discussed and commented on. Written comments were subsequently sent through *note verbale*.
14. 13 December 2007: In an e-mail, Morocco informed the Secretariat that the draft had been submitted to the Secretary General of the Government and the Ministry of Justice for their review.
15. 10 April 2008: In the margins of the Second Review Conference, Morocco reported that the draft implementing legislation was still with the Secretary General of the Government.
16. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: During 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. 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.
7. 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.
8. 5 – 15 March 2007: Mozambique participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 30 April 2007: Mozambique indicated that it was about to start drafting penal implementing legislation and requested relevant models, which were provided.
10. 9 – 11 July 2007: Mozambique attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
11. 18 – 21 September 2007: Mozambique attended an advanced course on the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Party, held in Brazil.
12. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon Mozambique indicated that it was currently preparing a draft proposal for a budget of the National Authority for submission to the Council of Ministers before December 2007. The drafting of implementing legislation would be the next step to be taken. Mozambique indicated that it would formally request an awareness-raising workshop.
13. 1 November 2007: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Mozambique indicated that the process of drafting penal implementing legislation had begun. It also reported that it had begun to identify relevant chemical activity in the country, so as to facilitate the revision of national legislation governing industrial activities, with a view to implementing the relevant provisions of the Convention.
14. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Mozambique reported that it had started working on drafting penal legislation.
15. 14 November 2007: In a *note verbale*, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that the Ministry of Industry and Trade had begun the process of incorporating provisions to implement the Convention into its legislation.
16. 2 and 3 April 2008: A TAV was carried out in Mozambique. The TAV included a legal drafting session, in which different government stakeholders discussed the requirements for national implementing legislation covering all key areas with the Secretariat. Mozambique undertook to carry out research into existing legislation, which could serve as the basis for the development of national implementing legislation. It expected to begin the drafting process in July 2008 and hoped that a first draft could be finalised by January 2009. Mozambique did not expect that the legislation could be passed prior to parliamentary elections, which would be held in 2009.
17. 12 August 2008: During a bilateral meeting in The Hague, Mozambique indicated that a draftsman from the Ministry of Justice had been tasked with developing draft implementing legislation. The option of involving the Ministry of Industry and Trade in the drafting process was discussed.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	2008 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Namibia on 29 April 1997.
2. October 2003: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Namibia indicated that it had a Commission made up of five ministries as members (Foreign Affairs, Trade, Home Affairs, Health, and Finance), which were acting in place of a National Authority. It 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. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

6. 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.
7. 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 and that regulations would be adopted under that implementing law.
8. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Namibia reported that the draft was still with the Attorney General's office. Comments from the Secretariat would be requested once the Attorney General's office had finalised the draft.
9. 2 – 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Namibia indicated that the draft legislation was still with the drafters at the Attorney General's office. From there, it would be sent to the Cabinet, and if the Cabinet approved it, it would be sent to Parliament, and it could be hoped that Parliament could consider it in the second quarter of 2008.
10. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Namibia drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 28 August – 1 September 2006: A TAV took place in Nauru that focussed on the preparation of draft legislation.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 were provided in September 2007. Nauru did not expect the legislative process regarding implementation of the Convention to resume before the process of amending its Constitution, which requires the

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

8. 26 September 2007: In an e-mail, Nauru informed the Secretariat that the task of revising the draft implementing legislation had been assigned to a draftsman.
9. 27 and 30 October 2007: In an e-mail, Nauru informed the Secretariat that the process of revising the draft implementing legislation was well under way, but that it was one of several projects that had to be worked on by the draftsman at the same time, which was slowing down the process. In a second e-mail, Nauru requested the Secretariat to provide comments on the revised draft legislation, which were provided.
10. 4 July 2008: In an e-mail, Nauru informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was still awaiting finalisation within the Justice Department. The Justice Department, which consists of four persons, is charged with all legal services (prosecution, government cases, drafting of legislation, legal research work). No indication could be given as to when the workload would allow the finalisation of the draft implementing legislation.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Nepal on 18 December 1997.
2. 4 February 2004: Nepal sent its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire. In a separate *note verbale* Nepal stated that it had initiated the necessary steps to enact the Convention Implementing Act by constituting a National Legislation Drafting Committee under the convenorship of the Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs.
3. February 2005: The Secretariat conducted a TAV, during which draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for on-site review, and the Secretariat provided its comments. The internal timetable for completing the national action plan was recorded by the Secretariat.
4. 6 November 2005: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Nepal indicated that a subcommittee had finished a preliminary draft of the legislation, but that a transfer of staff within the Government had delayed further progress.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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 tasks of the National Authority included implementing within Nepal all provisions of all disarmament-related international conventions, fulfilling Nepal's commitment in the field of disarmament, preparing national reports related to disarmament, and submitting recommendations and opinions to the Government of Nepal.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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 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.
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Nepal participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
12. 4 – 6 September 2007: Nepal participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
13. 12 September 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Nepal reported that consultations were currently taking place between various ministries regarding the future enactment of implementing legislation.
14. 2 – 3 November 2007: Nepal attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
15. 4 December 2007: In a *note verbale*, Nepal indicated that consultations between various ministries were still being held regarding the future enactment of implementing legislation.
16. 25 – 26 August 2008: Nepal attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

<b>Netherlands</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2001 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 voluntary contributions for promoting national implementation of the Convention in 2006 and in 2008.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>New Zealand</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		Ongoing		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 29 – 31 May 2007: Nicaragua participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
11. 2 – 6 July 2007: Nicaragua attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
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 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Nicaragua drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
14. 22 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Nicaragua inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
15. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. 12 September 2008: Nicaragua informed the Secretariat by e-mail that there was no new development regarding the status of Article VII implementation.
17. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

11. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Niger drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
12. 28 January 2008: In an e-mail and a fax, the Secretariat asked the Niger for updates as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offered assistance.
13. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Nigeria</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			X	X	X	X	1999 to 2008	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 would have an impact on the implementing legislation for the Convention and the BWC.
3. November 2004: At the Ninth Session of the Conference, Nigeria stated that it 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 46 and 47.

8. 4 July 2006: During the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Nigeria reported that its legislation was going through its second reading in Parliament.
9. 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.
10. 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 had almost been concluded.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Nigeria reported that the National Assembly had been newly elected. Nigeria expressed the hope that the legislation would be adopted soon.
14. 2 and 3 November 2007: Nigeria attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
15. 20 and 21 November 2007: During a sensitisation workshop that was held in Nigeria, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Lower House of Parliament indicated that he would personally pursue the early passing of the national implementing legislation. Nigeria expected that the implementing legislation could be approved by Parliament in early 2008.
16. 10 April 2008: In the margins of the Second Review Conference, Nigeria indicated that it had re-submitted the draft implementing legislation to the National Assembly, where it was expected to be adopted after three readings before the end of 2008.
17. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland Nigeria informed the Secretariat that the draft was still pending in Parliament.
18. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
4. 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.
5. 3 December 2007: Niue informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had been approved. No official submission under Article VII(5) has been received yet.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Norway</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2000 to 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 15 September 2008: In a note verbale, Norway informed the Secretariat of complementary measures of implementing legislation, covering terrorism and related terrorist crimes that would enter into force by 2010. It stressed that it criminalised, *inter alia*, illegal acquisition, handling or transfer of chemical weapons.
3. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 implementation of the Convention 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.
5. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the Fifth Annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Oman indicated that the review of the Omani legislation had been concluded and that the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Defence would take the lead in the preparation of the drafting of implementing measures based on models provided by the Secretariat. It intended to have the draft finalised for comments by the Secretariat by the end of 2007 and would consider the request of a TAV early in 2008 in order to discuss the draft.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Pakistan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Underway
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 7 – 9 April 2008: During the general debate of the Second Review Conference, Pakistan explained additional administrative measures that it had adopted in order to further simplify the processing of declarations and in order to raise further awareness for the Convention. These measures include the creation of an electronic tool for the processing of declarations (Wide Area Network) that had recently been inaugurated and become operational.
4. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Pakistan indicated that it would shortly submit complementary implementing legislation under Article VII(5) (export regulations and the Antiterrorism Act).
5. 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 46 and 47.



<b>Palau</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Panama</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	2003, 2004 and 2006 (Each year, no programme)	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

5. 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.
6. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, 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.
7. 29 – 31 May 2007: Panama participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
8. 24 January 2008: Panama informed the Secretariat that it had modified its penal code and that it was currently working on draft legislation concerning the control of precursors and components of weapons of mass destruction.
9. 22 and 23 July 2008: Panama attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
10. Panama has a member in the NLE.

<b>Papua New Guinea</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, conducted 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. 2 February 2006: During a high-level meeting held in Brussels, Papua New Guinea indicated that it would report on progress made.
5. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, Papua New Guinea indicated that further legislative assistance was needed.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

6. 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.
7. 14 September 2006: In an e-mail, Papua New Guinea requested assistance in preparing "the appropriate policy documentation and legislation to implement the Convention".
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 13 August 2007: Papua New Guinea sent a *note verbale* confirming that draft national legislation was expected to be finalised soon.
11. 15 June 2008: Papua New Guinea indicated that in a few months' time it would commence drafting implementing legislation and that it might request assistance at that point.

<b>Paraguay</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing	2008 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, Paraguay indicated that further awareness-raising efforts would be necessary.
4. 29 – 31 May 2007: Paraguay participated in the eighth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Chile.
5. 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.
6. 2 – 6 July 2007: Paraguay attended the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain.
7. 30 and 31 July 2007: During a TAV organised by the Secretariat, the Cuban member of the Network of Legal Experts provided legislative assistance to Paraguay. Paraguay reported that a draft implementing legislation was being prepared and would be sent afterwards to the Congress for approval. It indicated that it would use the Argentinean law as a point of reference when drafting its own legislation.
8. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Paraguay reported that it had considered the Argentinean law as a model and that the draft implementing law would be finalised soon.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 22 and 23 July 2008: Paraguay attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.

<b>Peru</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	2005, 2007 and 2008	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.
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. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 28 and 29 August 2006: Peru hosted a workshop on customs for Latin America.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 30 October 2007: Through a *note verbale*, Peru informed the Secretariat that its draft implementing law had been approved by the Cabinet on 13 September 2007 and was to be presented to Congress.
16. 26 November 2007: In a *note verbale* Peru informed the Secretariat that the President of the Republic and the President of the Council of Ministers jointly transmitted the draft implementing legislation to Parliament for its consideration.
17. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Peru reported that after a lengthy debate, Congress was considering a draft legislation that was likely to be approved in a near future.
18. 9 June 2008: Peru sent a *note verbale* enclosing copy of its implementing law No. 29239, promulgated on 28 May and published on 29 May 2008. The law was to enter into force 120 days after the publication of the implementing regulations that were to be adopted within 120 days after publication of the law.
19. 22 and 23 July 2008: Peru attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
20. 12 August 2008: In a *note verbale*, Peru requested assistance of the Secretariat for developing its implementing regulations.
21. Peru has a member in the NLE.

<b>Philippines</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)		X		Ongoing	2002	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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 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 expressed its appreciation of 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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. 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.
7. 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.
8. 27 November 2006: In a *note verbale*, 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.
9. 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.
10. 17 July 2007: The Philippines provided the Secretariat with the current drafts of implementing legislation.
11. 4 – 6 September 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar, the Philippines indicated that the implementing legislation had been submitted to the House of Representatives. It was expected to be adopted by the end of the year.
12. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course the Philippines informed the Secretariat that Parliament had not yet advanced in its deliberations about the draft legislation. Discussions regarding the establishment of a permanent National Authority had not yet come to a result.
13. 25 – 26 August 2008: The Philippines attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
14. 25 – 29 August 2008: During a visit of the Secretariat to the Philippines, the Philippines indicated that the draft implementing legislation would be reviewed by the Senate by end of the year. It was hoped that it would be adopted as there was no opposition thereto. The Secretariat was also informed that the Human Security Act, formerly entitled Anti-Terrorist Act, had been adopted in the previous year. The Philippines also indicated that a permanent National Authority was to be established in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) through an executive order of the President.
15. The Philippines has two members in the NLE.

<b>Poland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X		Ongoing	2003, 2005 to 2008	No (Underway)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 VII,5

1. The Convention entered into force for Portugal on 29 April 1997.
2. 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.
  1. 27 November 2007: Portugal provided the text of Law 66/2007, which had been published on that day.
  2. 18 March 2008: In a *note verbale*, Portugal informed the Secretariat of the entry into force of Law 66/2007 on 27 February 2008. It confirmed that its implementing legislation covered all key areas.
  3. 22 and 23 July 2008: Portugal attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
  4. 9 September 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Portugal informed the Secretariat that by means of Law 66/2007 the interim National Authority had been transformed into a permanent National Authority. The implied alterations to its composition were being implemented. Portugal indicated that Rules of Procedure of the National Authority had been prepared and that they were at the stage of awaiting approval by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Also, a budget and the drafting of complementary implementing measures were being considered, particularly regarding declarations. It reported a need for better understanding of implications of the Convention in terms of the permanent work that is required by its National Authority.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

5. 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. In September 2008 it expressed its wish for continued cooperation with the OPCW regarding its support for Portuguese-speaking countries.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2007 and 2008	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
X	Criminal	X	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin.	LQ2

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. 27 February 2006: During a high-level meeting 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.
7. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 29 April – 2 May 2007: During a subregional workshop on implementation of the Convention 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.
11. 29 August 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Qatar submitted Law No. 17 of 2007 on Chemical Weapons, which entered into force on 30 July 2007.
12. 4 – 6 September 2007: Qatar hosted the Fifth Annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia.
13. 10 October 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Qatar submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
14. 2 and 3 November 2007: Qatar attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
15. 30 January 2008: In a *note verbale*, Qatar informed the Secretariat that it had all measures to implement the Convention in place and that it was currently completing administrative regulation procedures for the enforcement of its implementing legislation.
16. 25 – 26 August 2008: Qatar attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
17. Qatar made a voluntary contribution to support the promotion of national implementation of the Convention in 2008.



<b>Republic of Korea</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 voluntary contributions for 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 46 and 47.

<b>Republic of Moldova</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A		No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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.
4. 6 – 8 June 2007: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in Belarus, the Republic of Moldova indicated that it might request technical assistance in order to enforce its existing legislation, and confirmed that a copy of the draft regulations had already been provided.
5. The Republic of Moldova has three members in the NLE.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Romania</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1998 to 2001, 2003 to 2005, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Russian Federation</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. March 2005: Rwanda sent a request for assistance and at the same time indicated that its National Authority had been established.
4. April 2005: The Secretariat requested further clarification of the assistance needed.
5. 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.
6. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it was working on its draft legislation.
7. November 2005: In the margins of the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations were held with the Secretariat regarding assistance with drafting implementing legislation.
8. 7 July 2006: Rwanda submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
9. 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.
10. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

11. 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.
12. 15 September 2006: Rwanda submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat, which provided its comments.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 10 October 2007: Rwanda submitted to the Secretariat its draft implementing legislation for review and comments, which were provided.
16. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, the draft implementing law was discussed with Rwanda, which reported that the draft text had been sent to the security commission of the Parliament for validation.
17. 6 May 2008: Rwanda indicated by e-mail that draft law had not yet been reviewed by the Parliament.
18. 11 June 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Rwanda offering assistance with a view to accelerating or facilitating the legislative adoption process of the implementing legislation.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	VII(5), LQ2

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.
3. 28 and 29 November 2005: During a workshop, held in Saint Lucia, on the Convention, its universality, and legislative issues, Saint Kitts and Nevis requested training for legal drafters and customs officials.
4. 24 and 25 April 2006: Saint Kitts and Nevis hosted a workshop for legislative drafters.
5. 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. It indicated that once the legislation had entered into force, it would submit the text of legislation officially.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 22 November 2007: Saint Kitts and Nevis requested an analysis of its implementation status and information on outstanding items, which were provided.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS States held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Secretariat provided guidance regarding the drafting of regulations complementing the draft legislation. Saint Kitts and Nevis indicated that it was envisaging drafting and adopting implementing regulations that would enable the full enforcement of the parliamentary implementing legislation in 2008.



<b>Saint Lucia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2008 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 22 November 2007: Saint Lucia requested to receive an analysis of its implementation status and information on outstanding items, which were provided.
4. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS States held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia informed the Secretariat that it was considering the amendment of existing implementing measures, i.e. the parliamentary implementing legislation and the regulations allowing for the enforcement of the parliamentary legislation. Saint Lucia was considering the further administrative integration of different regimes dealing with chemicals management in order to achieve more effectiveness, including cost effectiveness of implementing measures. It also informed the Secretariat about considerations regarding the establishment of a laboratory that would facilitate implementation of the Convention in OECS States.
5. Saint Lucia 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 46 and 47.

<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	(X)		N/A	2005 and 2008 (Each year: no programme)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 22 November 2007: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines requested an analysis of its status of implementation and information on outstanding items, which were provided.
3. 21 and 22 April 2008: Saint Vincent and the Grenadines hosted a legal workshop for OECS States. It informed the Secretariat that it was currently considering the drafting of implementing regulations. The Secretariat provided guidance in this regard. During the workshop, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines prepared a draft of its initial declaration under Article III.
4. 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course, Samoa informed the Secretariat that it expected to introduce the draft to Parliament in the current year. The draft had been finalised, but Parliament had not yet indicated its priority for it.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 25 – 26 August 2008: Samoa attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			?	X		N/A	2008 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: San Marino sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat stating that “[its] legal system provides that an international agreement, when ratified through the appropriate parliamentary procedure, becomes, *ipso facto*, part of [its] legal system. Therefore, the [...] Convention is directly applicable, there is no need, according to [its] internal legal system of further implementing legislation. Moreover Article 251 of the San Marinese Penal Code prohibits the development, transfer and utilisation of various types of arms without the required authorisation.”
3. 4 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 implementing legislation with the assistance offered by the Secretariat.
4. 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.
5. 19 September 2007: San Marino informed the Secretariat that a working group, composed of representatives of the Ministry of Foreign and Political Affairs and of the State Legal Office, was to start to draft national implementing legislation soon. The draft was expected to be ready in autumn 2008. A TAV could then be organised to finalise the text.
6. 5 December 2007: San Marino contacted the Secretariat requesting the organisation of a TAV at the beginning of 2008.
7. 8 May 2008: San Marino informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the drafting of implementing law was about to be finalised and that only because of competing priorities had this not been done yet.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 15 September 2008: In a *note verbale*, San Marino informed the Secretariat that it was concluding the drafting work and indicated that it would, by the end of October 2008, submit the draft to the Secretariat for its review and comments. It also requested that a TAV be carried out before the end of the year, so as to allow submission of the draft to Parliament in the beginning of 2009.

<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A	2003 to 2005	No (Underway)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 12 May 2006: Sao Tome and Principe submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were provided.
9. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 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.
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, 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.
12. 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.
13. 3 September 2007: Sao Tome and Principe submitted to the Secretariat its draft implementing legislation for review and comments, which were provided.
14. 18 – 21 September 2007: Sao Tome and Principe attended an advanced course on the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Party, held in Brazil.
15. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Sao Tome and Principe indicated that the comments made by the Secretariat on the draft implementing law had been forwarded to the legal officers in charge and that the text was to be finalised by November 2007.
16. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Sao Tome and Principe drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
17. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
18. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2002, 2006 and 2008	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.
4. 29 November 2007: Saudi Arabia sent a *note verbale* enclosing a copy in Arabic of the Executive Decrees of Saudi legislation for the implementation of the Convention adopted by Ministerial Decision No. 97/25/24430, dated 22 September 2007.
5. 25 – 26 August 2008: Saudi Arabia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Senegal</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	N/A	2005 and 2006	No (under way)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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

1. The Convention entered into force for Senegal on 19 August 1998.
2. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Senegal submitted a copy of draft implementing regulations and requested comments thereon, which were subsequently provided.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2001, 2004, 2006 to 2008	(under way)
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 and Montenegro on 20 May 2000. After Serbia and Montenegro ceased to exist, Serbia indicated that it would continue Serbia and Montenegro's membership in the OPCW and to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro with effect from 3 June 2006.
2. 12 August 2003: Serbia and Montenegro stated in a *note verbale*: "The existing national legislation regulates production, procurement, utilisation 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. 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, and 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.
4. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

5. 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.
6. 4 August 2006: Serbia submitted a copy of its new criminal code, which had been adopted on 1 January 2006.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Serbia indicated that the new draft implementing law had been validated by the new Government and sent to Parliament. The text was to be discussed in parliamentary committees (defence, environmental protection, etc.). Serbia expected this to be done by the end of 2007. It was indicated that there were two other implementing laws: the one dealing with export/import control was under revision and the draft amending act was expected to be submitted to Parliament by the end of 2007; the second law on chemicals management was about to be submitted to Parliament.
10. 11 September 2008: Serbia informed the Secretariat by e-mail that because of parliamentary elections and changes of Government, the draft law on the implementation of the Convention that would repeal a previous implementing law of 2005 had to go through a new procedure, and the draft was submitted to Parliament on 24 July 2008. It was also indicated that the work related to the draft law on foreign trade in arms, military equipment and dual-use goods, repealing a previous 2005 law, be shortly finalized with a possible adoption by the end of 2008.
11. Serbia has a member 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			(X)	X		N/A		No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: Seychelles sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat in which it stated that Seychelles had designated the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as the National Authority to liaise with the OPCW and other States Parties. The Government was currently preparing the national implementing legislation to give effect to its obligations under the Convention.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 5 – 15 March 2007: Seychelles participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
10. 14 May 2008: Seychelles informed the Secretariat that the Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill, 2006 had not yet been adopted by Parliament.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Sierra Leone</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting 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 that no dramatic progress in Convention implementation should be expected before the elections. Sierra Leone also stated that it 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.
5. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa held in the Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone reported that it was a post-conflict country which had just emerged from an 11-year civil war that had destroyed much of its physical and human infrastructure and had caused the migration and displacement of a significant percentage of its surviving population. In 2003 and 2004 the paramount focus of development effort had been on emergency activities, dominated by disarmament, rehabilitation, relief and peace-building efforts. In 2005 Sierra Leone had 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 was during this phase that resources could be allocated to attend to less life-threatening issues, such as international obligations. Implementing legislation had been drafted during a two-day workshop at the United States Embassy in June 2006. The draft was under consideration by the Cabinet which would 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 was the end of 2007. A seminar to sensitise parliamentarians and society at large would be needed in order to get approval of the legislation. Future assistance from the Secretariat would be needed, *inter alia*, for: 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 were requested.
9. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Sierra Leone indicated that it needed to raise awareness prior to submitting the draft legislation to the newly elected Parliament. It indicated that it would request final comments from the Secretariat in the meantime and that it would provide the current draft as a follow-up to the workshop.
10. 25 January 2008: In an e-mail, Sierra Leone requested that the Secretariat prepare comments on draft implementing legislation that had been developed in 2006. The comments were provided.
11. June 2008: In a *note verbale*, Sierra Leone requested that a legal TAV be carried out for it. Currently Sierra Leone and the Secretariat are coordinating regarding the arrangements of such a visit, for which the Netherlands has provided a voluntary contribution.

<b>Singapore</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2004 to 2006, and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Singapore on 20 June 1997.
2. 7 November 2007: At the Twelfth Conference of the States Parties, Singapore reported that the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 2000 had been recently amended and that the Strategic Goods (Control) Act would also be amended.
3. 4 January 2008: Singapore informed the Secretariat that the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) (Amendment) Act 2007 and the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Regulations 2007 entered into force on 14 December 2007, and submitted the electronic versions of these instruments.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



<b>Slovakia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2002, 2005 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Slovenia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
4. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, the Solomon Islands 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. It 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. It 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. It 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.
5. 23 – 25 August 2006: A TAV to the Solomon Islands took place, during which draft legislation and a national plan of action were prepared.
6. 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.
7. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 10 September 2007: In an e-mail, the Solomon Islands indicated that several ministries were currently holding consultations on draft legislation. It expected that it would take some time before the draft could be considered at the political level.
9. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the Solomon Islands drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
10. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1997 to 2008	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Spain</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999 to 2001, 2003 to 2005, 2007 and 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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, 2007, and 2008. It also made voluntary contributions to support the promotion of national implementation of the Convention in 2006, 2007, and 2008. Spain also provided technical assistance to Bolivia and Guatemala in May and July 2007.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X (Translation complete)	(X)	X		X	1997 to 2008 (Each year, no programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 25 September 2006: Sri Lanka faxed a progress report on the steps taken by its National Authority to adopt implementing legislation and measures. *Inter alia*, it was 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.
4. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Sri Lanka reported that the process of drafting regulations (a registration- and licensing-system) had already begun.
5. 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 Parliament.
6. 22 August 2007: The Secretariat was informed that the draft implementing legislation had been adopted by Parliament on 22 August 2007.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

7. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the Fifth Annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Sri Lanka confirmed the adoption of the implementing legislation and its entering into force. Adoption of subsidiary legislation was still pending. It was indicated that a TAV might be required in 2008.
8. 2 and 3 November 2007: Sri Lanka attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
9. 25 January 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Sri Lanka submitted the text of its recently adopted implementing legislation, the “Chemical Weapons Convention Act for Sri Lanka”.
10. 25 – 26 August 2008: Sri Lanka hosted a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia.
11. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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 that the President had issued a provisional ordinance having force of law to give effect to the implementing law. This provisional ordinance would be submitted to the next session of the Assembly for ratification.
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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with the Sudan.
8. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 18 and 19 October 2007: The Sudan participated in a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon. It indicated that it would send its draft regulations for review and comment to the Secretariat in the near future, before forwarding them to the Ministry of Justice for finalisation.
10. The Sudan has five members in the NLE and has offered assistance with regard to the establishment of a National Authority and the enactment of national implementing legislation to other States Parties in its subregion.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 3 – 5 July 2006: During a TAV, draft legislation was proposed and discussed.
4. 27 October 2006: Suriname submitted its initial draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were provided.
5. 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.
6. 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 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.
7. 20 – 22 June 2007: During the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague, Suriname reported that draft implementing legislation was with the Council of Ministers. 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.
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 46 and 47.

9. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Suriname drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
10. 26 January 2008: In response to an inquiry from the Secretariat as to progress regarding Article VII implementation, Suriname indicated that it would provide the Secretariat with a current status overview of the enactment efforts of implementing legislation by the beginning of February.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 had been finalised. It indicated that it was currently preparing for elections but that the draft would be submitted to Parliament for adoption, once it reconvenes.
4. 20 May 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Eastern and Southern Africa, held in Namibia, Swaziland submitted its 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.
5. 13 September 2005: Swaziland sent a letter indicating that in July 2005 the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Bill had been sent to the Attorney General's office for scrutiny and onward transmission to Parliament for debate. It hoped that the draft would be discussed by Parliament at the latest in January 2006.
6. 28 March 2007: During a high-level meeting, 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 would not contravene implementation measures under others. Once this process had concluded, the draft would move without difficulty through the parliamentary approval process.
7. 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. Upon request, the Secretariat commented on that version. Swaziland hoped that implementing legislation could be adopted by

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

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. 9 – 11 July 2007: Swaziland attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
10. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Swaziland drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
11. 24 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Swaziland inquiring as to the progress regarding Article VII implementation and offering assistance. The same request was sent again on 21 May 2008.
12. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	1998, 1999, 2001 to 2004, 2006 and 2008	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Switzerland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1998 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.



<b>Tajikistan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	2005	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 10 August 2006: During the VERIFIN training course on National Authorities and chemical databases held in Finland, Tajikistan reported that 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Tajikistan indicated that Cabinet had not yet cleared the draft. It also indicated that a TAV might be helpful.
10. 25 – 26 August 2008: Tajikistan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
11. Tajikistan has a member in the NLE.

<b>Thailand</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Partial translation)	X	X	X	X		Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 25 – 26 August 2008: Thailand attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Outstanding)	X	X		X	2006 (No programme)	No (under way)
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 18 – 21 September 2007: During an advanced course on the national implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Party, held in Brazil, Timor-Leste indicated that given the instable situation of the country in the recent past, no action had been taken to implement the Convention. The National Authority was expected to be established in 2008.
4. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Timor-Leste drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
5. 25 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Timor-Leste inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
6. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9, requested Timor-Leste to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
7. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
8. 25 – 26 August 2008: During the Regional Meeting of Representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia, Timor-Leste indicated that it expected to notify the designation of its National Authority by the end of 2008.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Togo</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A	2006 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Togo requested the Secretariat to 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 sent a *note verbale* requesting a TAV and indicating that the establishment of a National Authority depended on the provision of this assistance.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Togo.
9. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional workshop for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Togo indicated that it had drafted implementing legislation. There was no clear indication regarding a possible date for its adoption by Parliament.
10. 2 and 3 November 2007: Togo attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
11. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Togo drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
12. 21 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Togo inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance. The same request was sent again on 23 May 2008.
13. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
14. Togo has a member in the NLE.

<b>Tonga</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
4. 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.
5. 28 February 2006: During a high-level meeting held 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.
6. 18 – 22 June 2006: During a PIF regional-security meeting held in Fiji, consultations were held with Tonga.
7. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



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.

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. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Tonga drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
10. 28 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Tonga inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
11. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	1998 to 2008 (Each year: no programme)	No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
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 46 and 47.

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. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 29 November 2006: 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.
11. 5 – 15 March 2007: Trinidad and Tobago participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
12. 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.
13. 14 March 2008: Trinidad and Tobago indicated to the Secretariat that it was seeking to implement the Convention through specific legislation and that a draft Chemical Weapons Bill had been prepared and was under review by the Office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel. Trinidad and Tobago hoped that the Bill would be read by Parliament in the near future.
14. 6 – 8 May 2008: During the ninth regional meeting of National Authorities in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Ecuador, Trinidad and Tobago reported that its draft implementing legislation was ready.
15. 14 May 2008: Trinidad and Tobago submitted the draft Chemical Weapons Bill to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided. It also indicated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was engaging in further consultation with local government entities that might have a role to play in enforcing the legislation.
16. Trinidad and Tobago has a member in the NLE.

<b>Tunisia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Ongoing	2008 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	LQ2 VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Tunisia on 29 April 1997.
2. 18 May 2007: 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.
3. 19 September 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Tunisia submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2002, 2005, 2007 and 2008	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	VII(5) and LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Turkey on 11 June 1997.
2. 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.
3. 28 January 2008: Recalling that the implementing law had been adopted and published in the Official Gazette of 14 December 2006, Turkey informed the Secretariat that the implementing regulations had been published in the Official Gazette of 19 December 2007.
4. 19 February 2008: In a *note verbale*, Turkey informed the Secretariat that, owing to recently adopted regulations, its implementing legislation covered all key areas.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Turkmenistan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		Ongoing	2007 and 2008	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 23 November 2005: In a fax Turkmenistan stated that the Ministry of Defence had been appointed as the National Authority.
4. 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.
5. 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

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

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.

6. 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".
7. 4 January 2007: Turkmenistan provided information about the newly established permanent National Authority.
8. 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.
9. 20 – 22 June 2007: Turkmenistan attended the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in The Hague.
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. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Turkmenistan drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
12. 23 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Turkmenistan inquiring as to the status of implementation of the Convention and offering assistance.
13. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.

<b>Tuvalu</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X							N/A		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 13 September 2007: In an e-mail, Tuvalu indicated that the counsel who had been working on draft implementing legislation had left one year ago and that no progress had been made since. It mentioned that legislative assistance from the Secretariat would be requested after an internal obstacle had been resolved.
6. 12 June 2008: In an exchange of e-mails, Tuvalu indicated that it was currently dealing with other commitments. It mentioned that it would require assistance so that its existing legislation could be reviewed and its draft implementing legislation could be finalised. The Secretariat indicated that it could – upon request – review draft legislation and pre-existing legislation. Tuvalu responded that it would prefer a personal meeting at a workshop in Asia or in The Hague.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			(X)	X		N/A	2006 (No programme)	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Biological Weapons Convention.
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. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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 had been successful and that the National Authority had received instructions to draft legislation. The draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for review and comment, which were provided.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting for National Authorities in Africa held in Cameroon, Uganda indicated that a new Parliament had been elected in 2007 and that, in accordance with its Constitution, the draft would need to be resubmitted to Parliament after some amendments had been included. Uganda requested that the Secretariat review the draft and provide comments on it, once it had been amended.
12. 30 November 2007: In an e-mail, Uganda submitted a revised draft of implementing legislation and requested review and comments, which were provided.
13. 5 December 2007: In an e-mail, Uganda indicated that it had considered the comments made by the Secretariat and was currently amending the draft accordingly. The draft was then to be submitted to Cabinet in December 2007, so that it may be transmitted to Parliament for consideration at its next session.
14. 28 March 2008: A sensitisation workshop on the Convention was held in Uganda. Participants represented the Cabinet Ministers, Parliamentarians, and other stakeholders. Legislators showed a determination to facilitate and support the adoption of national implementing legislation.
15. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Uganda indicated that the draft had not yet been submitted to Parliament, but was expected to be finalised by the end of September 2008.
16. 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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2000, 2002, 2003, 2006, to 2008	Yes
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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

1. The Convention entered into force for Ukraine on 15 November 1998.
2. 7 to 9 April 2008: During the general debate of the Second Review Conference, Ukraine indicated that a presidential decree establishing a 10-year programme for the implementation of the Convention would expire soon, but that a new decree would establish a follow-up programme.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>United Arab Emirates</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X	X	X	2006	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	Criminal	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)

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. 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.
6. 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 46 and 47.

7. 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.
8. 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
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 3 January 2007: An updated response to the second Legislation Questionnaire was sent to the Secretariat.
13. 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.
14. 4 – 6 September 2007: The United Arab Emirates participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
15. 2 and 3 November 2007: The United Arab Emirates attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
16. 5 – 9 November 2007: During a meeting in the margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, the Secretariat provided the United Arab Emirates with samples of regulations in Arabic. The United Arab Emirates indicated that it might require legal technical assistance for the review of its draft.
17. 25 – 26 August 2008: The United Arab Emirates attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
18. The United Arab Emirates has a member in the NLE.

<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1997 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 17 September 2007: In an e-mail, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that the Ministry of Defence was liaising with the Attorney General regarding the future submission of draft implementing legislation to Parliament.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that the draft was currently being finalised by the parliamentary draftsman in the Ministry of Justice. It hoped that the draft could be submitted to Parliament in the near future and adopted in a fast-track procedure by May 2008. It indicated that it would request final comments from the Secretariat prior to submission of the draft to Parliament.
12. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that the parliamentary draftsman was still finalising the draft. It was hoped that the draft could be introduced to Parliament in January or February 2008.
13. 13 November 2007: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the United Republic of Tanzania drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
14. 31 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the United Republic of Tanzania inquiring as to the status of the draft legislation.
15. 4 August 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* asking for updates on Article VII implementation for inclusion in the annual report on the status of implementation of Article VII to be submitted to the Fiftieth Session of the Council and the Twelfth Session of the Conference.
16. The United Republic of Tanzania has a member in the NLE.



<b>United States of America</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1999, 2001, 2002, 2004 to 2007	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 46 and 47.

<b>Uruguay</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X		
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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	Yes	Yes	VII(5), 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. 7 March 2006: Uruguay faxed a copy of Decree No. 311/04 dated 9 September 2004.
6. 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.
7. 7 – 8 September 2006: The Secretariat conducted a TAV in 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

8. 25 September 2006: Uruguay informed the Secretariat in a *note verbale* that, as a result of the workshop that had been held in 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague, Uruguay indicated that the adoption of the implementing legislation was anticipated in 2008. The intention to organise a workshop in Montevideo during the first half of 2008 was also expressed.
12. 22 and 23 July 2008: Uruguay attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
13. 25 July 2008: During a legal TAV in Uruguay, draft penal legislation prepared by a consultant was reviewed and commented upon. Uruguay expected finalisation of the draft in August and its submission to the Senate shortly thereafter. Meetings were also held with Parliamentarians sitting in the Defence and International Affairs Committees of both houses of the Uruguayan Congress. They undertook to support the draft legislation.
14. 29 August 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Uruguay informed the Secretariat that a meeting had been held among all stakeholders of the National Authority, in which the draft legislation covering Article I prohibitions was discussed. It was agreed that the Legal Advisers of all stakeholders were to provide their opinions on the draft.
15. 9 September 2008: In a *note verbale*, Uruguay informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been finalised and requested comments from the Secretariat on the draft, which were provided. Uruguay also provided the Secretariat with copies of administrative decrees no. 570/006, dated 19 December 2006, and no. 237/007, dated 2 July 2007. The first of these decrees established control mechanisms to enable the implementation of the Convention. The second established a registration system for activities related to scheduled chemicals and discrete organic chemicals and also a legal framework for carrying out inspections. The third modified the composition of the National Authority.
16. Uruguay has three members in the NLE.

<b>Uzbekistan</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2005 and 2007 (Each year, no programme)	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 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 46 and 47.

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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 1 – 4 August 2006: A TAV took place in Vanuatu, during which draft legislation and a national action plan were prepared.
4. 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 implementing legislation. It hoped that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would subsequent to the workshop issue drafting instructions. Vanuatu participated in a drafting session of implementing legislation.
5. 12 September 2007: In an e-mail, Vanuatu reported that it was currently considering commencing with the drafting of implementing legislation. It indicated that it would keep the Secretariat updated and informed as to whether any drafting assistance would be required.
6. 30 January 2008: In an e-mail, Vanuatu indicated that it was envisaging holding a meeting of stakeholders in March 2008, in which model implementing legislation and the formulation of drafting instructions would be considered.
7. 26 May 2008: In an e-mail, Vanuatu indicated that no date for the meeting of stakeholders had been set yet.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Venezuela</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		X		No
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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; and that in 2003, a draft had been sent to the Ministry of Sciences, Defence, Industry and Petrochemicals.
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. 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 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.
6. October 2005: Venezuela participated in a legal workshop for the Andean Community conducted by the Secretariat in Peru, at which the Secretariat proposed draft legislation.
7. 18 October 2005: At the request of Venezuela, the Secretariat commented on the draft decree establishing the National Authority.
8. 23 November 2005: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela transmitted a copy of the Presidential decree establishing the National Authority.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

9. 28 March 2006: The National Authority reported that it had started examining draft legislation prepared by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. 24 and 25 April 2006: Venezuela's draft legislation was discussed during a TAV for the Andean Community in Peru.
11. 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 and 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.
12. 29 September 2006: In a *note verbale*, Venezuela 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.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 26 April 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela submitted draft implementing legislation for review and comments that were subsequently provided.
16. 29 – 31 May 2007: During 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.
17. 23 August 2007: In a *note verbale*, Venezuela informed the Secretariat that its National Authority had finalised the draft legislation, which had been submitted to the Attorney General.
18. 2 and 3 November 2007: Venezuela attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
19. March 2008: In a high-level meeting in Brussels, Venezuela stated that it hoped to have the draft implementing legislation approved before the end of 2008.
20. 22 and 23 July 2008: Venezuela attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in Argentina.
21. Venezuela has a member in the NLE.

<b>Viet Nam</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X (Translation complete)	X	X	X	X	2006 to 2008	Yes
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 25 – 26 August 2008: Viet Nam attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
5. 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 46 and 47.



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 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	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	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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. 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.
3. 3 February 2006: During a high-level meeting in Brussels, 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.
4. 27 March 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Yemen sent 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.
5. 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.
6. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, consultations were held with Yemen.
7. 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.
8. 5 August 2007: Yemen sent an e-mail informing the Secretariat that it wanted to adopt new customs legislation in the coming weeks and that it wished to include provisions on the Convention. Yemen requested model provisions, which were subsequently provided by the Secretariat. Yemen also reported that the draft implementing legislation that was prepared in December 2006 was still being worked on.
9. 4 – 6 September 2007: Yemen participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

10. 2 and 3 November 2007: Yemen attended the Ninth Annual Meeting of National Authorities held in The Hague.
11. 12 February 2008: During a visit of a delegation from Yemen to the OPCW Headquarters, Yemen indicated that both pieces of draft legislation were still being worked on. It stated that it was considering an integrated approach for the Chemical Weapons and Biological Weapons Conventions implementing legislation.
12. 24 – 27 June 2008: In the margins of the Fifty-Third Session of the Executive Council, Yemen informed the Secretariat that it had prepared draft implementing legislation that it would shortly submit for review and comments.

<b>Zambia</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		Ongoing	2006 (No programme)	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	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 Zambia on 11 March 2001.
2. 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: After the adoption of the parliamentary implementing legislation, attention would focus on enforcement. 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.
3. 7 November 2007: Zambia reported the entry into force of its implementing legislation and confirmed that it had entered into force.
4. 10 April 2008: Zambia submitted the text of implementing legislation that it had adopted in 2007. It indicated that the legislation would be complemented by regulations in the future.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

<b>Zimbabwe</b>									
<b>Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*</b>									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2008 of ADPA for 2007	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	1999 (No programme) and 2006	
<b>Legislative Coverage</b>									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	Definition of Chemical Weapons	Schedule 1 Penalties	Schedule 2 Penalties	Schedule 3 Penalties	Schedule 3 EUC	Penalty for Failure to Declare	Source
Yes	Criminal	?	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal and admin	?	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)

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: 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. 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.

\* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 46 and 47.

7. 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 regulations were needed to close the gaps in its Convention Act, and that this might be an easier approach than amending the Act itself.
8. 27 October 2005: Zimbabwe sent a fax submitting information on the legal basis for, and the structure and functioning of, the National Authority.
9. 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.
10. 22 November 2006: Zimbabwe submitted its revised draft regulations to the Secretariat for comments.
11. 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.
12. 9 – 11 July 2007: Zimbabwe attended the Subregional Workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
13. 10 April 2008: In the margins of the Second Review Conference, Zimbabwe indicated that it would request the support of the Secretariat for identifying relevant industrial activity and for awareness-raising in the industry regarding the necessity of implementation of the Convention. It also indicated that it was reviewing its draft regulations in the light of the comments prepared by the Secretariat.
14. Zimbabwe has a member in the NLE.

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