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NOTE DU DIRECTEUR GÉNÉRAL

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE
LA CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES,
AU 19 AOÛT 2009, PRÉSENTÉ À LA QUATORZIÈME SESSION
DE LA CONFÉRENCE DES ÉTATS PARTIES**

1. À sa cinquante-huitième session, le Conseil exécutif ("le Conseil") a noté le rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques ("la Convention") que le Directeur général lui avait soumis (EC-58/DG.5 du 9 septembre 2009). Il a transmis le rapport à la Conférence des États parties ("la Conférence") pour examen à sa quatorzième session et a demandé au facilitateur, M. Rami Adwan (Liban), de poursuivre les consultations sur la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII en vue de préparer des recommandations, s'il y a lieu, qui seraient soumises à la Conférence à sa quatorzième session. On trouvera ci-après le texte de EC-58/DG.5, transmis par le Conseil à la Conférence pour examen à sa quatorzième session.
2. À sa treizième session, en décembre 2008, la Conférence a adopté une décision sur la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (C-13/DEC.7 du 5 décembre 2008) dans laquelle elle demandait au Secrétariat technique ("le Secrétariat"), entre autres, de présenter au Conseil, à sa cinquante-huitième session, un rapport exhaustif sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention. Le Conseil a été invité à présenter ce rapport à la Conférence à sa quatorzième session, accompagné de ses recommandations, le cas échéant, pour examen. Dans son rapport, la deuxième session extraordinaire de la Conférence des États parties chargée d'examiner le fonctionnement de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques ("la deuxième Conférence d'examen") a demandé à la Conférence, à ses sessions annuelles, de continuer à examiner les progrès réalisés vers la mise en œuvre nationale intégrale et effective des obligations au titre de la Convention et d'encourager d'autres progrès (alinéa c du paragraphe 9.80 de RC-2/4 du 18 avril 2008). Le Directeur général a le plaisir de soumettre le présent rapport au Conseil, pour examen et suite à donner.
3. Le rapport analyse les progrès réalisés par les États parties dans l'exécution de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII entre le 15 septembre 2008, date butoir d'établissement du dernier rapport annuel sur l'état d'exécution soumis au Conseil à sa cinquante-quatrième session (EC-54/DG.8 du 23 septembre 2008) et à la Conférence



à sa treizième session (C-13/DG.6 du 11 novembre 2008), et le 19 août 2009, date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport. Conformément à la décision C-13/DEC.7, le rapport met l'accent sur les mesures prises par les États parties pour édicter une législation et adopter des mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre intégralement la Convention, et sur la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale, ainsi que sur l'assistance demandée au Secrétariat, et fournie par lui, à cet égard.

4. Au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de la décision C-13/DEC.7, la Conférence demandait instamment aux États parties qui devaient encore désigner ou établir une autorité nationale de notifier à l'OIAC cette désignation ou cet établissement. Au cours de la période considérée, quatre autres États parties, à savoir les Bahamas, le Congo, l'Iraq et la République dominicaine, ont désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale. Avec l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour les Bahamas, le Congo, l'Iraq et le Liban au cours de cette période (dont l'un d'entre eux n'a pas encore informé l'OIAC de la désignation ou de la mise en place de son autorité nationale), le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient pas encore appliqué cette disposition et devaient donc prendre des mesures est resté à sept. Les renseignements communiqués par ces sept États parties sur leur situation à cet égard figurent dans le Tableau 5 de l'annexe au présent rapport.
5. Au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de la décision sur la relance du plan d'action concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII ("le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII") (C-10/DEC.16 du 11 novembre 2005), la Conférence a souligné qu'il était impératif que les États parties qui devaient encore s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII le fassent sans tarder. Au cours de la période considérée, quatre autres États parties, à savoir l'Azerbaïdjan, l'Indonésie, le Mexique et Sri Lanka, ont informé le Secrétariat de l'édiction de la législation couvrant tous les domaines clés. Avec l'adhésion de quatre États parties à la Convention pendant la période considérée, le nombre d'États qui devaient encore s'acquitter de cette obligation est resté stable, à 102. Au cours de la même période, deux États parties supplémentaires, à savoir le Burundi et le Libéria, ont informé le Secrétariat pour la première fois en application du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII de la Convention ["l'Article VII (5)"] qu'ils avaient adopté des mesures législatives ou administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, lesquelles toutefois ne couvraient pas tous les domaines clés. Trois autres États parties qui n'avaient pas de législation couvrant tous les domaines clés, à savoir la Belgique, le Mali et la Mongolie, ont envoyé des communications au titre de l'Article VII (5) en plus de communications antérieures [pour des informations sur les communications au titre de l'Article VII (5) sur ces deux plus trois États parties, se référer au Tableau 3 de l'annexe au présent rapport]. Sept États parties qui, au début de la période considérée, avaient déjà une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés ont fait des communications supplémentaires au titre de l'Article VII (5). Le nombre d'États parties qui devaient encore envoyer leur première communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) de la Convention a augmenté, passant de 58 à 60. Les progrès liés à ces indicateurs depuis 2003, année de l'adoption de la décision du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII à la huitième session de la Conférence (C-8/DEC.16 du 24 octobre 2003), sont illustrés dans les graphiques 1 et 2 de l'annexe au présent rapport. En outre, dans C-8/DEC.16, la Conférence avait demandé aux États parties de communiquer au Secrétariat le texte intégral de leur législation de mise en œuvre nationale, y compris les mises à jour. Au cours de la période considérée, deux autres États parties, à savoir le Burundi et le

Libéria, ont communiqué ces textes pour la première fois. Le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient encore communiqué aucun texte de législation de mise en œuvre nationale a ainsi augmenté, passant de 72 à 74 au cours de la période considérée.

6. Dans la décision C-13/DEC.7, d'autres mesures étaient exigées des États parties qui n'avaient pas encore adopté de mesures législatives et administratives couvrant tous les domaines clés. Au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de la décision C13/DEC.7, la Conférence demandait instamment à ces États parties d'informer l'OIAC, en continu et selon qu'il convenait, des mesures qu'ils prenaient dans ce sens. Les renseignements communiqués par les États parties conformément au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de C-13/DEC.7, ainsi que les plus récents renseignements disponibles en provenance des autres États parties, figurent au Tableau 4 de l'annexe au présent rapport.
7. Dans la plupart des États parties qui n'ont toujours pas de législation de mise en œuvre couvrant tous les domaines clés, les travaux de rédaction se sont poursuivis ou ont été lancés pendant la période considérée. Quarante-trois des 60 États parties qui n'avaient pas encore fait leur première communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) et 27 des 42 autres États parties qui n'avaient pas encore notifié à l'OIAC l'adoption de la législation couvrant tous les domaines clés ont indiqué qu'ils avaient préparé un projet de législation pour mettre en œuvre la Convention qui, dans certains cas, en était déjà à la procédure d'adoption ou attendait l'entrée en vigueur. La situation des processus législatifs de ces États figure aux graphiques 4, 5 et 6 de l'annexe au présent rapport. Dix-sept des 60 États parties qui n'avaient fait aucune communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) n'avaient pas informé l'OIAC qu'ils travaillaient actuellement à un projet de mesures. Plusieurs de ces 102 États parties avaient demandé et reçu une assistance technique, souvent sous forme d'observations sur leur projet de législation, de la part du Secrétariat et d'autres États parties. En outre, les États parties disposant d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés ont continué de demander une assistance pour élaborer plus avant leurs mesures d'application nationales afin qu'elles restent à jour et pour veiller à leur efficacité.
8. En utilisant divers moyens d'action de façon ciblée et systématique, le Secrétariat a continué d'apporter, sur demande, une assistance aux États parties. Les moyens d'action les plus importants qu'utilise le Secrétariat à cet égard sont les consultations bilatérales, l'apport, sur demande, d'orientations pour identifier les sujets à couvrir par les mesures d'application, ainsi que des observations sur les projets de mesures. La forme la plus efficace d'assistance en matière de législation et de réglementation est l'organisation de missions d'assistance technique qui impliquent également une aide sur place directe pour établir les autorités nationales, favoriser la sensibilisation aux dispositions de la Convention et former le personnel des autorités nationales. Le Secrétariat a également continué d'organiser les réunions annuelles des autorités nationales, à l'échelle mondiale et à l'échelle régionale, en vue de faciliter la coopération entre les autorités nationales, tout en offrant un forum pour aborder des questions spécifiques qui préoccupent les autorités nationales dans la conduite de leurs activités. Ces forums, au cours desquels le Secrétariat rencontre un grand nombre d'autorités nationales à la fois, sont un moyen utile de maintenir des contacts effectifs et d'entretenir la dynamique en vue de l'application nationale. Le soutien à la mise en œuvre qu'offrira le Secrétariat à l'avenir continuera d'aider les États parties à mener à bien ou à commencer leurs travaux législatifs pour mettre en place le cadre juridique pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, à développer d'autres mesures pour

garantir une mise en œuvre complète et efficace de la Convention et à résoudre des questions et préoccupations pratiques de mise en œuvre nationale, en particulier des questions liées à l'industrie et au commerce. Les besoins particuliers de ces États parties qui ont récemment adhéré à la Convention et ont demandé une assistance seront également pleinement pris en considération.

9. De plus, des États parties ont continué de prêter assistance en organisant et en accueillant des cours de formation et en versant des contributions financières volontaires. L'engagement actif d'États parties qui en encouragent et en aident d'autres, et en sensibilisent d'autres encore à la nécessité de mettre intégralement en œuvre l'Article VII, contribue de manière importante à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII. Il faudrait continuer d'encourager ce type d'assistance et de coopération.
10. Le Secrétariat tient régulièrement à jour un rapport d'avancement sur le serveur externe de l'OIAC et communique régulièrement des renseignements sur ses mesures d'appui à la mise en œuvre, lors de séminaires et ateliers mondiaux et régionaux, à l'intention des autorités nationales, ainsi que de missions d'assistance technique.
11. En juillet 2009, le Secrétariat a écrit à tous les États parties et les a invités à communiquer tous autres renseignements relatifs à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII qu'ils pourraient souhaiter voir insérer dans le présent rapport présenté conformément au paragraphe 5 du dispositif de C-13/DEC.7. Les États parties étaient invités à communiquer ces renseignements avant le 19 août 2009, afin de permettre au Secrétariat de les inclure dans le présent rapport. Outre ces communications standardisées, le Secrétariat, pendant toute la période considérée, a communiqué avec les États parties et, dans certains cas, a essayé de travailler à nouveau avec des États parties en ce qui concerne la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de manière individualisée.
12. Lors de l'examen du présent rapport, le Conseil souhaitera peut-être noter que les États parties ne se sont pas tous acquittés de l'obligation au titre du paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de désigner ou de mettre en place une autorité nationale. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être rappeler à ces États parties qui n'ont pas encore notifié à l'OIAC cette désignation ou mise en place que la notification de ces dernières est un élément essentiel de l'exécution de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.
13. De même, le Conseil pourra souhaiter noter que le nombre d'États parties qui ont notifié à l'OIAC qu'ils ont édicté des mesures législatives ou administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention et/ou qu'ils ont édicté une législation de mise en œuvre qui couvre tous les domaines clés a continué d'augmenter. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être encourager ceux qui n'ont pas encore édicté les mesures législatives et administratives requises à redoubler d'efforts pour exécuter à la première occasion, de manière complète et efficace, leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.
14. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être rappeler aux États parties qui doivent encore édicter une législation et/ou adopter des mesures administratives pour s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII qu'il leur a été demandé de tenir le Secrétariat pleinement informé des mesures qu'ils ont prises, des progrès qu'ils ont faits et de toutes difficultés qu'ils ont rencontrées, et qu'ils ont été encouragés à se prévaloir de l'assistance qui leur est offerte, s'ils la considèrent appropriée, à consulter le

Secrétariat, et à lui communiquer dans le détail, selon qu'il convient, leurs besoins en matière d'assistance.

15. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être noter que certains États parties qui ont déjà adopté des mesures d'application couvrant tous les domaines clés ont continué de tenir l'OIAC informée de toutes autres mesures et/ou de tous amendements qui y ont été apportés, comme le demande l'Article VII (5). Ces mesures supplémentaires ou amendements peuvent par exemple s'imposer lorsque de nouvelles décisions sont adoptées par la Conférence, énonçant des obligations au titre de la Convention, pour l'exécution desquelles les États parties comptent sur la coopération de personnes physiques et/ou morales relevant de leur juridiction. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être rappeler à tous les États parties l'obligation découlant de l'Article VII (5) de communiquer à l'OIAC les mises à jour, selon le cas. Il souhaitera peut-être aussi réaffirmer son interprétation selon laquelle les États parties communiqueront le texte intégral de leur législation de mise en œuvre nationale, y compris les mises à jour.
16. Le Conseil souhaitera peut-être noter que, sur demande, conformément à l'alinéa *e* du paragraphe 38 de l'Article VIII de la Convention, le Secrétariat continue d'offrir une assistance pour la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII également aux États parties qui ont déjà mis en place ou désigné leur autorité nationale et adopté la législation de mise en œuvre qui couvre tous les domaines clés.
17. Enfin, le Conseil pourrait envisager de reconnaître la valeur de l'assistance bilatérale et de la constitution de réseaux avec et entre les régions et d'exprimer sa gratitude aux États parties qui ont offert une assistance ou versé des contributions volontaires à l'appui des mesures à prendre au titre du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII, ainsi qu'à l'Union européenne pour son soutien, et les encourager à poursuivre ces mesures et à coordonner leurs efforts avec le Secrétariat.

Annexe :

Rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention sur l'interdiction des armes chimiques, au 19 août 2009, transmis par le Conseil exécutif à sa cinquante-huitième session et présenté à la quatorzième session de la Conférence des États parties

Appendice (en anglais seulement) :

Status of Implementation of Article VII Obligations, by State Party, as at 19 August 2009, as Shown by the Indicators Used in Past Reports on the Plan of Action on Article VII (État de l'exécution des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, par État partie, au 19 août 2009, selon les indicateurs utilisés dans des rapports antérieurs sur le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII)

Annexe

**RAPPORT SUR L'ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII DE
LA CONVENTION SUR L'INTERDICTION DES ARMES CHIMIQUES,
AU 19 AOÛT 2009, TRANSMIS PAR LE CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF
À SA CINQUANTE-HUITIÈME SESSION ET PRÉSENTÉ À
LA QUATORZIÈME SESSION DE LA CONFÉRENCE
DES ÉTATS PARTIES**

Introduction

1. Les décisions de la Conférence concernant la mise en œuvre des obligations au titre de l'Article VII (notamment C-8/DEC.16, C-10/DEC.16 et C-13/DEC.7) comprennent un certain nombre de points qui appellent des mesures de la part des États parties et du Secrétariat. Le présent rapport fait état des efforts et des progrès réalisés à cet égard au 19 août 2009, date butoir d'établissement du présent rapport. Il donne un aperçu général de l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, fondé sur les indicateurs formulés dans C-8/DEC.16. Le rapport présente également les mesures d'assistance prises par le Secrétariat depuis la treizième session de la Conférence.

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

2. Depuis la date butoir du rapport sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII de la Convention présenté à la treizième session de la Conférence, les États parties ont fait d'autres progrès pour remplir leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Le tableau ci-après présente un aperçu général des tendances pour chaque indicateur clé au titre du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII, ainsi que les indicateurs du "champ d'application de la législation", en fonction desquels sont mesurés les progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII.

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

Principaux indicateurs du plan d'action ¹									
Année/ Nombre d'États parties	Autorité nationale mise en place	Renseignem s reçus au titre du par. 5 de l'Article VII	Législation couvrant tous les domaines clés	Communication du texte des mesures adoptées	Mesures de contrôle des transferts des produits chimiques inscrits	Communication des déclarations initiales	Communication des déclarations annuelles d'activités passées	Communication des renseignements visés au par. 4 de l'Article X	Confirmation de l'examen visé à l'alinéa e du par. 2 de l'Article XI
2003 / 154	126 (82 %)	94 (61 %)	51 (33 %)	62 (40 %)	— ²		— ³	38 (25 %)	39 (25 %)
2006 / 181	172 (95 %)	112 (62 %)	72 (40 %)	96 (53 %)	84 (46 %) complètes 14 (8 %) partielles	158 (87%) complètes 7 (4 %) Article III seulement 0 (0 %) Article VI	79	75 (41 %)	56 (31 %)
2008 / 184	177 (96 %)	126 (68 %)	82 (45 %)	112 (61 %)	90 (49 %) complètes 21 (11 %) partielles	168 (91 %) complètes 2 (1 %) Article III seulement 2 (1 %) Article VI seulement	80	81 (44 %)	60 (33 %)
2009 / 188	181 (96 %)	128 (68 %)	86 (46 %)	114 (61 %)	91 (48 %) complètes 23 (12 %) partielles	173 (92 %) complètes 2 (1 %) Article III seulement 1 (1 %) Article VI seulement	79	70 (37 %)	62 (33 %)

¹ Pour une explication des titres de colonnes utilisés dans la section "principaux indicateurs" de ce tableau, voir les pages 56 et 57 (appendice, en anglais seulement).

² Aucune donnée n'est disponible pour 2003. Le 31 octobre 2004, lorsqu'il y avait 166 États parties à la Convention, les statistiques à ce sujet étaient les suivantes : 64 (39 %) complètes, 15 (9 %) partielles.

³ Aucune donnée n'est disponible pour 2003. Le 31 octobre 2004, lorsqu'il y avait 166 États parties à la Convention, le total à ce sujet était de 72.

Champ d'application de la législation

	Interdictions au titre de l'Article premier	Sanctions au titre de l'Article premier	Application extra-territoriale	Définition des armes chimiques	Sanctions au titre du tableau 1	Sanctions au titre du tableau 2	Sanctions au titre du tableau 3	Certificat d'utilisation finale au titre du tableau 3	Sanctions pour défaut de déclaration
2003 / 154	92 (60 %)	86 (56 %)	73 (47 %)	79 (51 %)	72 (47 %)	71 (46 %)	70 (45 %)	72 (47 %)	61 (40 %)
2006 / 181	110 (61 %)	108 (60 %)	92 (51 %)	100 (55 %)	91 (50 %)	90 (50 %)	91 (50 %)	91 (50 %)	79 (44 %)
2008 / 184	123 (67 %)	121 (66 %)	107 (58 %)	111 (60 %)	104 (57 %)	105 (57 %)	106 (58 %)	106 (58 %)	98 (53 %)
2009 / 188	125 (66 %)	124 (66 %)	111 (59 %)	115 (61 %)	107 (57 %)	107 (57 %)	108 (57 %)	111 (59 %)	103 (55 %)

3. Au cours de la période considérée, le nombre absolu d'États parties ayant atteint les indicateurs figurant au Tableau 1 a augmenté légèrement. En raison du nombre croissant d'États parties, certains des indicateurs statistiques ont en fait baissé lorsqu'on les compare au rapport de l'année précédente. Il faut rappeler néanmoins que les chiffres et statistiques donnés au Tableau 1 ne rendent pas compte de tous les progrès réalisés pendant la période considérée. Au cours de ladite période, l'OIAC a été informée de progrès faits par plusieurs États parties dans leurs processus législatifs qui n'ont pas encore donné le résultat recherché, c'est-à-dire l'adoption de mesures législatives et/ou administratives.
4. Lors de ses contacts avec les États parties, le Secrétariat observe que la sensibilisation qui a été créée avec le plan d'action au titre de l'Article VII reste généralement élevée et que la majorité des États qui ne se sont pas encore acquittés de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII font des efforts pour respecter les dispositions de l'Article VII. Par ailleurs, le Secrétariat note la nécessité d'une vulgarisation continue auprès de tous les États parties qui ne se sont pas acquittés de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII. Faute de contacts réguliers et d'encouragements, la sensibilisation qui a été créée et les progrès qui ont été faits peuvent être facilement réduits à néant et les processus qui étaient en cours pourraient devoir être repris du début. Il reste crucial qu'une assistance soit à disposition de tous les États parties qui en font la demande.

Nouveaux faits concernant l'édiction d'une législation et l'adoption de mesures administratives

5. Dans C-13/DEC.7, la Conférence a réaffirmé avec force l'obligation de chaque État partie d'adopter les mesures nécessaires pour s'acquitter de ses obligations au titre de la Convention conformément aux procédures prévues par sa Constitution et a instamment prié les États parties d'informer l'OIAC régulièrement, selon qu'il convient, des dispositions qu'ils prennent à cet égard. Les deux aspects figurent dans la présente partie du rapport. D'abord, elle fournit une vue d'ensemble des cas pour lesquels, pendant la période considérée, le processus d'élaboration des mesures a abouti au résultat recherché et, ensuite, elle présente un aperçu des renseignements reçus par le Secrétariat sur les démarches effectuées par les États parties qui n'ont pas encore appliqué intégralement l'Article VII pour édicter la législation et adopter les mesures administratives d'application de la Convention.
6. Même si le rapport porte essentiellement sur les États parties qui, au début de la période considérée, n'avaient pas encore mis en place des mesures couvrant tous les domaines clés, il donne également un aperçu général d'autres faits nouveaux concernant la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII par les États parties qui avaient notifié au Secrétariat, avant la période considérée, l'adoption d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés.

Adoption de mesures d'application par les États parties qui, au début de la période considérée, n'avaient pas déclaré l'adoption de mesures couvrant tous les domaines clés

7. Au début de la période considérée, le nombre d'États parties qui devaient encore prendre les mesures nécessaires pour édicter une législation et/ou adopter des mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention s'élevait à 102. Pendant la

période considérée, quatre autres États sont devenus parties à la Convention, portant ainsi ce nombre à 106. À la fin de la période considérée, 4 de ces 106 États parties avaient informé l'OIAC de l'adoption de mesures couvrant tous les domaines clés, à savoir l'Azerbaïdjan, l'Indonésie, le Mexique et Sri Lanka. Par conséquent, à la fin de la période considérée, 102 États parties devaient encore notifier à l'OIAC l'adoption de mesures d'application qui couvrent tous les domaines clés.

TABEAU 2 : LE POINT SUR LES COMMUNICATIONS PRÉSENTÉES AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII (5) COUVRANT TOUS LES DOMAINES CLÉS

N°	État partie	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Informations sur l'adoption d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés
1.	Azerbaïdjan	30-03-2000	En novembre 2008, l'Azerbaïdjan a rempli le dernier élément manquant de son profil au titre de l'Article VII en informant le Secrétariat qu'au titre de sa législation, il demandait la délivrance d'un certificat d'utilisateur final pour l'exportation de produits chimiques du tableau 3 vers des États non parties. Il continue de travailler sur la législation d'application spécifique à la Convention.
2.	Indonésie	12-12-1998	En février 2009, l'Indonésie a présenté la version anglaise de sa loi d'application n° 9 de 2008. Les derniers domaines législatifs clés du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII, qui étaient auparavant en suspens, ont été couverts par la législation. L'Indonésie a également indiqué qu'elle devrait adopter des règlements d'application, afin de pouvoir appliquer intégralement et efficacement la Convention en se fondant sur la législation.
3.	Mexique	29-04-1997	En juin 2009, le Mexique a transmis le texte de sa nouvelle partie de législation de mise en œuvre, la "Federal Law on the Control of Chemical Substances which could be Diverted for the Production of Chemical Weapons" (loi fédérale sur le contrôle de substances chimiques qui peuvent être détournées pour la fabrication d'armes chimiques), qui est entrée en vigueur le 8 juin 2009. Il a rempli tous les indicateurs législatifs auparavant en suspens du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

N°	État partie	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Informations sur l'adoption d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés
4.	Sri Lanka	29-04-1997	En août 2009, Sri Lanka a fait une communication supplémentaire au titre de l'Article VII (5) en informant le Secrétariat qu'elle avait besoin d'un certificat d'utilisateur final pour délivrer un permis pour l'exportation de produits chimiques du tableau 3 vers des États non parties. Ainsi, le dernier élément manquant dans son profil a été ajouté et sa législation couvre maintenant tous les domaines clés.

8. Outre les quatre États parties qui sont parvenus à adopter des mesures couvrant tous les domaines clés, cinq autres États parties qui devaient encore adopter des mesures d'application couvrant tous les domaines clés ont informé le Secrétariat pendant la période considérée de l'existence de mesures d'application. Deux de ces cinq États parties, à savoir le Burundi et le Libéria, ont présenté pour la première fois des renseignements au titre de l'Article VII (5) pendant la période considérée. Les renseignements reçus de la part de trois autres de ces cinq États parties, à savoir la Belgique, le Mali et la Mongolie, sont considérés comme renseignements présentés au titre de l'Article VII (5). Comme ces trois États parties ont déjà présenté des renseignements au titre de l'Article VII (5) avant la période considérée, les progrès de leur application nationale n'apparaissent pas dans les statistiques.

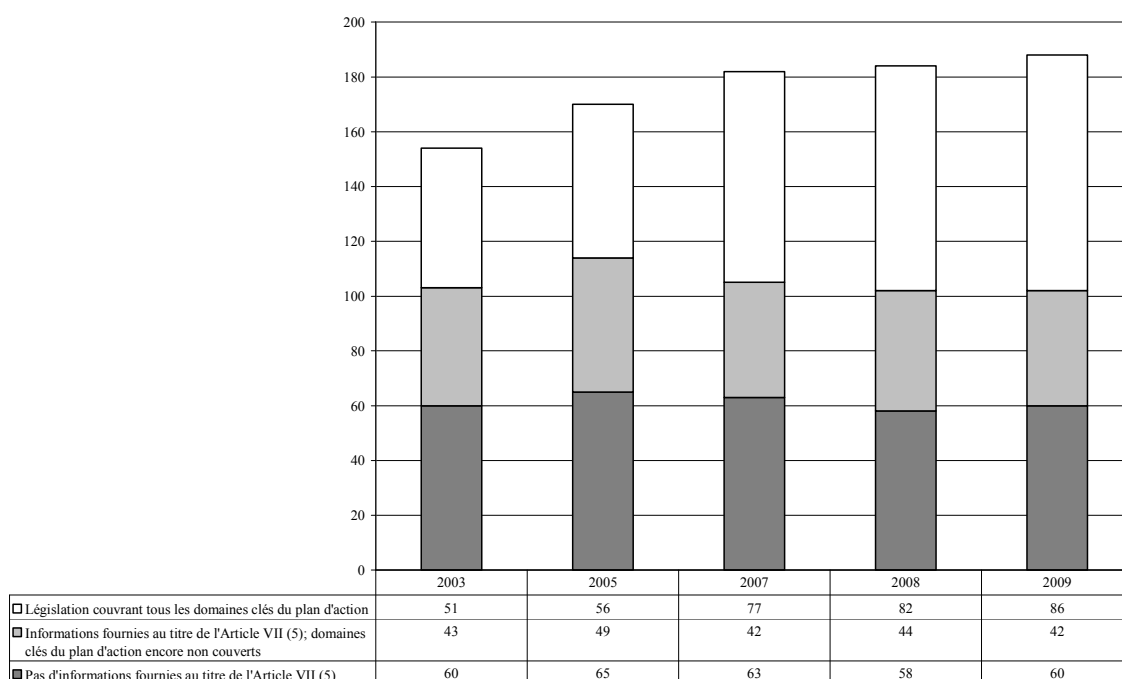
TABLEAU 3 : LE POINT SUR D'AUTRES COMMUNICATIONS PRÉSENTÉES AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII (5) PAR DES ÉTATS SANS LÉGISLATION COUVRANT TOUS LES DOMAINES CLÉS

N°	État partie	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Informations sur l'adoption de mesures d'application
1.	Belgique	29-04-1997	En avril 2009, la Belgique a informé le Secrétariat de l'entrée en vigueur de la loi du 4 juin 2007 approuvant l'Accord de coopération du 2 mars 2007 entre l'État fédéral, la Région flamande, la Région wallonne et la Région de Bruxelles relatif à l'exécution de la Convention, qui a été publié au journal officiel le 2 avril 2009, et elle a communiqué son texte au titre de l'Article VII (5). Le seul indicateur législatif qui reste partiellement en suspens est celui sur les mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits.

N°	État partie	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Informations sur l'adoption de mesures d'application
2.	Burundi	04-10-1998	En avril 2009, le Burundi a fait sa première communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) en fournissant le texte de loi n° 1 du 17 février 2009, appliquant la Convention. Le seul indicateur législatif qui reste partiellement en suspens est celui sur les mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits.
3.	Libéria	25-03-2006	En avril 2009, le Libéria a fait sa première communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) en fournissant le texte de sa loi d'application. Le seul indicateur législatif qui reste partiellement en suspens est celui sur les mesures de contrôle des transferts de produits chimiques inscrits.
4.	Mali	29-04-1997	En septembre 2008, le Mali a présenté la loi ratifiant son ordonnance d'application de 2007.
5.	Mongolie	29-04-1997	En novembre 2008, la Mongolie a présenté la traduction en anglais de sa loi de 1995 sur les produits chimiques toxiques et dangereux, qui avait été amendée en janvier 2008, et une copie en mongol de la liste des produits chimiques qui sont réglementés par cette loi.

9. Le graphique 1 fait apparaître les tendances des communications au titre de l'Article VII(5) depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

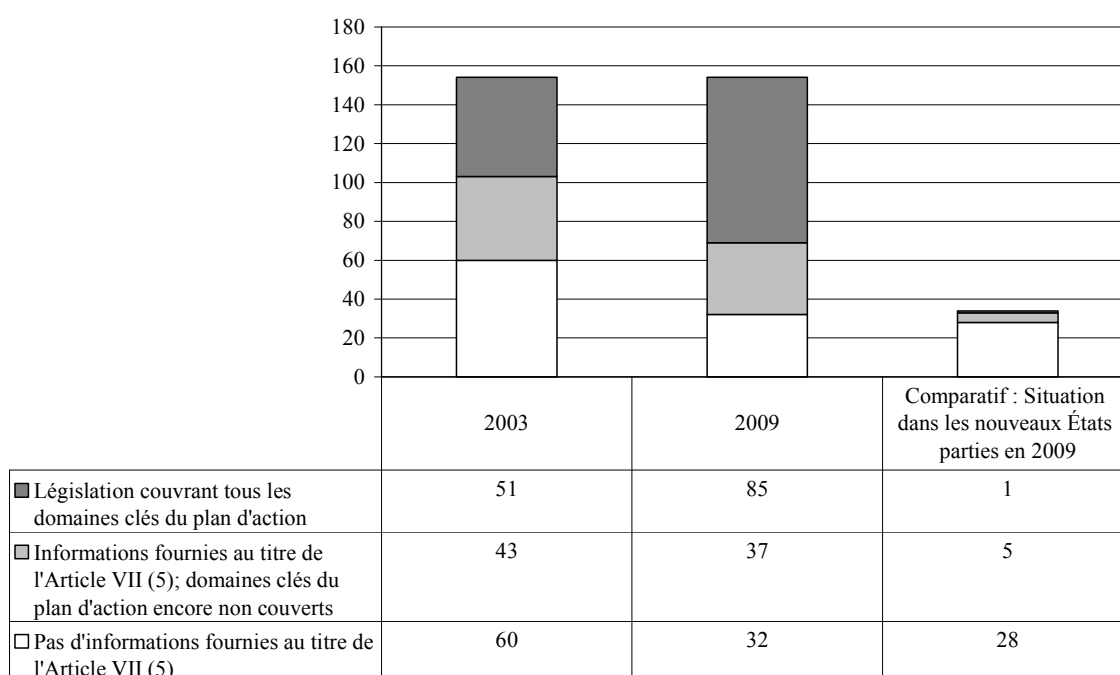
GRAPHIQUE 1 : TENDANCE DES COMMUNICATIONS AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII (5)



10. Lorsque l'on analyse le graphique ci-dessus, on remarquera que le nombre d'États parties qui n'avaient pas présenté de communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) comme le nombre d'États parties qui – bien qu'ils aient déjà présenté une communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) – n'avaient pas encore de législation couvrant tous les domaines clés restent relativement stables. Néanmoins, cela n'est pas à interpréter comme un manque de progrès. La stabilité de ces chiffres s'explique par le succès de la décision du plan d'action pour l'universalité de la Convention, adopté par le Conseil à sa vingt-troisième réunion (EC-M-23/DEC.3 du 24 octobre 2003) et ses décisions de relance. Concrètement, les États parties ne présentent pas de communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) à l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention. En conséquence, avec l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention dans 34 États parties depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII en 2003, on pouvait s'attendre à ce que le nombre d'États parties n'ayant pas présenté une communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) augmente significativement.
11. Alors que la Convention est entrée en vigueur dans ces 34 États parties, d'autres États parties qui faisaient partie auparavant de ceux qui n'avaient pas présenté de communication au titre de l'Article VII (5) ont adopté leurs premières mesures d'application nationales et en ont informé l'OIAC. Vu que la plupart des mesures d'application des États parties se composent d'une législation et de règlements, qui ne sont généralement pas adoptés en même temps, il s'est produit une augmentation du nombre d'États parties ayant présenté des communications au titre de l'Article VII (5) mais ne disposant pas encore d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés. Par ailleurs, un nombre presque identique d'États parties qui appartenaient auparavant à cette catégorie a adopté des mesures supplémentaires qui couvraient tous les domaines clés. Ainsi, la seule catégorie où des progrès au titre du plan d'action relatif

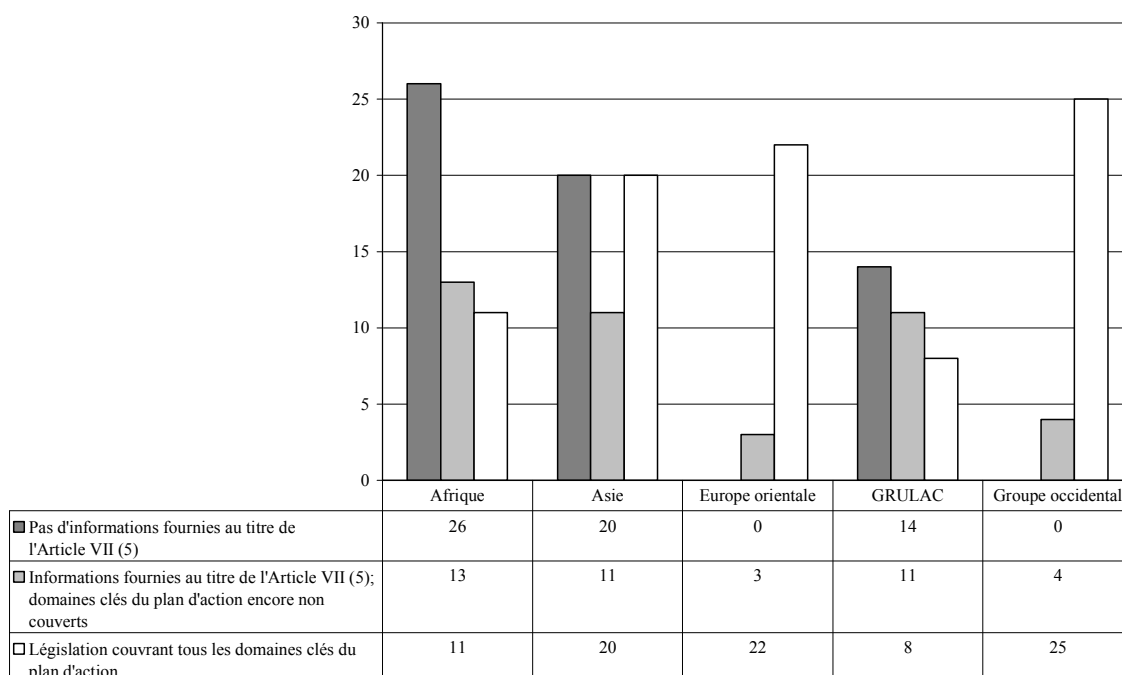
à l'Article VII sont visibles est celle qui fait apparaître le nombre d'États disposant d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés. Afin d'illustrer l'analyse ci-dessus, le graphique 2 fait apparaître les progrès réalisés dans les 154 États qui étaient déjà parties au 11 septembre 2003, date d'établissement du premier rapport annuel sur l'état de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII (C-8/DG.5 du 18 septembre 2003, et Add.1 du 22 octobre 2003). Le graphique 2 fait également apparaître les progrès réalisés dans le processus de mise en œuvre de l'Article VII par les États parties pour lesquels la Convention est entrée en vigueur après la date d'établissement de C-8/DG.5 et Add.1 ("les nouveaux États parties"). Le seul État partie qui, après la date d'établissement du présent rapport, disposait déjà d'une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés, était Madagascar. Cinq autres nouveaux États parties avaient déjà notifié à l'OIAC les mesures législatives qu'ils avaient prises pour appliquer la Convention, à savoir le Bhoutan, le Kirghizistan, le Libéria, le Monténégro et Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis.

GRAPHIQUE 2 : MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII PAR LES 154 ÉTATS PARTIES POUR LESQUELS LA CONVENTION EST ENTRÉE EN VIGUEUR AVANT LA DATE D'ÉTABLISSEMENT DE C-8/DG.5 ET ADD.1 (ET, POUR COMPARAISON, STATUT DES NOUVEAUX ÉTATS PARTIES)



12. Le graphique 3 présente la répartition régionale actuelle de l'exécution de la disposition sur l'adoption de mesures d'application nationales conformément aux renseignements fournis par les États au Secrétariat.

GRAPHIQUE 3 : ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE LÉGISLATIVE DE LA CONVENTION PAR RÉGION AU 19 AOÛT 2009



Informations sur les mesures prises pour édicter une législation et adopter des mesures administratives d'application de la Convention

13. Au paragraphe 1 du dispositif de C-13/DEC.7, la Conférence a prié instamment les États parties qui n'avaient pas encore promulgué de législation et/ou adopté des mesures administratives pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, d'informer régulièrement l'OIAC des mesures qu'ils prenaient à cet égard, comme il convient. Soixante-quatre des 102 États parties qui, au 19 août 2009, n'avaient pas encore notifié à l'OIAC l'adoption de leurs mesures d'application nationales ont fourni au moins une mise à jour pendant la période considérée. Le Tableau 4 présente les informations les plus récentes dont dispose le Secrétariat au sujet des démarches effectuées par les 102 États parties. L'appendice au présent rapport donne la liste des détails supplémentaires sur les processus d'application des États parties à titre individuel, ainsi que de certaines communications entre le Secrétariat et les États parties à propos de l'application nationale de l'Article VII.

TABLEAU 4 : LE POINT SUR LES MESURES PRISES PAR LES ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 19 AOÛT 2009, DEVAIENT ENCORE NOTIFIER À L'OIAC L'ÉDICTION D'UNE LÉGISLATION DE MISE EN ŒUVRE COUVRANT TOUS LES DOMAINES CLÉS⁴

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
1.	Afghanistan	24 octobre 2003		28 – 30 novembre 2008 : L'Afghanistan a fait savoir que son projet de législation, qui avait été préparé par une commission à laquelle le Ministère de la défense avait participé, était devant le Parlement.
2.	Antigua-et-Barbuda	28 septembre 2005		21 et 22 avril 2008 : Le Secrétariat a transmis, sur demande, des observations sur le projet de législation de mise en œuvre d'Antigua-et-Barbuda. La nécessité de règlements supplémentaires a été discutée. Antigua-et-Barbuda ne s'attendait pas à ce que la législation soit adoptée pendant la période législative en cours, qui s'achèverait au début de 2009.
3.	Bahamas	21 mai 2009		24 février 2009 : Les Bahamas ont indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été parachevé et qu'il était prêt pour approbation.
4.	Bahreïn	29 avril 1997		20 novembre 2008 : Bahreïn a indiqué qu'une chambre de son parlement avait approuvé le projet de législation de mise en œuvre. Il a également indiqué qu'il était en train d'élaborer un décret sur l'autorité nationale.

⁴ La date ou la période qui précède les informations ou le rapport mentionnés dans la dernière colonne de chaque rangée indique la date ou la période à laquelle le Secrétariat a reçu les informations ou le rapport.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
5.	Bangladesh	29 avril 1997	✓	4 – 6 novembre 2008 : Le Bangladesh a fait savoir qu'il avait commencé à élaborer une réglementation sur les transferts, qui était à inclure dans ses ordonnances sur les importations et les exportations, à mettre à jour mi-2009. Il a également fait savoir qu'il élaborait une réglementation pour les normes de délivrance de permis. Les réglementations pour les régimes de déclaration et d'inspection étaient également discutées. Le Bangladesh a demandé au Secrétariat de préparer – en se fondant sur la législation de mise en œuvre du Bangladesh – des documents d'orientations sur l'élaboration de réglementations dans le domaine susmentionné. Les documents d'orientations ont été communiqués.
6.	Barbade	6 avril 2007		15 et 16 juillet 2009 : La Barbade a indiqué qu'elle travaillait encore sur sa législation de mise en œuvre et qu'elle espérait qu'un projet de document serait prêt pour examen par son Cabinet en juillet 2009.
7.	Belgique	29 avril 1997	✓	15 avril 2009 : La Belgique a informé le Secrétariat de l'entrée en vigueur de sa nouvelle législation de mise en œuvre et a communiqué son texte au titre de l'Article VII (5). 27 avril 2009 : La Belgique a indiqué qu'une réunion d'experts était organisée pour discuter des réglementations complémentaires.
8.	Belize	31 décembre 2003		6 – 8 mai 2008 : Le Belize a fait savoir que des règlements pourraient être requis au titre de la législation de mise en œuvre récemment adoptée. Cette législation n'avait pas été officiellement transmise au Secrétariat avant la fin de la période considérée.
9.	Bénin	13 juin 1998		28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Le Bénin a indiqué que le projet de loi de mise en œuvre avait été communiqué au Parlement. Il s'est également renseigné sur les possibilités d'organisation d'un atelier de sensibilisation à l'intention des parlementaires.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
10.	Bhoutan	17 septembre 2005	✓	<p>28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Le Bhoutan a confirmé qu'il envisageait maintenant d'adopter une législation spécifique pour appliquer la Convention. Cependant, aucune décision n'avait été prise à l'égard de la méthode qui serait suivie, et le Bhoutan n'avait pas encore demandé l'approbation de son Cabinet avant de commencer le processus de rédaction.</p> <p>13 et 14 avril 2009 : Lors d'un atelier national de sensibilisation, des discussions ont eu lieu sur la voie à suivre pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention. L'autorité nationale a suggéré que, sous réserve de l'approbation du Cabinet, un groupe de travail soit établi pour obtenir des contributions de toutes les parties prenantes et décider de l'approche à suivre pour appliquer la Convention.</p>
11.	Bolivie (État plurinational de)	13 septembre 1998	✓	<p>18 août 2009 : L'État plurinational de Bolivie a indiqué que, en raison des prochaines élections nationales qui se tiendront en décembre 2009, des retards supplémentaires dans le processus d'application étaient attendus. Il était prévu qu'une réunion supplémentaire du Secrétariat de l'autorité nationale se déroule en novembre 2009, dans l'objectif d'introduire des modifications au projet de législation de mise en œuvre (loi 582/2008). L'État plurinational de Bolivie a exprimé son intérêt pour l'accueil d'une assistance technique juridique pour la révision du projet susmentionné.</p>
12.	Botswana	30 septembre 1998	✓	<p>13 – 17 juillet 2009 : L'autorité nationale du Botswana a informé le Secrétariat qu'elle avait récemment demandé au Cabinet du Procureur général d'appuyer l'élaborer de la législation de mise en œuvre nationale. Elle a demandé au Secrétariat de fournir des modèles de mesures d'application, qui serviront à inspirer le Botswana dans son approche. L'autorité nationale a également indiqué qu'elle comptait commencer la coordination avec les parties prenantes publiques pertinentes, en particulier avec le Ministère du commerce et de l'industrie et les autorités douanières.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
13.	Brunéi Darussalam	27 août 1997		6 décembre 2006 : La Division de rédaction parachevait alors un projet de législation de mise en œuvre. La rédaction de règlements était déjà examinée. 4 – 6 septembre 2007 : Le Brunéi Darussalam a fait savoir que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre, à propos duquel le Secrétariat avait déjà formulé des observations, était toujours chez le Procureur général. Le projet devait en principe être présenté pour signature au Sultan dans un avenir proche.
14.	Burundi	4 octobre 1998	✓	18 et 19 mai 2009 : Lors d'un atelier national de sensibilisation, des discussions ont eu lieu avec l'autorité nationale sur les mesures supplémentaires que le Burundi devrait adopter pour appliquer intégralement la Convention et rendre la législation de mise en œuvre exécutoire. Le Burundi a demandé que des orientations à ce sujet soient communiquées par écrit. Ces orientations ont été fournies par le Secrétariat dans le suivi de l'atelier.
15.	Cambodge	18 août 2005		25 mars 2009 : Le Cambodge a informé le Secrétariat que le projet de législation avait été accepté par le Conseil des ministres et que son adoption au Parlement suivrait sous peu. 4 août 2009 : Le Cambodge a indiqué qu'actuellement aucun progrès à l'égard du processus législatif n'était à communiquer.
16.	Cameroun	29 avril 1997		3 avril 2008 : Le Cameroun a transmis au Secrétariat des mises à jour de la version révisée de sa loi sur le commerce et a sollicité des renseignements sur l'introduction de dispositions relatives au commerce dans la législation de mise en œuvre d'autres États parties, qui lui ont été communiqués. 28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Le Cameroun a indiqué que le projet de loi d'application était encore examiné au niveau du Cabinet. Il a également présenté une copie du projet de loi amendant et complétant certaines dispositions de la loi n° 90/031 du 10 août 1990 (régissant les activités commerciales camerounaises) au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, qui ont été apportées par la suite.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
17.	Cap-Vert	9 novembre 2003		6 et 7 juin 2006 : Le Cap-Vert envisageait de commencer à rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre en utilisant un projet portugais et d'autres modèles.
18.	Chili	29 avril 1997	✓	22 septembre 2008 : Le projet de loi sur les armes de destruction massive, contenant des dispositions sur l'application de la Convention, était encore à l'étude au Ministère de la défense afin de pouvoir être adopté et promulgué rapidement. L'étape suivante serait d'élaborer une réglementation complémentaire, pour laquelle le Chili espérait recevoir un appui continu du Secrétariat; le Chili en a été assuré en réponse.
19.	Comores	17 septembre 2006		4 décembre 2006 : L'autorité nationale (dont les coordonnées n'avaient pas été transmises à l'OIAC) prévoyait de préparer un projet de législation de mise en œuvre. 19 juin 2007 : Les Comores ont indiqué que les progrès de la rédaction d'une législation de mise en œuvre dépendaient du succès de la sensibilisation des parties prenantes à la Convention.
20.	Congo	3 janvier 2008		15 et 16 juin 2009 : Lors d'une mission d'assistance technique, la mise en œuvre nationale a été discutée avec l'autorité nationale et avec le rédacteur nommé par le Congo avant l'atelier. Le Congo a indiqué que l'élaboration de la législation de mise en œuvre serait traitée en priorité. 13 – 17 juillet 2009 : Le Congo a fait savoir qu'il avait déjà établi un projet de législation dans le prolongement de la mission d'assistance technique de juin 2009. Il a indiqué qu'il prévoyait d'envoyer le projet au Secrétariat pour examen et préparation d'observations. 29 juillet 2009 : Dans un courrier électronique, le Congo a indiqué que le projet était actuellement examiné par toutes les parties prenantes publiques pertinentes.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
21.	Côte d'Ivoire	29 avril 1997	✓	26 novembre 2008 : La Côte d'Ivoire a présenté un projet de décret pour l'entrée en vigueur de la loi de mise en œuvre n° 2007-254 au Secrétariat pour examen et observations. 16 et 17 décembre 2008 : La Côte d'Ivoire et le Secrétariat ont discuté du projet de décret d'application de la loi n° 2007-254, dont le texte a été examiné. Des observations écrites ont ensuite été communiquées.
22.	Djibouti	24 février 2006		1 ^{er} avril 2008 : Djibouti a transmis son premier projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, lesquelles lui ont été communiquées. 11 – 13 novembre 2008 : Djibouti a expliqué qu'en raison d'un conflit actuel, toutes les ressources du Ministère des affaires étrangères étaient mobilisées sur cette question et que le temps avait manqué pour incorporer les observations du Secrétariat sur le projet de loi de mise en œuvre et parachever le texte. 21 mars 2009 : L'autorité nationale de Djibouti a informé le Secrétariat qu'elle allait tenir une réunion en mai 2009 afin d'examiner le projet de loi d'application avant sa transmission au Conseil des ministres. 29 juillet 2009 : L'autorité nationale de Djibouti a informé le Secrétariat que la réunion des parties prenantes avait été repoussée à octobre 2009.
23.	Dominique	14 mars 2001	✓	7 octobre 2008 : La Dominique a demandé au Secrétariat d'examiner le projet de législation parachevé. Le Secrétariat était en mesure de confirmer que le projet avait créé un cadre permettant à la législation – avec la réglementation – de couvrir tous les domaines clés. La Dominique a également indiqué qu'elle se réjouissait par avance de rédiger la réglementation complémentaire avec l'assistance du Secrétariat. 31 octobre 2008 : La Dominique a envoyé une note explicative, qu'elle devait présenter au Parlement avec le projet de législation parachevé. Elle a demandé un examen et des observations sur cette note, ce qui a été fait.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
24.	El Salvador	29 avril 1997	✓	6 – 8 mai 2008 : El Salvador a fait savoir que des projets de législation de mise en œuvre et de règlements d'application spécifiques étaient en cours de préparation. Une fois approuvé par l'autorité nationale, le projet serait envoyé au Secrétariat pour observations. Les réformes du Code pénal sont bien engagées. Il a également été indiqué que les législateurs salvadoriens seraient intéressés par un atelier de sensibilisation.
25.	Émirats arabes unis	28 décembre 2000	✓	29 avril – 2 mai 2007 : Les Émirats arabes unis ont indiqué qu'il leur restait encore à adopter des règlements. 5 – 9 novembre 2007 : Le Secrétariat a remis aux Émirats arabes unis des copies de règlements en arabe. Les Émirats arabes unis ont indiqué qu'ils pourraient avoir besoin d'une assistance technique juridique pour l'examen de leur projet.
26.	Équateur	29 avril 1997	✓	29 juillet 2009 : L'Équateur a informé le Secrétariat que la question de la législation de mise en œuvre serait traitée pendant le deuxième semestre de 2009, après la formation de la nouvelle Assemblée nationale le 10 août.
27.	Érythrée	15 mars 2000		13 – 17 juillet 2009 : L'Érythrée et le Secrétariat ont tenu des consultations sur les domaines qui nécessitent des mesures de mise en œuvre nationales et l'Érythrée a indiqué qu'elle comptait lancer le processus de rédaction. L'Érythrée a demandé des modèles de mesures afin d'élaborer sa législation de mise en œuvre nationale. 17 août 2009 : L'Érythrée a indiqué qu'elle était en train de définir le contenu de sa future législation de mise en œuvre. Elle a demandé au Secrétariat qu'il lui fournisse d'autres exemples de mesures de mise en œuvre, ce que le Secrétariat a fait.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
28.	Gabon	8 octobre 2000	✓	<p>16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Le Gabon a fait savoir que le projet de loi de mise en œuvre avait été parachevé et présenté au Secrétariat général du gouvernement pour adoption et, enfin, transmission au Parlement. Il a expliqué que le processus d'adoption du projet et de transmission au Parlement pouvait être long. Il a été discuté de la possibilité d'appuyer cette phase par un atelier national de sensibilisation, qui pourrait impliquer la sensibilisation des parlementaires, et de la nécessité d'adopter une réglementation complémentaire une fois que la loi serait adoptée par le Parlement.</p> <p>14 août 2009 : Le Gabon a fait savoir que l'autorité nationale se préparait à organiser une réunion nationale avec tous les membres de l'autorité nationale afin d'évaluer toutes les actions menées jusqu'à présent et de discuter de la voie à suivre pour réactiver les travaux de l'autorité nationale. Il a également réitéré sa demande de financement et d'organisation d'un atelier national de sensibilisation à la Convention à l'intention, essentiellement, des parlementaires et des médias nationaux.</p>
29.	Gambie	18 juin 1998	✓	<p>16 et 17 décembre 2008 : La Gambie et le Secrétariat ont discuté du projet de loi de mise en œuvre et des observations préliminaires que le Secrétariat avait préparées. Les observations ont été par la suite communiquées par écrit.</p>
30.	Géorgie	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>6 – 8 juin 2007 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre était toujours en cours de préparation par le Ministère de la justice. La Géorgie a fait savoir que des règlements supplémentaires seraient nécessaires pour compléter le projet existant de législation primaire.</p> <p>28 janvier 2008 : La Géorgie a indiqué au Secrétariat que le projet de loi de mise en œuvre était toujours en cours de préparation.</p>

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31.	Ghana	8 août 1997	✓	<p>23 et 24 juin 2009 : Lors d'une mission d'assistance technique, le Ghana a confirmé qu'il procédait toujours à l'élaboration d'un projet de loi sur les armes de destruction massive. Il a expliqué que le ministère chargé de présenter le projet au Parlement n'avait pas agi à cet égard, ce qui avait entraîné un retard. Le Ghana a indiqué qu'il pourrait avoir besoin d'un financement pour engager un consultant afin de parachever le projet. Sur demande, le Secrétariat a fourni des observations sur le projet de loi à un rédacteur du Cabinet du Procureur général, à partir desquelles le Ghana a entrepris de réviser le projet avant la fin d'août 2009.</p> <p>2 juillet 2009 : Le Ghana a informé le Secrétariat qu'il avait commencé à incorporer les observations fournies en juin 2009. Il a indiqué qu'il comptait communiquer le projet au Secrétariat pour un autre examen, une fois qu'il aurait été révisé.</p>
32.	Grenade	3 juillet 2005		<p>24 et 25 avril 2006 : La Grenade et le Secrétariat ont examiné des méthodes possibles de rédaction d'une législation. La Grenade s'est dit intéressée par le modèle de législation intégrée de l'Organisation des États des Caraïbes orientales (OECO) et le modèle pour les armes de destruction massive.</p>
33.	Guatemala	14 mars 2003	✓	<p>6 – 8 mai 2008 : Le Guatemala a indiqué qu'un projet de loi anti-terroriste contenant des sanctions pénales correspondant aux Articles premier et II de la Convention avait été transmis au Parlement. Il faudra des règlements pour la pleine mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p>

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34.	Guinée	9 juillet 1997		16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Les textes révisés de projet de loi d'application et de projet d'ordonnance établissant la Commission nationale de lutte contre les armes chimiques ont été examinés et commentés par le Secrétariat. La Guinée a également indiqué que le processus d'application avait été ralenti par des incidents politiques qui avaient eu lieu en Guinée en 2008, ce qui a entravé le bon fonctionnement des institutions gouvernementales. 20 avril 2009 : La Guinée a informé le Secrétariat que le processus d'application de la Convention se poursuivrait après les élections, dont la tenue était prévue vers la fin de 2009.
35.	Guinée-Bissau	19 juin 2008		16 et 17 décembre 2008 : La Guinée-Bissau a fait savoir qu'elle comptait, une fois les nouveaux gouvernement et parlement en place, lancer la mise en œuvre de la Convention. La Guinée-Bissau a indiqué que les rédacteurs avaient été nommés. Elle a également souligné la nécessité d'ateliers pour les États lusophones.
36.	Guinée équatoriale	29 avril 1997		13 mars 2006 : L'élaboration d'une législation de mise en œuvre était en cours.
37.	Guyana	12 octobre 1997		4 août 2008 : Le Guyana a indiqué qu'il n'avait pas été en mesure d'élaborer un projet de législation en raison de la complexité de la Convention. Il se proposait de solliciter une mission d'assistance technique auprès du Secrétariat.
38.	Haïti	24 mars 2006		13 juillet 2009 : Haïti a indiqué que le Parlement était à présent opérationnel et qu'il espérait relancer le processus de mise en œuvre, ce qu'il entreprenait également au vu de la résolution 1540 (2004) du Conseil de sécurité de l'ONU.
39.	Honduras	28 septembre 2005		2 et 3 novembre 2007 : Le Honduras a transmis une copie de son projet de législation et a indiqué que la Cour suprême de justice devrait l'examiner avant qu'il soit présenté au Congrès pour débat. 6 – 8 mai 2008 : Des discussions se sont tenues avec le Honduras sur l'importance de la mise en œuvre de la Convention.

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40.	Îles Marshall	18 juin 2004		31 janvier 2008 : Les Îles Marshall ont informé le Secrétariat que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été révisé et qu'il serait prochainement présenté au ministre assistant compétent.
41.	Îles Salomon	23 octobre 2004		10 septembre 2007 : Les Îles Salomon ont indiqué que des consultations se poursuivaient alors entre plusieurs ministères au sujet d'un projet de législation. Il faudrait un certain temps avant que la législation soit examinée à l'échelon politique.
42.	Iraq	12 février 2009		8 janvier 2009 : L'Iraq a fourni au Secrétariat un projet parachevé de législation et de réglementation de mise en œuvre.
43.	Islande	29 avril 1997	✓	17 septembre 2008 : L'Islande a informé le Secrétariat que son projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été présenté au Parlement et que l'on comptait qu'il l'approuve sous peu. La prochaine étape serait l'adoption de mesures supplémentaires fondées sur la législation pertinente de l'UE.
44.	Jamahiriya arabe libyenne	5 février 2004		26 octobre 2006 : Un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Congrès populaire général pour adoption. 11 au 13 novembre 2008 : La Jamahiriya arabe libyenne a indiqué que la loi de mise en œuvre devait être adoptée par le Congrès populaire général avant mars 2009.
45.	Jamaïque	8 octobre 2000		22 et 23 mai 2006 : Un rédacteur incorporait des observations qui avaient été reçues du Secrétariat sur le projet de législation de la Jamaïque.
46.	Jordanie	28 novembre 1997	✓	17 octobre 2008 : La Jordanie a informé le Secrétariat qu'une décision avait été prise pour lancer l'élaboration d'une législation de mise en œuvre spécifique à la Convention. Elle a demandé au Secrétariat de fournir des documents qui pourraient l'aider à cet égard. 19 – 23 octobre 2008 : La Jordanie a participé à un cours régional de base pour les autorités nationales d'Asie, qui a eu lieu au Qatar. Elle a reçu les documents qu'elle avait demandés le 17 octobre 2008, et il a été discuté des documents et des approches en vue de la mise en œuvre.

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47.	Kenya	29 avril 1997		<p>21 mai 2009 : Lors d'un atelier national de sensibilisation, des discussions ont eu lieu sur les étapes à venir et les parties prenantes sont convenues d'organiser une réunion de suivi dans les prochains mois afin de parachever le projet de législation de mise en œuvre. L'autorité nationale a également présenté la dernière version du projet au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, qui ont été fournies sur place. Des observations écrites ont également été transmises par la suite.</p> <p>3 – 11 août 2009 : Le Kenya a indiqué que le Cabinet du procureur général avait organisé un atelier pour les rédacteurs le 30 juillet 2009 afin de discuter du projet de législation de mise en œuvre. Il a indiqué qu'il comptait fournir une copie de la dernière version du projet dans le mois suivant.</p>
48.	Kirghizistan	29 octobre 2003	✓	<p>10 novembre 2008 : Le Kirghizistan a présenté un projet révisé de mesures d'application pénales au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, ce qui a été fait.</p> <p>4 avril 2009 : Le Kirghizistan a accusé réception de la traduction des observations sur son projet de législation et a indiqué que les observations seraient prises en compte dans le processus ultérieur de rédaction.</p>
49.	Kiribati	7 octobre 2000	✓	<p>19 – 23 octobre 2008 : Kiribati et le Secrétariat ont discuté de l'élaboration de la réglementation d'application, notamment dans le domaine des délivrances de permis et des déclarations de transfert.</p>
50.	Koweït	28 juin 1997	✓	<p>24 septembre 2007 : Le Koweït a informé le Secrétariat que la discussion sur le projet de loi portant application pénale de la Convention au Koweït avait été inscrite à l'ordre du jour provisoire du Comité juridique du Parlement.</p>
51.	Liban	20 décembre 2008		–

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52.	Libéria	25 mars 2006	✓	15 et 16 avril 2009 : Le Libéria a indiqué qu'une réglementation serait nécessaire pour permettre l'entrée en vigueur intégrale de la législation de mise en œuvre. Sur demande, le Secrétariat a fourni un document contenant des orientations sur l'élaboration de réglementation en se fondant sur la législation.
53.	Luxembourg	29 avril 1997	✓	13 octobre 2008 : Le Luxembourg a présenté le texte d'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre au Secrétariat, pour qu'il l'examine et fasse part de ses observations, qui ont été communiquées ultérieurement. Il a aussi fait savoir que le projet de législation est actuellement examiné par les parties prenantes intéressées.
54.	Malawi	11 juillet 1998		11 – 13 novembre 2008 : Le Malawi a indiqué que le Ministère de la justice avait été chargé de rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre. Des crédits ont été inscrits au budget en vue de financer ce travail, et la rédaction pourrait débiter l'année prochaine. 6 et 7 mars 2009 : Le Malawi a fait savoir au Secrétariat qu'il avait réuni des textes pertinents de législation existante, et que la prochaine étape serait la mise en route du processus de rédaction.
55.	Maldives	29 avril 1997		13 août 2009 : Les Maldives ont fait savoir qu'elles allaient multiplier les efforts en vue d'adopter une législation de mise en œuvre.

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56.	Mali	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>19 septembre 2008 : Le Mali a envoyé par courriel copie de sa loi n° 07-056 du 30 novembre 2007, portant ratification de l'ordonnance n° 07-021 du 18 juillet 2007. Il a également indiqué que le projet de décret relatif à l'autorité nationale était en cours d'examen et inscrit à l'ordre du jour des travaux du Gouvernement, pour adoption en novembre 2008.</p> <p>11 – 13 novembre 2008 : Le Mali et le Secrétariat ont tenu des discussions sur l'absence d'un régime de contrôle complet de produits chimiques du tableau 1 dans l'ordonnance de mise en œuvre du 18 juillet 2007. Le Mali a demandé au Secrétariat d'examiner cette ordonnance de mise en œuvre et de lui faire part de ses observations à ce sujet, en même temps que de ses propositions de modifications. La question de la nécessité de promulguer d'autres mesures de mise en œuvre de la Convention a également été abordée; le Mali a indiqué que, à l'exception du décret sur l'autorité nationale, les règlements de mise en œuvre n'avaient pas encore été rédigés, et il s'est dit intéressé à recevoir des suggestions du Secrétariat à cet égard. Ce dernier a par la suite communiqué par écrit les observations et les orientations demandées.</p>
57.	Maroc	29 avril 1997		<p>22 juillet 2009 : Le Maroc a signalé que le Conseil de Gouvernement avait adopté le projet de législation de mise en œuvre le 24 juin 2009. Ce projet serait présenté au Conseil des ministres pour examen.</p>
58.	Micronésie (États fédérés de)	21 juillet 1999		<p>15 – 17 août 2007 : La Micronésie exprimait l'espoir qu'un projet de législation pourrait être traité lors de la prochaine session parlementaire, en novembre 2007. Elle a expliqué qu'elle avait des difficultés à recueillir l'appui des parlementaires pour le projet, vu que la nécessité de l'adoption d'une telle législation n'était pas claire pour eux. Sur demande, le Secrétariat a préparé des suggestions sur les moyens de raccourcir et de simplifier le projet de législation.</p> <p>2 et 3 novembre 2007 : La Micronésie a fait savoir que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre n'avait pas encore été transmis au Parlement.</p>

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59.	Mongolie	29 avril 1997	✓	22 – 24 juillet 2009 : La Mongolie a indiqué qu'elle voyait le besoin d'amender sa législation existante, de façon à se trouver en position de mettre en œuvre les dispositions spécifiques de la Convention. Elle a élaboré un plan d'action national, avec des dates cibles pour le processus législatif. Elle avait l'intention d'arriver à une décision finale sur l'approche à suivre dans l'élaboration d'un cadre législatif complet pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention avant le 1 ^{er} octobre 2009. La Mongolie se proposait d'élaborer ce projet d'amendement et de le diffuser, après examen par toutes les principales parties prenantes, dans tous les ministères concernés d'ici le 10 avril 2010. Elle a indiqué que, dans le cadre de l'élaboration de ce projet, elle avait l'intention de demander des suggestions et des observations au Secrétariat.
60.	Monténégro	3 juin 2006	✓	7 juillet 2008 : Le Monténégro a informé le Secrétariat que l'adoption d'une loi sur le commerce extérieur d'armes, d'équipement militaire et de biens à double usage et d'une loi sur les matières explosives, les liquides et les gaz inflammables était en principe prévue dans les mois à venir, pour compléter les mesures législatives déjà adoptées.
61.	Mozambique	14 septembre 2000		4 août 2009 : Le Mozambique a fait savoir qu'il n'avait pas encore élaboré de projet.
62.	Namibie	29 avril 1997		13 – 17 juillet 2009 : La Namibie a participé à un cours de formation de base pour les autorités nationales en Afrique, qui s'est déroulé en Afrique du Sud. Des consultations ont été tenues sur la rédaction prochaine d'une législation; sur demande, le Secrétariat a fourni des exemples. 17 août 2009 : La Namibie a demandé de l'aide pour rédiger un plan d'action national. Cette aide lui a été fournie. La Namibie a aussi fait savoir qu'elle avait l'intention de rédiger un premier projet de législation avant septembre 2009.

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63.	Nauru	12 décembre 2001		4 juillet 2008 : Nauru a informé le Secrétariat que le projet de législation attendait toujours d'être parachevé au sein du Département de la justice. Le Département de la justice, qui se compose de quatre personnes, est responsable de tous les services juridiques (poursuites judiciaires, cas gouvernementaux, rédaction de textes législatifs, travaux de recherche juridique). Aucune indication n'avait pu alors être donnée quant à la date à laquelle la charge de travail permettrait de parachever le projet de législation de mise en œuvre.
64.	Népal	18 décembre 1997		4 – 6 novembre 2008 : Le Népal a évoqué le fait que l'élaboration d'une nouvelle Constitution était actuellement sa priorité. Il a toutefois indiqué qu'il continuerait d'élaborer le projet de législation de mise en œuvre de la Convention au niveau technique. La possibilité de bénéficier d'une aide a été évoquée, et le Népal s'est dit intéressé par une aide financière pour ses efforts, ainsi que par la visite ultérieure d'une mission d'assistance technique.
65.	Nicaragua	5 décembre 1999	✓	23 août 2006 : Une assistance a été demandée pour préparer des règlements au titre de la législation de mise en œuvre que le Nicaragua avait édictée.
66.	Niger	29 avril 1997		16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Le Niger a fait savoir qu'il ne possédait aucune législation particulière de mise en œuvre et qu'aucun projet n'avait été rédigé à cet effet. Il a expliqué les difficultés qui avaient été rencontrées : plusieurs institutions notamment avaient été chargées de la mise en œuvre de la Convention et il y a eu un problème de coordination lorsqu'il s'est agi d'établir une autorité nationale et de désigner ses membres; de plus, le Niger manquait de spécialistes qualifiés dans ce domaine. Le Niger a aussi indiqué qu'il avait besoin d'assistance pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention. 14 mars 2009 : Le Niger a fait savoir que le Ministère des affaires étrangères devait écrire au Premier Ministre pour lui demander l'autorisation de procéder à l'élaboration d'une loi pour mettre en œuvre la Convention et d'un décret pour établir officiellement une autorité nationale.

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67.	Nigéria	19 juin 1999	✓	16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Le Nigéria a déclaré que le projet de loi de mise en œuvre était actuellement devant la Chambre basse du Parlement, la Chambre des représentants. Il était passé à travers toutes les étapes des comités, et la prochaine étape serait une audience publique à la Chambre. Il a ajouté que le projet de loi devrait également suivre la même procédure à la Chambre haute, le Sénat. Le Nigéria a proposé la tenue d'un atelier national de sensibilisation pour faire prendre conscience au Parlement de l'importance de la mise en œuvre de la Convention. Après l'adoption éventuelle du projet de loi, le Nigéria aurait besoin d'une aide pour la rédaction des réglementations.
68.	Nioué	21 mai 2005		⁵ —
69.	Ouganda	30 décembre 2001	✓	28 – 30 novembre 2008 : L'Ouganda a porté à la connaissance du Secrétariat que le projet de législation avait été adopté par le Cabinet le 26 novembre 2008. L'Ouganda s'attendait à ce que la législation soit approuvée au début de 2009. Les règlements qui seraient ensuite nécessaires pour que la législation soit appliquée devaient aussi être examinés, et il a été indiqué que le Ministère de la justice serait chargé de leur rédaction. 13 – 17 juillet 2009 : L'Ouganda a indiqué que le projet de législation avait été présenté à l'examen du Parlement.
70.	Panama	6 novembre 1998	✓	24 janvier 2008 : Le Panama a fait savoir au Secrétariat qu'il travaillait actuellement à un projet de législation, y compris sur les questions liées au transport.
71.	Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée	29 avril 1997		15 juin 2008 : La Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée a indiqué que d'ici à quelques mois elle commencerait à rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre, et qu'elle pourrait solliciter une assistance à ce stade.

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À noter que, le 3 décembre 2007, Nioué a fait connaître au Secrétariat que sa législation de mise en œuvre avait été approuvée. Aucune communication officielle au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII n'a encore été reçue.

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72.	Paraguay	29 avril 1997		6 – 8 mai 2008 : Le Paraguay a fait savoir qu'il avait pris la législation argentine comme modèle et que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre serait prochainement parachevé.
73.	Pérou	29 avril 1997	✓	29 septembre – 1 ^{er} octobre 2008 : Une session intensive de rédaction de textes réglementaires a été tenue avec le Secrétariat technique de l'autorité nationale. Le Secrétariat a aussi apporté son soutien à deux ateliers nationaux de sensibilisation à l'intention respectivement d'autres membres de l'autorité nationale et de représentants de l'industrie. Le Pérou a indiqué que, après parachèvement des réglementations, l'étape suivante serait la mise au point de formulaires de déclaration et de permis, et il a sollicité l'aide du Secrétariat à cet égard. 28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Des discussions ont été tenues au sujet des réglementations, entre autres sur les nouvelles dispositions qui y figuraient. Le Pérou a indiqué qu'il espérait que le projet serait parachevé dans la première quinzaine de décembre 2008. 11 août 2009 : Les projets de réglementation sont actuellement examinés par les parties prenantes représentées au niveau de l'autorité nationale.
74.	Philippines	29 avril 1997	✓	27 novembre 2006 : Il a été indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis le 22 novembre 2006 au Comité pour l'environnement du Sénat et au Comité pour l'écologie de la Chambre des représentants, pour examen. 28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Sur demande, le Secrétariat a communiqué des observations sur le projet de législation qui était actuellement devant le Parlement.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
75.	République centrafricaine	20 octobre 2006		<p>16 et 17 décembre 2008 : La République centrafricaine a fait savoir que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait commencé mais qu'en raison de la nature technique de la Convention et de sa complexité, le projet n'avait pas encore été parachevé. Le projet de loi d'application a été examiné par le Secrétariat et la plupart des observations ont été incorporées dans le projet.</p> <p>15 mai 2009 : La République centrafricaine a présenté son projet de législation de mise en œuvre et a demandé un examen et des observations, qui ont été communiquées par la suite.</p> <p>15 juillet 2009 : La République centrafricaine a informé le Secrétariat qu'elle examinait les observations apportées par celui-ci sur son projet de législation de mise en œuvre.</p>
76.	République démocratique du Congo	11 novembre 2005		<p>12 février 2009 : La République démocratique du Congo a indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre, ainsi que les observations faites par le Secrétariat, serait envoyé à la Commission sur la défense et la sécurité de l'Assemblée nationale afin qu'il puisse être inscrit à l'ordre du jour de ses discussions et éventuellement adopté.</p> <p>14 juillet 2009 : La République démocratique du Congo a indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été présenté à la Commission sur la défense et la sécurité de l'Assemblée nationale. La Commission ne l'avait pas encore examiné car les députés de l'Assemblée étaient en vacances parlementaires jusqu'en septembre 2009.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
77.	République démocratique populaire lao	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>4 – 6 novembre 2008 : La République démocratique populaire lao et le Secrétariat ont discuté des failles de la législation d'application actuelle qui restaient à combler.</p> <p>2 juin 2009 : La République démocratique populaire lao a présenté le texte d'un projet de décret sur les produits chimiques. Elle a demandé au Secrétariat d'examiner le projet et celui-ci a fourni les observations demandées.</p> <p>25 juin 2009 : Dans un courrier électronique, la République démocratique populaire lao a indiqué que, suite à sa prise en compte des observations du Secrétariat, elle souhaitait changer d'approche et élaborer une mesure d'application spécifique à la Convention. Sur demande, le Secrétariat a fourni le texte des mesures d'application vietnamiennes.</p>
78.	République dominicaine	26 avril 2009		–
79.	République-Unie de Tanzanie	25 juillet 1998		<p>11 – 13 novembre 2008 : La République-Unie de Tanzanie a fait connaître que, le 12 novembre 2008, le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été approuvé par le Comité technique interministériel, et que la prochaine étape serait son examen final par le Cabinet en vue de sa présentation au Parlement.</p> <p>27 avril 2009 : Au cours d'un atelier destiné à sensibiliser les parlementaires, la République-Unie de Tanzanie a informé le Secrétariat de ce qu'une décision de politique avait récemment été prise à l'effet de suivre une approche intégrée en ce qui concernait la mise en œuvre d'une législation sur la question des armes de destruction massive.</p>
80.	Rwanda	30 avril 2004		<p>18 et 19 octobre 2007 : Le Rwanda a fait savoir que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre, à propos duquel le Secrétariat avait formulé des observations, avait été envoyé à la commission de la sécurité du Parlement pour validation.</p> <p>11 – 13 novembre 2008 : Des discussions ont été tenues sur l'éventuelle organisation d'un atelier pour les parlementaires, en vue d'accélérer le processus d'adoption.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
81.	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	20 juin 2004	✓	21 et 22 avril 2008 : Le Secrétariat a donné des orientations pour la rédaction de règlements complétant le projet de législation. Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis a indiqué qu'il envisageait de rédiger et d'adopter des règlements d'application qui rendraient pleinement exécutoire la législation parlementaire de mise en œuvre en 2008.
82.	Saint-Marin	9 janvier 2000	✓	31 octobre 2008 : Saint-Marin a examiné le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avec le Secrétariat et a indiqué qu'il le présenterait bientôt pour étude et commentaires.
83.	Samoa	27 octobre 2002		4 août 2008 : Le Samoa a informé le Secrétariat qu'il s'attendait à présenter le projet au Parlement dans le courant de l'année. Le projet avait été parachevé mais le Parlement n'avait pas encore indiqué le niveau de priorité à lui accorder. 4 – 6 novembre 2008 : Le Samoa a fait savoir qu'il examinait la question de savoir si l'actuel projet de législation était trop onéreux. Le Samoa considérait aussi la possibilité d'inclure la législation de mise en œuvre de la Convention dans un projet de législation qui devait mettre en œuvre d'autres traités internationaux. Il a été procédé à un échange de vues sur ces différents sujets. 10 février 2009 : Le Samoa a demandé d'urgence des observations sur un projet révisé de législation de mise en œuvre. Ces observations lui ont été communiquées.
84.	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	9 octobre 2003		16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Sao Tomé-et-Principe a indiqué que, en raison de remaniements successifs intervenus dans le Gouvernement, le projet de législation de mise en œuvre n'avait toujours pas été approuvé par le Conseil des ministres. Ce dernier devrait en être saisi dans le courant du premier trimestre de 2009.
85.	Seychelles	29 avril 1997	✓	13 – 17 juillet 2009 : Les Seychelles ont indiqué qu'un projet de loi n'avait pas encore été présenté au Parlement. Les consultations étaient en cours sur le projet, et les Seychelles ont demandé au Secrétariat de préparer des observations sur ce projet dans le cadre du suivi du cours de formation. 4 août 2009 : Les Seychelles ont transmis une copie électronique de leur projet de législation au Secrétariat afin de faciliter la préparation des observations demandées.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
86.	Sierra Leone	30 octobre 2004		<p>19 et 20 novembre 2008 : Le cadre d'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre a été élaboré conjointement par un groupe de parties prenantes qui ont participé à l'atelier juridique sur la mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p> <p>16 mars 2009 : La Sierra Leone a fourni une copie du projet de législation qu'elle avait élaboré dans le cadre du suivi de la mission d'assistance technique, en novembre 2008. Le 19 mars 2009, elle a indiqué qu'elle souhaitait recevoir des observations sur ce projet. Ces observations lui ont été fournies.</p> <p>26 mars 2009 : La Sierra Leone a informé le Secrétariat qu'une réunion des parties prenantes au cours de laquelle le projet devait être examiné avait été reportée, pour donner aux participants un peu plus de temps pour préparer une contribution utile.</p> <p>4 avril 2009 : La Sierra Leone a fait savoir que, à la suite de la réunion tenue entre parties prenantes le 2 avril 2009, les rédacteurs allaient réviser ce texte et le parachever, de façon qu'il puisse être présenté à la prochaine réunion des parties prenantes, le 30 avril 2009. La Sierra Leone espérait qu'il pourrait ensuite être transmis au Gouvernement pour être présenté au parlement. Elle a fait savoir que la procédure serait lourde et qu'elle tiendrait le Secrétariat au courant de l'évolution de la question.</p> <p>19 mai 2009 : La Sierra Leone a informé le Secrétariat que la réunion des parties prenantes avait dû être reportée du fait que le Département juridique en était encore à incorporer au projet de loi certaines contributions communiquées par d'autres parties prenantes. La réunion pourrait se tenir une fois que le projet de texte révisé aura été diffusé à toutes les parties prenantes.</p>
87.	Suriname	29 avril 1997		<p>20 – 22 juin 2007 : Le Suriname a indiqué qu'un projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été transmis au Conseil des ministres. En principe, le projet de loi devrait être adopté par le Parlement avant la fin de 2007.</p>

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
88.	Swaziland	29 avril 1997		<p>13 – 17 juillet 2009 : Le nouveau directeur de l'autorité nationale du Swaziland a indiqué que le Swaziland se proposait de réviser le projet de texte en se fondant sur les observations que le Secrétariat avait fournies en 2007. L'équipe chargée du projet serait élargie et comprendrait des rédacteurs venus du Bureau du procureur général. Le Swaziland avait l'intention de communiquer le texte révisé du projet au Secrétariat pour que celui-ci lui fasse part de ses dernières observations.</p> <p>3 août 2009 : Le Swaziland a fait savoir que, comme suite au cours de formation de base tenu le mois précédent, des dispositions avaient été prises pour que se tienne une réunion de l'équipe juridique. Cette équipe devait se charger de la rédaction du projet, en tenant compte des observations communiquées précédemment par le Secrétariat. Le Swaziland s'attend à être en mesure de faire le point à nouveau ou de faire part de ses préoccupations éventuelles sur la question dans les deux prochaines semaines.</p>
89.	Tadjikistan	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>4 août 2008 : Le Tadjikistan a indiqué que le Cabinet n'avait pas encore donné son feu vert au projet. Il a également indiqué qu'une mission d'assistance technique pourrait être utile.</p>
90.	Tchad	14 mars 2004		<p>18 et 19 octobre 2007 : Le Tchad a fait savoir que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre était toujours en instance devant le Cabinet.</p>
91.	Timor-Leste	6 juin 2003		<p>18 – 21 septembre 2007 : Le Timor-Leste a fait savoir que, vu l'instabilité récente dans le pays, aucune mesure n'avait été prise pour mettre en œuvre la Convention.</p>
92.	Togo	29 avril 1997		<p>18 novembre 2008 : Le Togo a fait savoir qu'il avait entamé la rédaction d'un décret portant création d'une commission nationale qui devait être chargée de la rédaction des mesures législatives pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention.</p> <p>16 et 17 décembre 2008 : Le Togo a expliqué que la mise en œuvre de la Convention avait été lente, en partie à cause de circonstances politiques et du problème des priorités, qui ont retardé les travaux, ainsi qu'à cause d'une rotation importante des personnels œuvrant à la législation.</p>

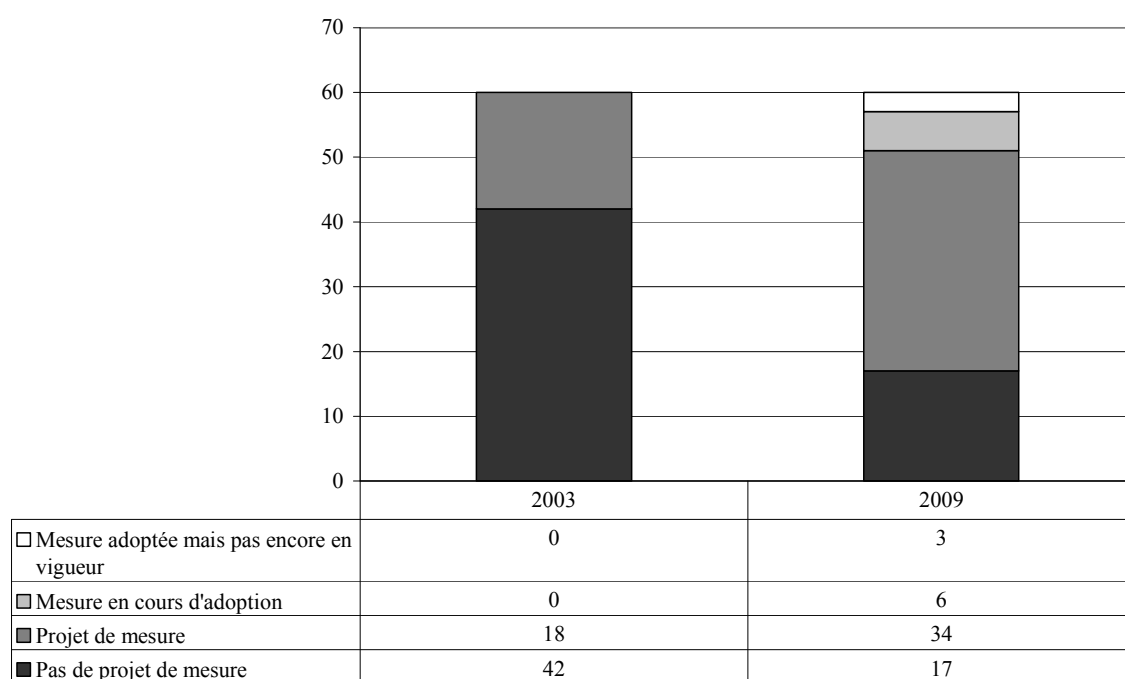
N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
93.	Tonga	28 juin 2003		14 mai 2009 : Les Tonga ont indiqué que la procédure d'élaboration de la législation de mise en œuvre n'avait pas encore débuté, car le ministère compétent, à savoir le Ministère de la police, devait d'abord donner des directives au sujet de la rédaction.
94.	Trinité-et-Tobago	24 juillet 1997		14 mai 2008 : La Trinité-et-Tobago a transmis le projet de loi sur les armes chimiques au Secrétariat pour examen et observations, lesquelles ont été ultérieurement fournies. Elle a également indiqué que le Ministère des affaires étrangères avait entamé d'autres consultations avec des entités gouvernementales locales qui pourraient avoir un rôle à jouer dans la mise en œuvre de la législation. 28 – 30 novembre 2008 : La Trinité-et-Tobago a indiqué que les consultations se poursuivaient au sujet du projet de législation de mise en œuvre.
95.	Turkménistan	29 avril 1997	✓	29 septembre 2006 : L'autorité nationale devait se charger de la rédaction de la législation pour combler les lacunes de la législation de mise en œuvre du Turkménistan.
96.	Tuvalu	18 février 2004		12 juin 2008 : Tuvalu a indiqué qu'il s'occupait actuellement d'autres engagements. Il a mentionné qu'il aurait besoin d'une assistance pour que sa législation existante puisse être examinée et son projet de législation de mise en œuvre parachevé. Le Secrétariat a indiqué qu'il pourrait, sur demande, examiner la législation et le projet de législation. Tuvalu a indiqué qu'il préférerait une réunion bilatérale pendant un atelier en Asie ou à La Haye.
97.	Uruguay	29 avril 1997	✓	29 août 2008 : L'Uruguay a informé le Secrétariat qu'une réunion s'était tenue entre toutes les parties prenantes de l'autorité nationale, au cours de laquelle le projet de législation portant sur les interdictions au titre de l'Article premier a été discuté. Il a été convenu que les conseillers juridiques de toutes les parties prenantes devaient présenter leurs avis sur le projet. 9 septembre 2008 : L'Uruguay a informé le Secrétariat que le projet de législation avait été parachevé et a demandé au Secrétariat de faire des observations sur le projet, lesquelles ont été communiquées.

N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
98.	Vanuatu	16 octobre 2005		30 janvier 2008 : Le Vanuatu a indiqué qu'il envisageait de tenir une réunion des parties prenantes en mars 2008, au cours de laquelle des législations de mise en œuvre types seraient étudiées et la publication de directives de rédaction envisagée. 26 mai 2008 : Le Vanuatu a indiqué qu'aucune date n'avait pour le moment été retenue pour la réunion des parties prenantes.
99.	Venezuela	2 janvier 1998		18 août 2009 : Le Venezuela a indiqué que le projet de législation de mise en œuvre avait été présenté à l'Assemblée nationale et qu'en principe une approbation définitive interviendrait avant la fin de 2009.
100.	Yémen	1 ^{er} novembre 2000		2 – 5 décembre 2008 : Le Yémen a présenté un projet de législation de mise en œuvre et un projet de règlement intérieur du comité national au Secrétariat, pour examen et observations, qui ont par la suite été communiquées. Il a confirmé que son intention était d'adopter une législation intégrée pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention en même temps que celle de la Convention sur les armes biologiques et à toxines. Cette législation devrait être promulguée avant la fin de 2009. Le Yémen a également indiqué qu'il souhaitait organiser un atelier à l'intention des membres du comité national, du secteur privé et du secteur public traitant des produits chimiques, ainsi qu'à l'intention des membres du Parlement. 3 – 11 août 2009 : Le Yémen a indiqué qu'il avait décidé de ne pas suivre l'approche intégrée de la mise en œuvre en adoptant une loi sur les armes de destruction massive, mais plutôt d'élaborer une législation de mise en œuvre spécifique à chaque convention. Cette décision de politique avait été prise afin d'accélérer le processus de mise en œuvre. 19 août 2009 : Le Yémen a indiqué que la législation entrerait en vigueur en 2010 et qu'il avait l'intention ensuite d'élaborer des règlements pour compléter ladite législation.

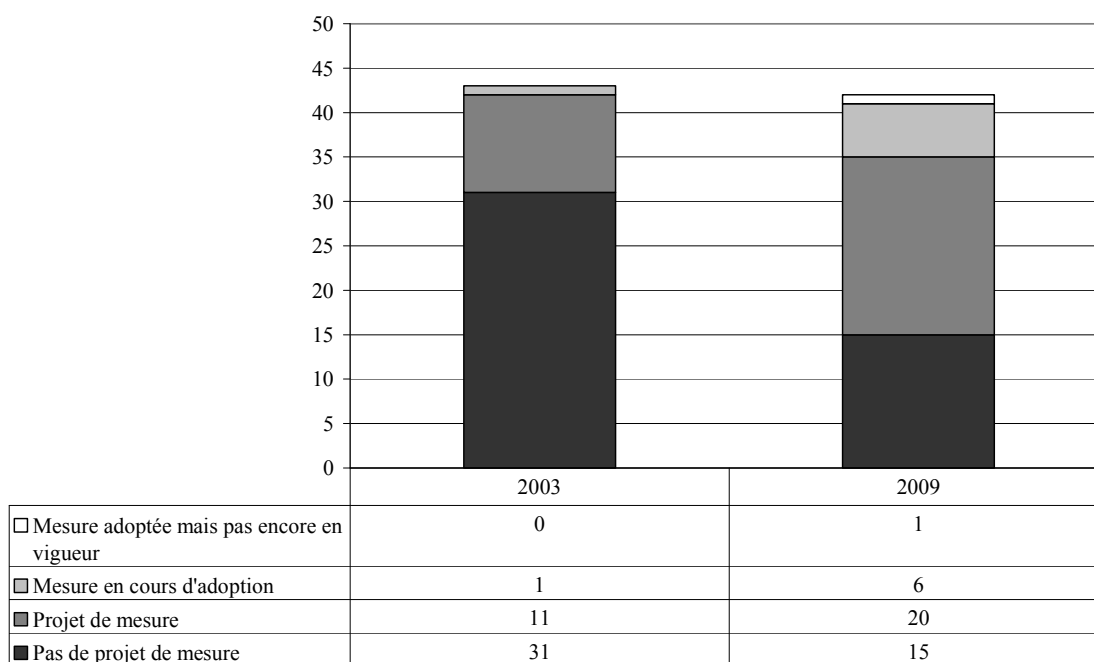
N°	État partie	Date de l'entrée en vigueur	Renseignements reçus au titre du paragraphe 5 de l'Article VII	Dernières informations ou rapport sur le projet de législation ou sur les préparatifs de rédaction d'une législation
101.	Zambie	11 mars 2001	✓	<p>1^{er} décembre 2008 : La Zambie s'est montrée hautement intéressée à obtenir des renseignements sur les mesures réglementaires qui pourraient être nécessaires pour donner un réel effet à sa législation de mise en œuvre et, à sa demande, le Secrétariat lui a communiqué des documents qu'il avait préparés pour aider les États parties dans la rédaction de leurs réglementations de mise en œuvre.</p> <p>13 – 17 juillet 2009 : La Zambie a fait savoir que, dans le cadre du suivi d'un atelier juridique tenu le 1^{er} décembre 2008, elle avait organisé plusieurs réunions de parties prenantes afin de débattre du processus d'élaboration de règlements complémentaires en vue de l'application de sa législation d'une manière totale et efficace. L'autorité nationale était actuellement en train de s'assurer que des crédits seraient alloués à ce projet dans le budget de 2010. Un plan de travail avait déjà été élaboré pour le projet. La Zambie demandait au Secrétariat de préparer des orientations sur l'élaboration de règlements de ce genre, en tenant compte des choix de politique que la Zambie avait adoptés dans sa législation parlementaire.</p>
102.	Zimbabwe	29 avril 1997	✓	<p>28 – 30 novembre 2008 : Le Zimbabwe a demandé au Secrétariat de lui faire part de ses observations sur la dernière version du projet de réglementations qu'il lui avait présenté en 2006. Il a aussi demandé au Secrétariat d'examiner la législation existante, vu qu'elle contenait certaines lacunes. Les observations ont été communiquées.</p>

14. Les deux graphiques ci-après (graphique 4 et graphique 5) donnent un aperçu de l'état actuel des processus d'élaboration des mesures de mise en œuvre dans les 102 États parties qui, à la fin de la période de référence, n'avaient pas encore adopté de mesures de mise en œuvre pour couvrir tous les domaines clés du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII. Sur ces graphiques, l'état actuel est contrasté selon les renseignements que le Secrétariat avait en sa possession sur les processus de mise en œuvre en 2003, au moment où le plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII a été adopté.

GRAPHIQUE 4 : ÉTAT DES PROCESSUS LÉGISLATIFS DANS LES ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 19 AOÛT 2009, N'AVAIENT PAS ENCORE FAIT DE COMMUNICATION AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII (5)

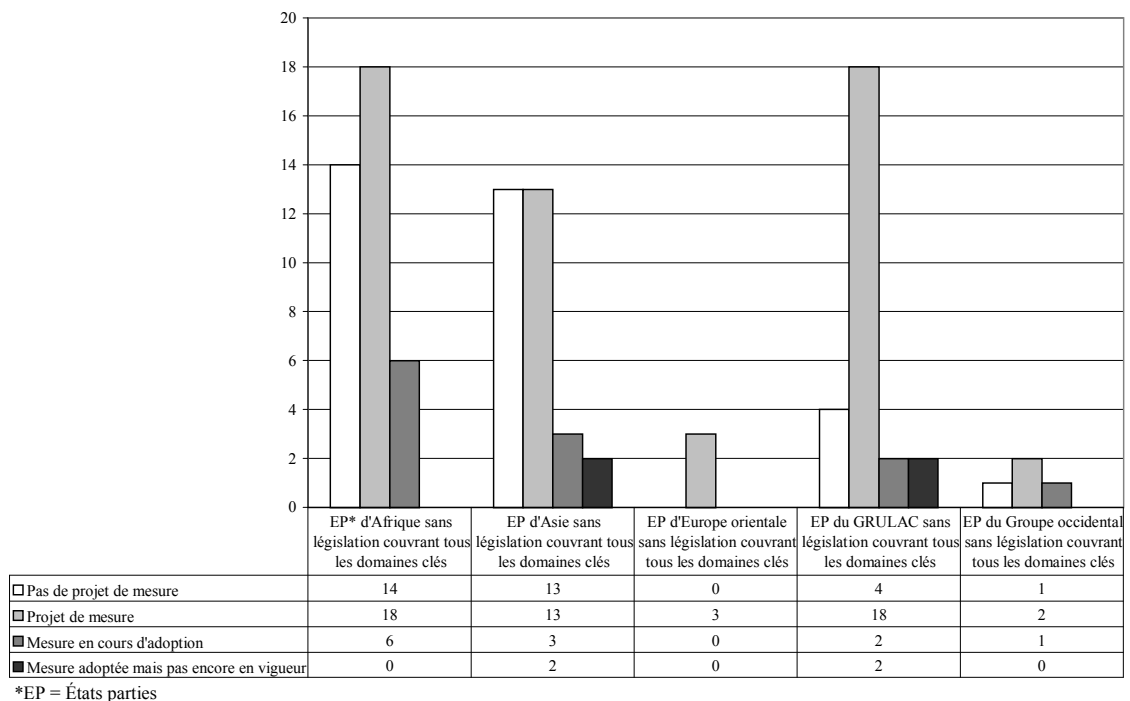


GRAPHIQUE 5 : ÉTAT DES PROCESSUS LÉGISLATIFS DANS LES ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 19 AOÛT 2009, AVAIENT FAIT UNE COMMUNICATION AU TITRE DE L'ARTICLE VII (5) MAIS NE POSSÉDAIENT PAS ENCORE DE LÉGISLATION COUVRANT TOUS LES DOMAINES CLÉS



15. Tandis que les graphiques 1 et 2 illustrent les progrès réalisés depuis l'adoption du plan d'action en ce qui concerne le nombre d'États parties qui ont adopté une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés et en avaient informé l'OIAC, les graphiques 4 et 5 montrent des progrès de nature différente : les chiffres du graphique 1 montrent le nombre d'États parties qui n'ont pas encore fait de communication au titre de l'Article VII (5); ce nombre est resté relativement constant au fil du temps. La même observation peut être faite au sujet du nombre des États parties qui, tout en ayant informé l'OIAC de mesures qu'ils avaient adoptées, n'avaient pas encore mis en place des mesures couvrant tous les domaines clés législatifs. Les graphiques 4 et 5 montrent que, en 2003, plus des deux tiers de l'ensemble des États parties qui ne disposaient pas encore de législation couvrant tous les domaines clés n'avaient pas informé l'OIAC de ce qu'ils avaient élaboré un projet pour remédier à cette situation. À la date d'établissement du présent rapport, la situation s'était inversée : plus des deux tiers des États parties à qui il restait encore à adopter des mesures de mise en œuvre avaient élaboré un projet. Certains d'entre eux étaient déjà engagés dans le processus d'adoption de la mesure ou étaient en attente de son entrée en vigueur.
16. Le graphique 6 présente une ventilation par région des renseignements que les 102 États parties ne disposant pas de législation couvrant tous les domaines clés ont communiqués à l'OIAC concernant leurs processus d'adoption de mesures de mise en œuvre.

GRAPHIQUE 6 : VENTILATION PAR RÉGION DE L'ÉTAT DES PROCESSUS LÉGISLATIFS DANS LES ÉTATS PARTIES SANS LÉGISLATION COUVRANT TOUS LES DOMAINES CLÉS AU 19 AOÛT 2009



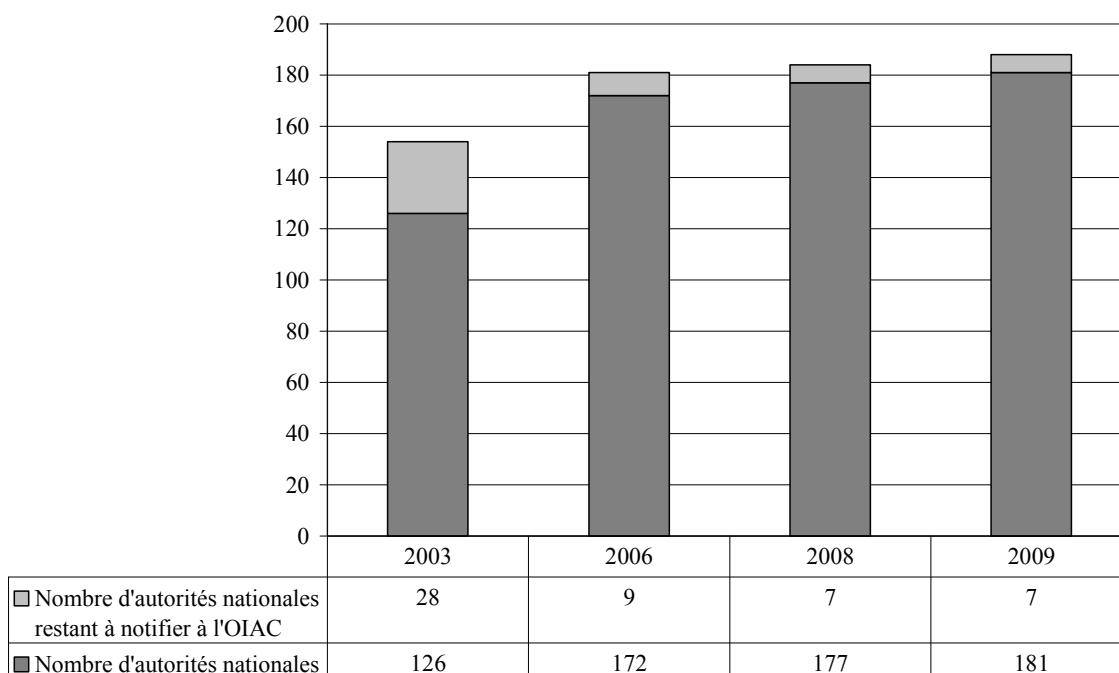
Aperçu général des derniers développements dans la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII

17. Les États parties qui, au début de la période considérée, avaient déjà mis en place une législation de mise en œuvre qui couvre tous les domaines clés ont continué d'envoyer des communications au titre de l'Article VII (5). Ces communications consistent en des mises à jour de la législation de mise en œuvre précédemment transmise à l'OIAC, des textes de législation de mise en œuvre, des notifications de l'adoption de mesures complémentaires pour assurer soit l'efficacité des mesures d'application soit la mise en œuvre de nouvelles décisions adoptées par la Conférence. Au cours de la période considérée, sept États, c'est-à-dire l'Albanie, l'Algérie, la Colombie, la République tchèque, le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord, la Serbie et le Viet Nam, ont envoyé ces mises à jour au titre de l'Article VII (5).
18. À la date d'établissement du présent rapport, selon les renseignements dont dispose le Secrétariat, 17 autres États parties qui avaient notifié à l'OIAC qu'ils avaient une législation couvrant tous les domaines clés étaient en train de rédiger une législation de mise en œuvre complémentaire ou des règlements complémentaires, ou d'amender les mesures précédemment adoptées. Onze autres États parties ayant une législation qui couvre tous les domaines clés envisageaient l'adoption d'autres mesures d'application ou l'amendement des mesures existantes. Dix-neuf de ces 28 États parties avaient demandé l'assistance du Secrétariat soit dans le processus d'identification des domaines dans lesquels des mesures complémentaires pourraient être utiles à l'application efficace de la législation de mise en œuvre, soit dans le processus de rédaction de la législation ou des règlements dans ces domaines, ou avaient indiqué qu'ils avaient l'intention de solliciter cette assistance.

Désignation ou mise en place des autorités nationales

19. Le paragraphe 4 de l'Article VII de la Convention dispose que les États parties désignent ou mettent en place une autorité nationale, qui sert de centre national pour une liaison efficace avec l'OIAC et les autres États parties. Pour s'acquitter de l'obligation de notifier la désignation d'une autorité nationale, il peut suffire de désigner un individu qui servira de contact, et de communiquer ses coordonnées au Secrétariat. Dans la plupart des cas, la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale a été une condition préalable à l'introduction d'autres mesures d'application exigées par la Convention. La responsabilité de conduire ou de coordonner la rédaction de la législation nationale à adopter pour mettre en œuvre la Convention incombe généralement à l'autorité nationale. Celle-ci peut également être chargée de l'exécution d'autres obligations comme collecter des données sur les produits chimiques inscrits et les installations connexes pour communication au Secrétariat, assurer la coordination avec les organes administratifs compétents aux fins des communications au titre de l'Article X de la Convention et, dans le cas d'une inspection internationale, agir au nom de l'État partie inspecté dans la conduite de l'inspection, en tant que membre de l'équipe nationale d'accompagnement.
20. À plusieurs occasions, la Conférence a rappelé l'importance de cette obligation et a instamment prié les États parties qui ne l'ont pas encore fait de désigner ou de mettre en place leur autorité nationale (voir, par exemple, le paragraphe 1 du dispositif de la note C-13/DEC.7). Le graphique 7 montre les progrès réalisés au titre de cet indicateur depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII.

GRAPHIQUE 7 : TENDANCES EN MATIÈRE DE DÉSIGNATION OU DE MISE EN PLACE DES AUTORITÉS NATIONALES



21. Cinquante-cinq États parties ont désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII. Actuellement, 96 % des États parties ont rempli cette obligation.

22. Au cours de la période considérée, quatre autres États parties ont informé l'OIAC qu'ils avaient désigné ou mis en place leur autorité nationale. Parmi eux figuraient un État partie, à savoir le Congo, qui, au début de la période de référence, n'avait pas encore désigné son autorité nationale, et trois États, à savoir les Bahamas, l'Iraq et la République dominicaine, pour lesquels la Convention est entrée en vigueur au cours de cette même période. Avec l'entrée en vigueur de la Convention pour un autre État, à savoir le Liban, le nombre des États parties ne disposant pas d'une autorité nationale est resté à sept. Outre le Liban, les autres États qui devaient encore notifier à l'OIAC la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale étaient la Barbade, le Cap-Vert, les Comores, le Honduras, la Mauritanie et Timor-Leste. Le Tableau 5 donne une liste de ces États, par date d'entrée en vigueur de la Convention, et résume les plus récents renseignements que ces États ont communiqués ainsi que les problèmes éventuels qu'ils ont rencontrés dans leurs efforts en vue de s'acquitter de cette obligation. Dans le tableau est également indiqué le groupe régional auquel ces États appartiennent.

TABLEAU 5 : ÉTATS PARTIES QUI, AU 19 AOÛT 2009, N'AVAIENT PAS ENCORE DÉSIGNÉ OU MIS EN PLACE UNE AUTORITÉ NATIONALE

N°	État partie	Groupe régional	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale
1.	Mauritanie	Afrique	11 mars 1998	En juin 2007, la Mauritanie a indiqué qu'elle envisageait de mettre en place son autorité nationale au sein du Ministère de la défense.
2.	Timor-Leste	Asie	6 juin 2003	En août 2008, Timor-Leste a indiqué qu'il entendait notifier au Secrétariat la désignation de son autorité nationale avant la fin de 2008.
3.	Cap-Vert	Afrique	9 novembre 2003	En septembre 2007, le Cap-Vert a indiqué que le Ministère des affaires étrangères avait été désigné comme centre de référence pour les questions liées à la Convention. Il lui reste à établir de manière appropriée l'autorité nationale.

N°	État partie	Groupe régional	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale
4.	Honduras	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	28 septembre 2005	En mai 2007, le Honduras a demandé et reçu un appui pour mettre en place son autorité nationale par décret. En juillet 2007, le Honduras a fait savoir que l'autorité nationale n'avait pas été en mesure de fonctionner convenablement. En mai 2008, le Honduras a indiqué que d'autres efforts du Secrétariat étaient nécessaires pour aider le pays à mettre en place son autorité nationale. Le Secrétariat s'est dit prêt à apporter à nouveau son appui sur demande.
5.	Comores	Afrique	17 septembre 2006	En décembre 2006, les Comores ont fait savoir qu'elles avaient désigné une autorité nationale intérimaire. En juin 2007, les Comores ont indiqué que si on leur rappelait par courriel de notifier officiellement à l'OIAC la désignation de l'autorité nationale intérimaire et d'en communiquer les coordonnées, elles s'exécuteraient. Le courriel demandé a été envoyé. Aucune notification officielle d'une telle désignation n'avait été reçue à la fin de la période considérée.

N°	État partie	Groupe régional	Date d'entrée en vigueur	Derniers renseignements sur la désignation ou la mise en place d'une autorité nationale
6.	Barbade	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	6 avril 2007	En juin 2008, la Barbade a informé le Secrétariat que les consultations pertinentes avaient eu lieu et qu'un consensus général avait été obtenu. Le Ministère des affaires étrangères mettait la dernière main au projet à soumettre au Gouvernement pour la désignation officielle de l'autorité nationale. Il était donc prévu que la désignation officielle de l'autorité nationale se ferait dans un avenir très proche.
7.	Liban	Asie	20 décembre 2008	En juin 2009, le Liban a indiqué que la désignation ou la mise en place de son autorité nationale pourrait prendre du temps.

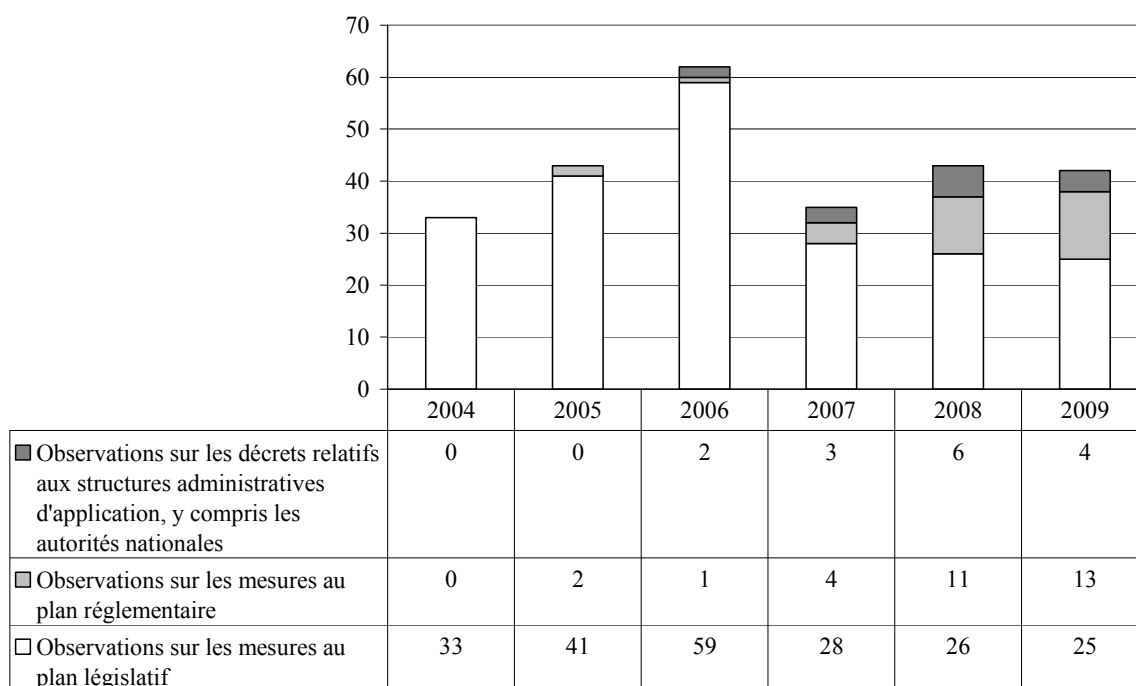
23. Parmi les sept États parties sans autorité nationale cités ci-dessus, un seul, à savoir le Liban, pour lequel la Convention est entrée en vigueur au cours de la période considérée, a fourni des renseignements sur le processus de mise en place de son autorité nationale. Les dernières informations communiquées au Secrétariat par le reste des États parties qui n'avaient pas encore annoncé la désignation ou la mise en place de leur autorité nationale datent d'avant la période considérée.
24. Comme le montre le paragraphe 26 de l'annexe au document C-13/DG.6, de nombreux États parties sont conscients de la nécessité de poursuivre l'élaboration de la structure et du fonctionnement de leur autorité nationale, en particulier une fois que leur législation de mise en œuvre est entrée en vigueur. Ainsi, bien que 96 % des États parties aient mis en place leur autorité nationale, des efforts à cet égard continuent d'être menés tant par les États parties que, sous forme d'appui sur demande, par le Secrétariat.

Assistance dans le cadre du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII

25. Dans C-13/DEC.7, la Conférence a demandé au Secrétariat de continuer de fournir, sur demande et de manière systématique, une assistance sur mesure pour répondre efficacement aux besoins des États parties, afin d'étudier leurs soucis et leurs préoccupations pratiques de mise en œuvre nationale. Dans la même décision, la Conférence a encouragé les États parties qui devaient encore s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII et des mesures prescrites dans C-10/DEC.16 à se prévaloir de l'assistance qui leur était offerte, s'ils le jugeaient approprié, à consulter le Secrétariat et à lui fournir des détails, selon ce qu'il convenait, sur leurs besoins d'assistance.

26. Le Secrétariat a continué de recevoir des demandes d'assistance technique de la part des États parties au sujet de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, et il y a répondu au cours de la période considérée ou, dans certains cas, est encore occupé à y répondre.
27. Au cours de la période en question, le Secrétariat a fourni, en 39 occasions, sur demande, des observations sur la législation existante et/ou sur des projets de législation de mise en œuvre ou de règlement à 31 États parties et à 1 État non partie qui se préparait à adhérer à la Convention.
28. Le graphique 8 montre le nombre et le type de demandes d'observations sur des projets de mesures que le Secrétariat a reçues des États parties. Dans les observations du Secrétariat figurent des orientations appropriées pour élaborer ces mesures nationales. Les années citées dans le graphique ne correspondent pas aux années civiles, mais aux périodes respectives de référence pour l'établissement des rapports annuels complets d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII.

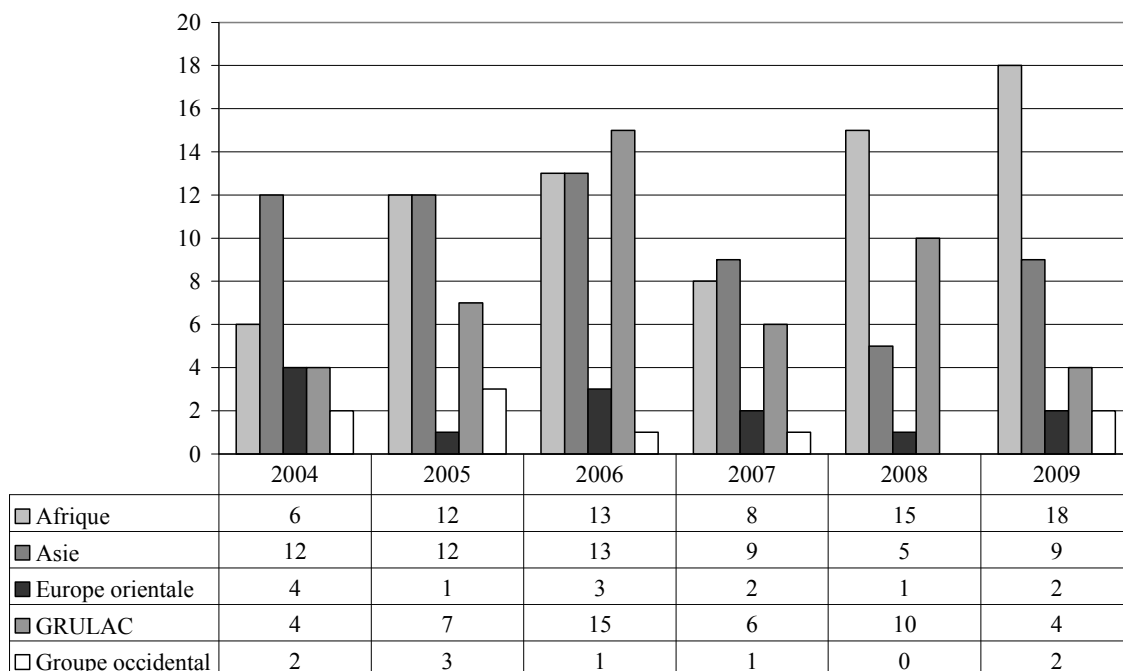
GRAPHIQUE 8 : NOMBRE ET TYPE DE DEMANDES D'OBSERVATIONS SUR DES PROJETS DE MESURES



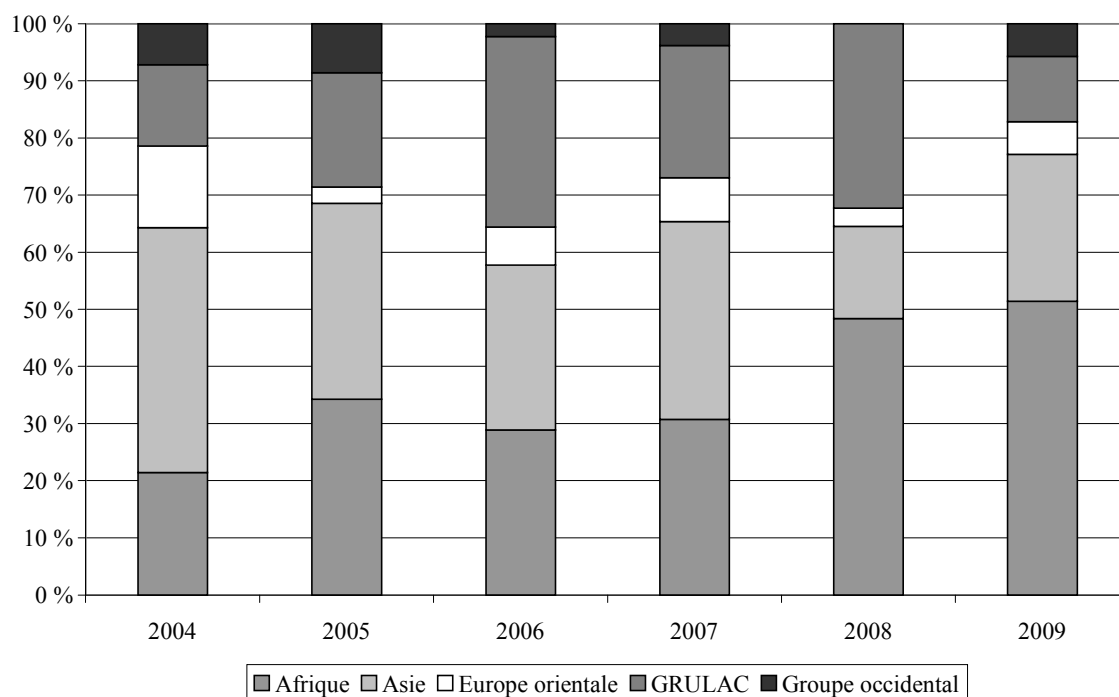
29. Vu le nombre croissant d'États parties qui ont adopté une législation qui offre un cadre pour mettre en œuvre la Convention, de plus en plus nombreux sont les États parties qui demandent une assistance concernant l'élaboration de mesures complémentaires pour rendre la législation exécutoire et lui donner plein effet. Cette deuxième phase du processus offrira également de meilleures occasions d'aborder les questions et préoccupations pratiques de mise en œuvre à l'échelle nationale auxquelles sont confrontés les États parties, et notamment les questions liées à l'industrie et au commerce. Par ailleurs, fournir une assistance sur mesure en matière de rédaction au niveau de la réglementation est plus compliqué que la fourniture d'une assistance pour la rédaction de mesures législatives.

30. Le Secrétariat a observé un taux élevé d'acceptation par les États parties des observations fournies, qui sont généralement prises en considération et suivies dans une large mesure lors de la révision des projets de textes. Parallèlement à ces observations, le Secrétariat fournit généralement des documents d'explication et des modèles de dispositions pour la législation de mise en œuvre qu'il a préparés, ainsi que des copies de la législation de mise en œuvre d'autres États parties, qui illustrent la façon dont d'autres États parties ont mis en œuvre les dispositions de la Convention. Tout en fournissant ces exemples, le Secrétariat continue de réaffirmer la nécessité d'avoir des mesures de mise en œuvre appropriées à chaque cas, et il suggère d'utiliser les modèles de dispositions et la législation d'autres États parties comme sources d'inspiration, plutôt que comme éléments à copier. Il cherche à aider les États parties à traduire les dispositions types dans leur propre langue juridique et à tenir compte de la spécificité des structures administratives nationales. Le Secrétariat suggère que la meilleure base de conception des mesures de mise en œuvre nationales peut se trouver dans la législation nationale de l'État partie qui formule des demandes à propos d'autres questions de fond, surtout si cette autre législation contient des régimes semblables à ceux que l'État partie choisit pour la mise en œuvre de la Convention (par exemple, les obligations nationales en matière de rapport ou de permis, la législation pénale et les régimes d'inspection). Lorsque les États parties demandent au Secrétariat de fournir des observations sur la législation, ils souhaitent notamment s'assurer que les projets nationaux répondent aux besoins de la Convention. Les États parties qui demandent des observations s'attendent souvent aussi à ce qu'on leur donne des indications quant aux avantages ou inconvénients que d'autres États parties ont rencontrés lorsqu'ils ont fait des choix de politique semblables à ceux envisagés par l'État partie demandeur.
31. Le graphique 9 montre les tendances en ce qui concerne le nombre d'États parties de chaque région qui ont demandé des observations au Secrétariat au cours de chaque période considérée depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII. Le graphique 10 traduit ce nombre en pourcentage de demandes par région pour chacune des périodes considérées.

GRAPHIQUE 9 : NOMBRE D'ÉTATS PARTIES DE CHAQUE RÉGION DEMANDANT DES OBSERVATIONS AU SECRÉTARIAT



GRAPHIQUE 10 : POURCENTAGE DES ÉTATS PARTIES DEMANDANT DES OBSERVATIONS AU SECRÉTARIAT PAR RÉGION



32. Les demandes des États parties pour des observations ou des orientations concernant l'élaboration de mesures de mise en œuvre font souvent suite à des réunions bilatérales lors de sessions de sensibilisation et de cours de formation, que ce soit au niveau mondial, régional, sous-régional ou national. Certains États parties, et notamment ceux qui sont régulièrement en contact avec le Secrétariat au sujet de leurs efforts nationaux de mise en œuvre, envoient également des demandes de manière spontanée.
33. Au cours de la période considérée, le Secrétariat a organisé des événements ou y a participé dans le but de promouvoir, au niveau législatif, réglementaire et administratif, la mise en œuvre nationale de l'Article VII de la Convention. Ces événements peuvent se classer comme suit :
- a) cinq réunions mondiales et régionales pour les autorités nationales;
 - b) trois cours régionaux de formation de base à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales;
 - c) un atelier juridique sous-régional;
 - d) onze missions d'assistance technique bilatérale sur place, dont l'une dans un État qui, à l'époque, n'était pas un État partie. Cinq de ces missions d'assistance technique portaient sur la sensibilisation des parlementaires, et l'une était exclusivement dévolue à la mise en œuvre législative de la Convention;
 - e) un exposé verbal présenté à une assemblée législative régionale;
 - f) un cours de formation à l'intention du personnel des autorités nationales, accueilli par la Finlande.
34. Le tableau ci-après récapitule les mesures de soutien énumérées aux alinéas *a* à *f* ci-dessus, pour lesquelles le Secrétariat a fourni l'assistance de juristes au cours de la période considérée, pour aider les États parties à exécuter, au niveau législatif et réglementaire, leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII.

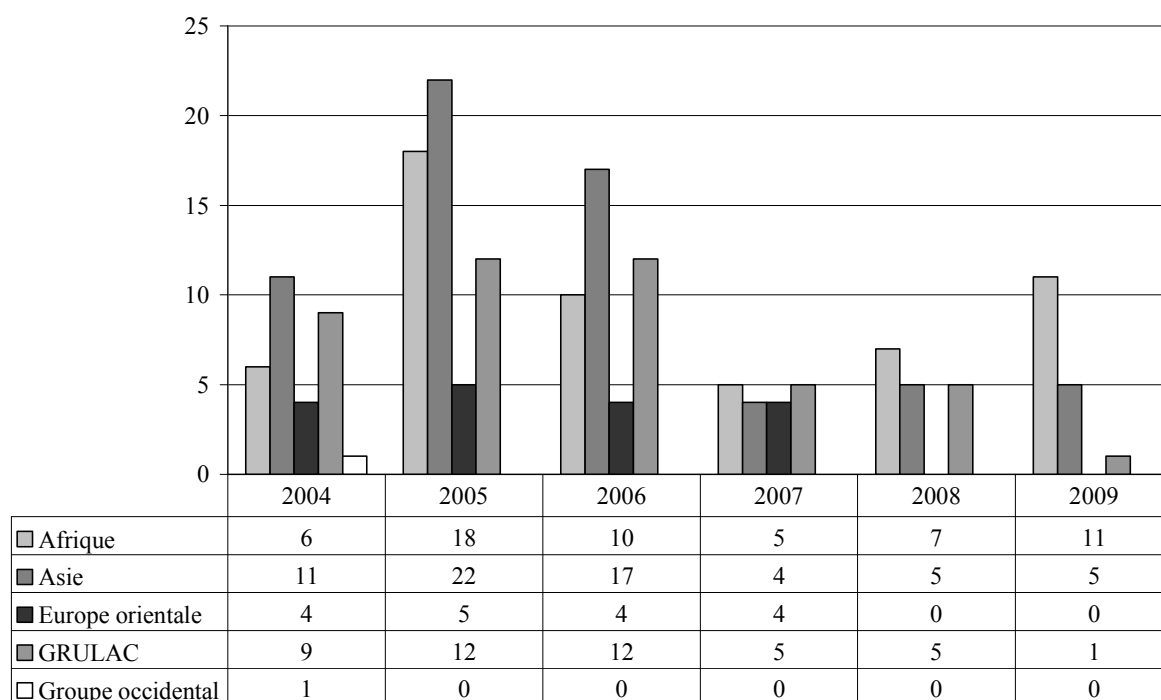
TABLEAU 6 : MESURES D'APPUI À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE L'ARTICLE VII CONCERNANT LES ASPECTS LÉGISLATIFS ET RÉGLEMENTAIRES DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DE LA CONVENTION

Dates	Mesures de soutien mises en œuvre
22 – 26 septembre 2008	Cours de formation de base pour la région Afrique (Afrique du Sud)
19 – 23 octobre 2008	Cours de formation de base pour la région Asie (Qatar)
4 – 6 novembre 2008	Réunion régionale des autorités nationales en Asie (Bangladesh)
11 – 13 novembre 2008	Réunion régionale des autorités nationales en Afrique (Ouganda)
19 et 20 novembre 2008	Mission d'assistance technique, atelier juridique (Sierra Leone)

Dates	Mesures de soutien mises en œuvre
28 – 30 novembre 2008	Réunion annuelle des autorités nationales (La Haye)
1 ^{er} décembre 2008	Journée parrainée par l'Union européenne à l'intention des autorités nationales (La Haye)
11 décembre 2008	Mission d'assistance technique, visite bilatérale (Bahamas)
10 – 12 décembre 2008	Mission d'assistance technique (République démocratique populaire lao)
16 et 17 décembre 2008	Atelier juridique sous-régional à l'intention des États parties en Afrique centrale et occidentale (Gambie)
13 et 14 avril 2009	Mission d'assistance technique, y compris sensibilisation de parlementaires (Bhoutan)
15 et 16 avril 2009	Mission d'assistance technique, y compris sensibilisation de parlementaires (Libéria)
16 et 17 avril 2009	Atelier sur l'universalité (Turquie)
23 et 24 avril 2009	Mission d'assistance technique, y compris sensibilisation de parlementaires (République-Unie de Tanzanie)
18 et 19 mai 2009	Mission d'assistance technique, y compris sensibilisation de parlementaires (Burundi)
20 mai 2009	Exposé verbal devant le Comité du commerce, de la communication et des investissements de l'Assemblée législative d'Afrique orientale
21 mai 2009	Mission d'assistance technique (Kenya)
15 et 16 juin 2009	Mission d'assistance technique, y compris sensibilisation de parlementaires (Congo)
23 et 24 juin 2009	Mission d'assistance technique (Ghana)
13 – 17 juillet 2009	Cours de formation de base pour la région Afrique (Afrique du Sud)
22 – 24 juillet 2009	Mission d'assistance technique (Mongolie)
3 – 14 août 2009	Cours de formation VERIFIN pour toutes les régions (Finlande)

35. Le graphique 11 illustre le nombre d'événements qui se sont tenus au cours de chaque période de référence depuis l'adoption du plan d'action relatif à l'Article VII et qui ont traité sur le fond de la question de la mise en œuvre législative, réglementaire ou administrative de la Convention, et auxquels ont participé des juristes de l'OIAC.

**GRAPHIQUE 11 : ÉVÉNEMENTS RELATIFS À LA MISE EN ŒUVRE
LÉGISLATIVE, RÉGLEMENTAIRE OU
ADMINISTRATIVE DE LA CONVENTION, AVEC LA
PARTICIPATION DE JURISTES DE L'OIAC**



36. Les réunions des autorités nationales et les ateliers régionaux et thématiques ont été d'excellentes occasions pour le Secrétariat de rester en contact avec un grand nombre d'États. Ces événements se sont révélés également des moteurs majeurs de l'élan donné à l'exécution des obligations au titre de l'Article VII, en constituant une tribune pour, entre autres, l'échange d'informations et d'expériences avec d'autres autorités nationales ou rédacteurs de loi, la tenue de réunions bilatérales ciblées avec le Secrétariat; ils offrent l'occasion de demander une assistance spécifique (par exemple, observations à préparer par le Secrétariat ou missions d'assistance bilatérale).
37. Les missions d'assistance bilatérale et activités d'assistance qui les suivent se sont révélées comme étant le cadre le plus approprié pour la prestation d'une assistance sur mesure. Cela peut comprendre une assistance aux États bénéficiaires pour : déterminer la meilleure approche de l'exécution de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII; rédiger la législation de mise en œuvre; déterminer les domaines dans lesquels des mesures administratives complémentaires seraient nécessaires pour donner forme aux dispositions contenues dans la législation de mise en œuvre et la rendre applicable, et rédiger les règlements à adopter en application de la législation de mise en œuvre.
38. Dans C-13/DEC.7, la Conférence encourageait les États parties à continuer d'offrir une assistance pour la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, notamment, entre autres, en mettant des experts à la disposition d'États parties, en encourageant la coopération au sein des groupes régionaux, ainsi qu'en faisant des contributions volontaires à l'OIAC et toutes autres offres. La Conférence a également encouragé les États parties à créer

et à tirer parti de possibles synergies entre leurs activités d'assistance mutuelle, celles du Secrétariat et celles des organisations internationales, régionales et sous-régionales compétentes, et à tenir l'OIAC informée de leurs activités.

39. Au cours de la période considérée, plusieurs États parties ont informé le Secrétariat qu'ils avaient mené diverses activités pour aider des États parties à s'acquitter de leurs obligations au titre de l'Article VII de la Convention et pour offrir et prêter assistance aux États parties demandeurs. Le Japon, en particulier, a mis à disposition une personne ressource pour une activité de soutien à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII au cours de cette période. En outre, au cours de la période considérée, le Japon, les Pays-Bas et la Norvège ont fait des contributions financières volontaires pour les activités OIAC de soutien à la mise en œuvre de l'Article VII, et l'Union européenne a continué d'appuyer ces activités.

Appendix

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OBLIGATIONS, BY STATE PARTY, AS AT 19 AUGUST 2009, AS SHOWN BY THE INDICATORS USED IN PAST REPORTS ON THE PLAN OF ACTION ON ARTICLE VII

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.
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 (see paragraph 14(c) of C-8/DEC.16).
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 (see 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 (see paragraph 14(c) of C-8/DEC.16).
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 <i>and</i> VI have been submitted by the State Party; (X), that an initial declaration under Article III <i>or</i> VI has been submitted by the State Party.
Status of Submission of ADPA for 2008 in 2009	X indicates that the State Party has submitted an annual declaration on past activities (ADPA) in 2008 under Article VI. This submission was due by 31 March 2009.

Column Heading	Explanation
Article VI Project	<p>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.</p> <p>“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 was 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.</p>
Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Year(s) of submission. Years in which a State Party declared that there was no national programme related to protected purposes are <i>italicised</i> .
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.

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 (LAO) so that their files and the information in this table can be updated or corrected.

Afghanistan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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: Copies of the Convention in Farsi and of draft implementing legislation, which had been prepared by the Islamic Republic of Iran, were provided to Afghanistan during consultations.
5. 1 and 2 September 2005: A workshop, held in Tajikistan, was conducted by the Secretariat for Afghanistan and Tajikistan and supported by Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands, the Russian Federation, and the 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 56 and 57.

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. 7 November 2007: During a meeting held in the margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, 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.
12. 25 and 26 August 2008: Afghanistan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, which was held in Sri Lanka.
13. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Afghanistan pointed out that draft legislation—which had been prepared by a Commission that included representatives of the Ministry of Defence—was in Parliament. It submitted a copy of the current draft of implementing legislation with the Secretariat, but indicated that it was still too early to request the Secretariat to review and comment on it, as the draft might still be amended.
14. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Albania									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2005, 2008, and 2009	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 and admin.	Yes	Yes	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 had 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. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Albania informed the Secretariat that, although implementation of the Convention had been fully functional under the legislation that had been adopted in 2003, in 2007 it had adopted an additional piece of implementing legislation, which was import-/export-specific. It submitted a copy of new Law No. 9707 of 5 April 2007 on State Import-Export Control of Military Goods and Dual-Use Goods and Technologies under Article VII(5). Albania explained that a new set of procedures was to be adopted, which would include procedures specific to the requirements of the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	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 and 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 Convention.
4. 5 – 9 November 2007: In margins of the Twelfth Session of the Conference, Algeria submitted to the Secretariat the text of implementing regulations.
5. 8 September 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Algeria confirmed that it had conducted a review of its trade regulations as required under Article XI(2e) of the Convention, and that it did not have any such regulations that were inconsistent with the object and purpose of the Convention.
6. 25 June 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Algeria informed the Secretariat of the recent entry into force of four further pieces of implementing regulations and submitted these texts under Article VII(5).
7. Algeria 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 56 and 57.

Andorra									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2008, and 2009	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	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 56 and 57.

Antigua and Barbuda									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 Antigua and Barbuda on 28 September 2005.
2. 24 and 25 April 2006: Antigua and Barbuda participated in the meeting of legislative drafters that was held in Saint Kitts and Nevis.
3. 18 May 2006: Antigua and Barbuda established its National Authority and submitted its initial declaration.
4. 16 June 2006: In an e-mail, Antigua and Barbuda indicated that its draft law would be submitted to Parliament during its next session.
5. 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 that this law would be debated in the August session of Parliament.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, the Secretariat, upon request, provided comments on Antigua and Barbuda's current draft implementing legislation. 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.
9. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Argentina									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2007, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Policy	Yes	VII(5), 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, which 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. 30 July 2009: Argentina deposited its instrument of ratification of its Privileges and Immunities Agreement with the OPCW.
5. Argentina 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		N/A	2003, 2006, 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	Yes	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 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 Session of the Conference.
5. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Armenia confirmed that its legislation covered all key areas.

Australia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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.	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 the fact 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 one 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 56 and 57.

Austria									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2003, 2005 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin.	LQ2

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

Azerbaijan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		X	2003, 2005, 2007, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Yes	Criminal and admin.	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Azerbaijan on 30 March 2000.
2. June 2005: At a 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-control legislation and additional information on implementing legislation.
3. 26 and 27 October 2005: A TAV was conducted by the Secretariat and a member of the Network of Legal Experts (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.
4. 6 March 2006: Azerbaijan sent its response to the trade questionnaire.
5. 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.
6. 29 and 30 May 2006: Azerbaijan participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Eastern Europe, held in The Hague.
7. 12 June 2006: Azerbaijan submitted its draft implementing legislation for the Secretariat's comments, which were provided.
8. 17 and 18 August 2006: The Secretariat conducted a legislative-drafting session in The Hague, for officials from Azerbaijan.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

9. 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 previously reported 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.
10. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, Azerbaijan confirmed the need for an additional export-control system.
11. 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.
12. 29 – 31 January 2007: A National Awareness-raising 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.
13. 10 October 2007: Upon request, further comments were provided on the draft legislation of Azerbaijan. In addition, questions related to the comments provided as follow-up to the workshop of January 2007 were answered.
14. 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.
15. 16 July 2008: Under cover of a fax, Azerbaijan submitted draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat with a request for review and comments.
16. 3 November 2008: Under cover of a fax, Azerbaijan provided information on the status of implementation of its Article VII obligations. In particular, it indicated that the drafting of implementing legislation involved inter-agency coordination and that the draft would be submitted to Parliament as soon as the process had been brought to a conclusion. It indicated that, since it acceded to the Convention, it had adopted a number of legislative acts and had amended its legislation in line with the Convention, in particular the 2004 Law on Export Control and its Criminal Code. Azerbaijan thus confirmed that it had carried out the review called for by Article XI(2e) of the Convention. Azerbaijan also provided information on the rules regarding the issuance of a special authorisation for the export, import, re-export, re-import, and transit of items that fall under export control, as approved by a decree dated 15 December 2005, and confirmed the requirement to provide an end-use certificate to the relevant agency.
17. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Azerbaijan indicated that it had incorporated the comments received from the Secretariat and that it expected that the implementing legislation would be adopted by Parliament in 2009.
18. 13 August 2009: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Azerbaijan inquiring about the status of its draft legislation.

Bahamas									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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 Bahamas on 21 May 2009.
2. 13 December 2008: The Bahamas was considering designating the Prime Minister's Office as the National Authority once the Convention entered into force for it.
3. 24 February 2009: Prior to entry into force of the Convention for it, the Bahamas indicated that the draft implementing legislation was finalised and ready for approval.
4. 19 May 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Secretariat explained the measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention and offered assistance.
5. 26 May 2009: The Bahamas designated its National Authority, which is located in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
6. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Bahrain									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X	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

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, which 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 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).
8. 3 October 2006: Bahrain submitted its final draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.
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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 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 Session of the Conference. An awareness-raising 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.
13. 20 November 2008: In a *note verbale*, Bahrain indicated that one chamber of its Parliament had approved the draft of implementing legislation. It also indicated that it was currently developing a National Authority Decree.
14. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Bangladesh									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	2004 and 2005	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

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 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 subcommittee. Bangladesh also indicated that it had specifically adopted penal legislation for attacks with acid. In addition to these penal 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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: Bangladesh participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland.
11. 19 – 23 October 2008: Bangladesh attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
12. 4 – 6 November 2008: Bangladesh hosted a regional meeting for National Authorities in Asia. It reported that it had begun developing regulations for transfers, which were to be included in its Import and Export Policy Orders, which are to be renovated in mid-2009. It also reported that it was developing regulations for licensing requirements. Regulations for the declaration and inspection regimes were discussed during the workshop as well. Bangladesh requested that the Secretariat—on the basis of Bangladesh’s implementing legislation—prepare documents to explain and guide the development of regulations in the abovementioned areas. The guidance documents were provided.
13. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Barbados									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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. 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.
5. 2 July 2008: The Chairperson of the Council, in accordance with operative paragraph 2 of C-12/DEC.9 (dated 9 November 2007), requested Barbados to establish or designate its National Authority without delay and to notify the OPCW when it had done so.
6. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
7. 15 and 16 July 2009: During a bilateral meeting that was held in Brussels, the Permanent Representation of Barbados indicated that Barbados was still working on implementing legislation and that it was hopeful that a draft document would be ready for consideration by the Cabinet in July 2009.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Belarus									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2006 to 2009	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	Yes	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 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 56 and 57.

Belgium									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2009	
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.	Policy	Criminal and admin.	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Belgium on 29 April 1997.
2. 15 April 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Belgium informed the Secretariat of the entry into force of the Law of 4 June 2007 approving the Co-operation Agreement of 2 March 2007 between the Federal State and the Flemish, Walloon, and Brussels Regions concerning the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, which was published in the Official Gazette on 2 April 2009. Belgium submitted the text of the measure under Article VII(5).
3. 27 April 2009: Belgium indicated that an experts' meeting was being organised to discuss complementary regulations.
4. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Belize									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A		No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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, which were subsequently provided. It expected the process to advance quickly and that the legislation would be adopted by November 2005. Belize further stated that the National Authority would not be formally established until the national implementing legislation had been approved; that the National Authority functions were presently being carried out 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 22 and 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 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 complementary regulations might be needed. No official submission under Article VII(5) has been received yet.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
13. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Benin									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 and for countering terrorism and transnational crime.
4. 6 and 7 July 2005: During an ECOWAS-ICRC (Economic Community of West African States-International Community of the Red Cross) 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, during which Benin's national plan of action was discussed. The plan indicated that Benin would be holding a workshop in October 2006 to discuss the outcomes of the 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

March 2007. The draft would be submitted to the Council of Ministers in April 2007 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. It was hoped that 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 and that 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 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 expected that by August 2007, the draft could be submitted to the Council of Ministers and transmitted to the National Assembly in October 2007.
10. 21 and 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, which would constitute a framework for legislation that 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-raising workshops for customs, industry, and parliamentarians.
11. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 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.
15. 22 – 26 September 2008: During the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, Benin indicated that the draft of implementing legislation had not yet been submitted to Parliament.
16. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Benin reported that the codification commission had given its opinion on the draft implementing law and that the draft was now with the Supreme Court. It also indicated its wish to hold a sensitisation workshop for parliamentarians.
17. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Benin indicated that the draft implementing law had been submitted to Parliament. It also inquired as to the possibility of organising an awareness-raising workshop for parliamentarians.
18. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Bhutan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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, which 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 and 26 August 2008: Bhutan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and Parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
12. 19 – 23 October 2008: Bhutan attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar. It explained that, due to the upcoming coronation ceremony and following festivities, no progress would be made regarding implementation in 2008. The need for adoption of Convention-specific implementing legislation was discussed. Bhutan was considering including the required legislation in an act that would also cover legislation to implement the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. It also expressed interest in the integration of implementing measures in other chemical-management regimes.
13. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Bhutan confirmed that it was now considering adopting specific legislation to implement the Convention. No decision, however, had yet been taken regarding the approach that would be followed, and the Cabinet's approval would need to be sought before starting the drafting process. Bhutan also requested the organisation of an awareness-raising workshop in 2009.
14. 13 and 14 April 2009: During a national awareness-raising workshop on the Convention's requirements, aimed at sensitising senior decision-makers, parliamentarians, and other stakeholders, discussions were held on the ways forward to implement the Convention. The National Authority suggested that subject to the Cabinet's approval, a working group would be set up to get input from all stakeholders and decide on the approach that would be followed to implement the Convention.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Bolivia (Plurinational State 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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		Ongoing	2006 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
Yes	Criminal	No	Yes	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.
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 and 25 April 2006: During a TAV for the Andean Community in Peru, Bolivia's draft legislation was discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 and 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-raising 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 had been 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 and 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 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 Defence 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, which 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. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Bolivia reported that the draft implementing legislation had been submitted to the Committee of Defence of the House of Representatives of the National Congress for its review and consideration in November 2007. However, modifications had been made to the draft after comments were received from the Secretariat. Bolivia explained that the adoption process had been delayed because of the adoption of the new Constitution in December 2008, and that the draft would have to be re-submitted to the Committee of Defence in the coming months. Bolivia reiterated its interest in hosting a sensitisation workshop for the Committee of Defence and/or other members of the Congress.
25. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.
26. 18 August 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Bolivia conveyed the national report on implementing measures. Bolivia informed the Secretariat that due to the upcoming national elections to be held in December 2009, further delays were to be expected. Bolivia further reported that a coordination meeting of the Secretariat of the National Authority was held during July 2009 to discuss the activities and strategies to follow with respect to the aims of the Convention. An additional meeting of the Secretariat of the National Authority was expected to take place in November 2009, with the aim of introducing modifications to the draft implementing legislation (Law 582/2008). Bolivia expressed its interest in receiving assistance in the revision of the above-mentioned draft. As regards administrative activities, Bolivia indicated that it intended to establish a National Center for Coordination (Centro Nacional de Coordinación) within the National Authority with the aim of involving more actors in the process of implementing the Convention.

Bosnia and Herzegovina									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Botswana									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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						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 United 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 56 and 57.

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 restricted. 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 (dated 6 December 2006), 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 a 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 annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague.
12. 15 and 16 July 2009: During a bilateral meeting that was held in Brussels, the Permanent Representation of Botswana indicated that some changes to the staffing of the National Authority had occurred and that no progress had yet been made with regard to the drafting of legislation.
13. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, the National Authority informed the Secretariat that it had recently requested the Office of the Attorney-General to support the drafting of national implementing legislation. It requested that models of implementing measures be provided, to use as inspiration for its own approach. Botswana also indicated that it intended to improve coordination amongst relevant public stakeholders, in particular between the National Authority and the Ministry of Trade and Industry, as well as the Customs Authorities.
14. 22 July 2009: In an e-mail and in follow-up to the basic training course in which Botswana had participated during the same month, Botswana requested further information. All information requested during the course and in the e-mail was provided.

Brazil									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2003, 2008, and 2009	No (being amended)
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 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 Party.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	2006 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
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, 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 and that this office 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 56 and 57.

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. 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.
9. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the 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.
10. 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
12. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Bulgaria									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Burkina Faso									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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	Yes	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. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Burkina Faso indicated that because of a change in personnel in the National Authority, no progress had been made regarding the drafting of implementing regulations.
5. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a legal workshop held in the Gambia, Burkina Faso reported that the draft implementing decree was still at the level of the National Authority. The comments that the Secretariat had provided on the draft decree in August 2008 were reviewed.
6. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, Burkina Faso indicated that although it had not yet revised the draft decree, it was hoping that it could finalise the draft by September 2009. It intended to get legal experts involved in the process.
7. 1 August 2009: The National Authority of Burkina Faso reported that it was reviewing the text of the implementing decree so as to finalise it by September 2009.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	No (being amended)
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	Yes	Yes	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Burundi on 4 October 1998.
2. August 2003: During the regional meeting of National Authorities, held in the Sudan, Burundi reported that work on national implementing legislation had begun.
3. 20 April 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Burundi submitted the text of its implementing legislation under Article VII(5). It requested that the Secretariat continue to support its National Authority concerning the adoption of complementary regulatory measures that will be needed to fulfil its obligations under Article VII.
4. 18 and 19 May 2009: During a national awareness-raising workshop aimed at sensitising senior decision makers and other stakeholders on the national implementation of the Convention, discussions were held with the National Authority on the further measures that Burundi would need to adopt in order to fully implement the Convention and make the implementing legislation enforceable. Burundi requested to be provided with such guidance in writing. This guidance was provided by the Secretariat in follow-up to the workshop.
5. 13 – 17 July 2009: Burundi participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 and 16 December 2005: The Secretariat, Australia, and Japan made a TAV to Cambodia.
5. 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 (NCWA) had been signed on 27 June 2006 and promulgated on 6 July 2006. It was now preparing the subdecree for the establishment of the General Secretariat of the National Authority.
6. 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 drafting a specific law on the Convention. It also indicated that its legal advisers would produce a first draft of the law, which would cover nuclear and biological weapons as well, with the help of the model and the implementation kit provided by the Secretariat, both of which had been translated into Khmer by Australia. Cambodia informed the Secretariat that Australia had also completed the translation of the Convention into Khmer. It indicated that the main problem was a lack of resources, and noted the lack of office equipment and of training for staff.
7. 20 September 2006: Cambodia sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that it hoped that the establishment of the General Secretariat of the NCWA would be completed by the end of 2006. After its establishment, the NCWA would oversee draft legislation and administrative measures related to the implementation of Article VII obligations, particularly draft penal legislation. In the meantime, inter alia the following

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.

8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 24 August 2007: Upon request, the Secretariat provided comments on draft implementing legislation contained in a draft law on weapons of mass destruction.
11. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the 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.
12. 11 September 2007: In an e-mail, Cambodia submitted the contact details of the NCWA.
13. 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.
14. 11 – 13 March 2008: During a TAV, the Secretariat provided the comments requested by Cambodia. The National Authority of Cambodia, Japan, and the Secretariat exchanged views on the draft legislation.
15. 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.
16. 19 – 23 October 2008: Cambodia attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
17. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Bangladesh, Cambodia indicated that the discussions among the National Authority and the Ministry of Justice on the draft legislation had come to a positive result, so that the draft could be finalised in the near future. It reported that the draft had been amended after considering the comments provided by Japan and the Secretariat. Cambodia was hopeful that the draft could be submitted to Parliament soon.
18. 25 March 2009: In an e-mail, Cambodia informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been agreed to by the Council of Ministers and that it would be submitted to Parliament, for adoption to follow soon.
19. 3 – 11 August 2009: Cambodia participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland. It indicated that currently no progress with regard to the legislative process could be reported.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
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, that the Penal Code was being updated, and that 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 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 Meeting of 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 and 3 November 2007: Cameroon attended the 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. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a basic training course, held in South Africa, Cameroon reported that at the end of September 2008, there would be an interministerial meeting at the Prime Minister's Office with the aim of approving the final draft of implementing legislation for submission to the National Assembly.
24. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Cameroon indicated that in addition to the revision of the Trade Law on which the Secretariat had already provided comments, there was also an ongoing revision of the criminal code to introduce the principle of the criminal responsibility of legal persons and the extraterritorial application principle of criminal law.
25. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Cameroon indicated that the draft implementing law was still at Cabinet level. It also submitted a copy of the draft law amending and complementing certain provisions of Law No. 90/031 of 10 August 1990, governing trade activities in Cameroon, to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
26. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Canada									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	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 56 and 57.

Cape Verde									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 could be held with its legal experts on any problems with the draft. This was also to 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 Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Party, held in Brazil, Cape Verde reported that instability in Cape Verde had had an adverse effect on national-implementation efforts. It

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Central African Republic									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 United 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 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

9. 22 – 26 September 2008: During the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, the Central African Republic showed a handwritten copy of the draft implementing law to the Secretariat and undertook to type it in an electronic format as soon as possible and to submit it for the Secretariat's review and comments.
10. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, the Central African Republic reported that the drafting of the implementing legislation had started, but because of the technical nature of the Convention and its complexity, the draft had not yet been finalised. The draft implementing law was reviewed by the Secretariat, and most of the comments made were introduced into the draft on the spot. The Central African Republic also pointed out the general lack of awareness on the Convention and the absence of a budget for its implementation.
11. 15 May 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, the Central African Republic submitted its draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat and requested review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
12. 15 July 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, the Central African Republic informed the Secretariat that it was reviewing the comments made by the latter on its draft implementing law.

Chad									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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 United 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 and 13 December 2006: Chad participated in a subregional workshop for customs authorities in the pan-Sahel region on technical aspects of the transfer 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 56 and 57.

10. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
14. 11 – 13 November 2008: Chad attended the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Chile									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2008, and 2009	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	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.
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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

drafter who was preparing draft norms on transfers, declarations, and penalties for failure to declare, as well as 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 and 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 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 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 would replace it, along with relevant regulations. 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. 22 September 2008: In a *note verbale*, Chile informed the Secretariat that the draft Weapons of Mass Destruction Law containing implementing provisions for the Convention was still being studied by the Ministry of Defence so that it could soon be adopted and promulgated. It also indicated that the next steps would be to develop complementary regulations and that it was hoping to receive the continued support of the Secretariat in this regard, which it was assured of in response.
14. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

China									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 Second 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 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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. The implementing criminal provisions were also 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. 17 September 2008: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Colombia confirmed to the Secretariat that it had carried out the Article XI(2e) review and confirmed that it had found its trade regulations consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention. It informed the Secretariat of further measures that it had in place in this regard. It also informed the Secretariat of complementary measures that it was considering to adopt. Inter alia, it was considering integrating its regulatory regime implementing the Convention into a broader control regime. It also pointed out several practical difficulties for implementation of the Convention and enforcing the implementing legislation, relating in particular to the capacity of chemical analysis and chemical know-how.
13. 18 August 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Colombia made an additional Article VII(5) submission. New information was provided on the following legislation: National Constitution of 1991 (Articles 81 and 223), Law 525 of 12 August 1999, Decree 1232 of 20 July 2001, Decree 3803 of 2006 and Decree 1685 of 1999, (Article 524).
14. 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. 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.
4. 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.
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 Comoros drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
7. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 9 May 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to the Comoros seeking confirmation that its National Authority had been designated.
9. 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 Conference at its Twelfth Session on the implementation of Article VII obligations.
3. 24 March 2009: The Congo informed the Secretariat of the designation of its National Authority: the Counsellor on Strategic Questions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of Francophony.
4. 10 April 2009: The recently designated National Authority contacted the Secretariat requesting models of implementing legislation. The Congo indicated that it would develop its own approach on the basis of the models. Review and comments on its draft would be requested from the Secretariat in the future. The models were sent.
5. 15 and 16 June 2009: During a TAV to the Congo, national implementation was discussed with the National Authority and with the draftsperson that the Congo had designated prior to the workshop. The Congo indicated that the drafting of the implementing legislation would be urgently addressed and that it would explore a number of options under its constitutional provisions, including an ordinance, a decree, and a parliamentary bill.
6. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, the Congo reported that it had already put together draft legislation in follow-up to the TAV in June 2009. It indicated that it intended to send the draft to the Secretariat for its review and the preparation of comments. With regard to the administrative structure to be put in place to ensure enforcement of the legislation, the Congo intended to adopt a decentralised approach, the functioning of which would be ensured by coordination mechanisms amongst the relevant stakeholders.
7. 29 July 2009: In an e-mail, the Congo indicated that the draft was currently being reviewed by all relevant public stakeholders. It also indicated that it would submit the draft to the Secretariat in the future.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Cook Islands									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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.	Law	Criminal and admin.	VII(5), 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 three to four 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 56 and 57.

Costa Rica									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X		X	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	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 56 and 57.

Côte d'Ivoire									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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	Yes	Yes	Incomplete	Yes	Yes	Yes	Criminal and admin.	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 meeting of 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 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. 22 – 26 September 2008: During the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire reported that the decree for the implementation of Implementing Law No. 2007-254 of 16 July 2007 was about to be signed. It further indicated that it would participate in the legal workshop to be held in the Gambia in December 2008 and that at this occasion it was expected that the draft decree would be reviewed and commented on by the Secretariat.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that a decree on the creation of the National Authority had been promulgated. No official submission of this text under Article VII(5) has yet been made. It also indicated that the Technical Secretariat of the National Authority had started drafting further implementing regulations but that they had not yet been referred to the interministerial committee of the National Authority for its approval.
9. 26 November 2008: Côte d'Ivoire submitted by fax a draft decree for the implementation of Implementing Law No. 2007-254 of 16 July 2007 to the Secretariat for its review and comments.
10. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire and the Secretariat held discussions on the draft Decree for the Implementation of Law No. 2007-254 of 16 July 2007, the text of which was reviewed. Written comments were subsequently provided.
11. 13 – 17 July 2009: Côte d'Ivoire participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa, which was held in South Africa.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2006, and 2009	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	Yes	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Law and policy	Criminal and admin.	LQ2

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Cuba									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Policy	Yes	LQ2, VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Cuba on 29 May 1997.
2. 24 and 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 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 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 56 and 57.

Cyprus									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
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	Yes	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Czech Republic									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 1999, 2001 to 2009	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	Yes	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. 23 February 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Czech Republic made an additional Article VII(5) submission by providing the consolidated text of Act No. 19/1997 Coll. of 24 January 1997 on Some Measures Concerning Chemical Weapons Prohibition, as last amended in 2008, and a copy of Decree No. 208/2008 Coll. of 5 June 2008 Implementing the Act on Some Measures Concerning Chemical Weapons Prohibition, which entered into force on 1 July 2008.
3. The Czech Republic 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 56 and 57.

Democratic Republic of the Congo									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 United 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.

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 a 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 meeting of 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. 22 – 26 September 2008: During the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo reported that the National Authority had considered contracting a draftsman to draft its implementing legislation. It recalled that the Democratic Republic of the Congo was a post-conflict State with a budget allocated to certain key areas in the field of national security but that the implementation of the Convention was not part of these priority areas.
9. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that it would need financial assistance to set up a working group to draft implementing legislation.
10. 18 December 2008: The Democratic Republic of the Congo submitted to the Secretariat by e-mail a draft implementing bill seeking its comments before the draft was submitted to the Parliamentary Defense and Security Commission. Comments were subsequently provided.
11. 12 February 2009: The Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated that the draft implementing law, along with the comments provided by the Secretariat, would be sent to the Defense and Security Commission of the National Assembly so that it could be included in its agenda for discussion and possible adoption.
12. 14 July 2009: In response to an inquiry from the Secretariat, the Democratic Republic of the Congo indicated, by e-mail, that the draft implementing law had been submitted to the Defense and Security Commission of the National Assembly. The Commission had not yet reviewed it, as the deputies were on parliamentary holidays until September 2009.

Denmark									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 1999, 2003, 2006 to 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Djibouti									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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-raising 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 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 1 April 2008: Djibouti submitted its draft implementing law to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
8. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Djibouti explained that because of a current conflict, all resources of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had been mobilised around this conflict and that there had been no time to incorporate the Secretariat's comments on the draft implementing law and to finalise the text.
9. 21 March 2009: The National Authority of Djibouti informed the Secretariat by e-mail that it was to convene a meeting in May 2009 for the purpose of reviewing the draft implementing law before its submission to the Council of Ministers.
10. 29 July 2009: The National Authority of Djibouti informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the stakeholders' meeting, which was to be held in May 2009 for the purpose of validating the draft implementing legislation before its submission to the Council of Ministers, had been postponed to October 2009.

Dominica									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		N/A	2008 and 2009	
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	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 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 a workshop on the 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 22 November 2007: Dominica requested an analysis of its status of implementation and information on outstanding items, which were provided.
10. 15 January 2008: Dominica submitted the draft Chemical Weapons (Prohibition and Control) Bill to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
11. 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.
12. 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.
13. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS, 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 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.
17. 7 October 2008: In an e-mail, Dominica requested that the Secretariat review the finalised draft legislation. The Secretariat was in a position to confirm that the draft created a framework allowing for the legislation, together with the regulations, to cover all key areas. Dominica also indicated that it was looking forward to drafting complementary regulations with the assistance of the Secretariat. It also provided the contact details of a lawyer in the National Authority, for whom it requested training.
18. 31 October 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Dominica sent an explanatory note that it would submit to Parliament along with the finalised draft legislation. It requested a review and comments on the explanatory note, which were provided.
19. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Dominican Republic									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 the Dominican Republic on 26 April 2009.
2. 19 May 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Secretariat explained the measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention and offered assistance.
3. 27 May 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Dominican Republic informed the Secretariat that the Secretary of State of the Armed Forces had been designated as National Authority, and it indicated the name of a contact person. However, in the absence of contact details for both the National Authority and the contact person, the National Authority could not be registered.
4. 2 July 2009: In an e-mail, the Dominican Republic completed the information required for the notification of the designation of its National Authority by providing contact details.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	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	No	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 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 (drugs) 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 had 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. 29 July 2009: In an e-mail, Ecuador informed the Secretariat that the matter of implementing legislation would be addressed in the second semester of 2009, after the new National Assembly had been formed on 10 August.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 3 – 13 July 2006: El Salvador participated in a basic course in Spain for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention.
9. 27 July 2006: In an e-mail to the Secretariat, El Salvador reported that it was working on its implementing legislation and on the proposed amendments to its penal code, and that it was preparing a list of existing legislation related to the Convention.
10. 14 August 2006: El Salvador sent a *note verbale* enclosing the text of legislation entitled Controls and Regulations of Articles Similar to Explosives, Chemical Substances and Pyrotechnical Products, as published in the Official Gazette, and a list of existing legislation on armaments and chemical substances.
11. 28 August 2006: El Salvador 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. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
19. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
12. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Eritrea									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, Eritrea participated with two participants, one of them representing the National Authority and the other being a legal officer from the President's Office. Consultations on areas that require national implementing measures were held and Eritrea indicated that it intended to get the drafting process started. Eritrea requested models of implementing measures with a view to developing its national implementing legislation. The documents were provided in follow-up to the course.
12. 17 August 2009: In an e-mail, Eritrea indicated that it was currently developing a general view on what needed to be contained in its future implementing legislation. It requested further examples of implementing measures.

Estonia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2007, and 2009	
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.	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 56 and 57.

Ethiopia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2003, 2007 to 2009	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	Yes	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. 22 November 2007: Ethiopia sent an e-mail to the Secretariat informing it that the review under Article XI(2e) of the Convention had been completed and that all regulations were found to be consistent with the object and purpose of the Convention.
5. 22 – 26 September 2008: Ethiopia attended the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa.
6. 11 – 13 November 2008: Ethiopia attended the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda.
7. 13 – 17 July 2009: Ethiopia participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Fiji									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 (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	Yes	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 during 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 the legislation have been adopted and the legislation can thus effectively be enforced. A need for assistance in drafting regulations was expressed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

9. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 and 26 August 2008: Fiji attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
12. 19 – 23 October 2008: Fiji attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar. It explained that the National Authority of Fiji was currently working on an interim basis but that the permanent status of the National Authority would be established by the regulations that were to be developed. Fiji indicated that it was already considering the adoption of such regulations. No draft had yet been prepared, which was also due to the fact of limited personnel available in a small bureaucracy. Fiji, however, expressed strong commitment to the development of regulations, particularly in order to secure its borders.
13. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Bangladesh, Fiji and the Secretariat discussed the subject of developing a National Authority Decree and other pieces of regulation on the basis of the implementing legislation. Fiji requested that the Secretariat prepare tailor-made guidance documents for the development of such measures in Fiji.
14. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, discussions were held with Fiji on the adoption of a National Authority Decree that would ensure the involvement of all stakeholders required for the drafting of regulations to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2005. The Secretariat provided the requested guidance on drafting the National Authority Decree.
15. 12 March 2009: The National Authority of Fiji established contact between the Secretariat and the draftspersons from the Office of the Solicitor General with a view to facilitating the process of developing a National Authority Decree and possibly amending the existing implementing legislation in this regard.

Finland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2004 to 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

France									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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 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 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 56 and 57.

Gabon									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)				X		Ongoing	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	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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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-raising 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 meeting of 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 from January to 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. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Gabon explained that after the Cabinet had sent back the draft implementing law to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for its finalisation, the draft had been forwarded to the Ministry of Justice. The text had then been sent to the Secretariat General of the Government for its approval before its submission to Parliament. The draft implementing law was expected to be adopted at the session of March/April 2009.
14. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, Gabon reported that the draft had been finalised and submitted to the Secretariat General of the Government for adoption and, ultimately, transmission to Parliament. It explained that the process of adopting the draft and passing it on to Parliament might be a lengthy one. The possibility of supporting this phase by a national awareness-raising workshop, which could also involve the sensitisation of parliamentarians, was discussed, as well as the necessity for adopting complementary regulations once the law is adopted by Parliament.
15. 14 August 2009: Gabon sent an e-mail to the Secretariat enclosing a report on the status of Article VII implementation in Gabon. It reported that the National Authority was preparing to hold a national meeting with all members of the National Authority so as to assess all actions conducted so far and to discuss the ways forward to revitalise the work of the National Authority. It also reiterated its request for funding and organisation of a national awareness-raising workshop on the Convention, primarily for parliamentarians and national media.

Gambia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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)
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	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 annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague.
7. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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. 10 September 2008: Under cover of a letter, and in view of a subregional legal workshop for Central and West Africa that the Gambia hosted in December 2008, the Gambia submitted extensive draft legislation to the Secretariat for review and preparation of comments to be discussed during the workshop.
10. 22 – 26 September 2008: The Gambia attended the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa.
11. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa that the Gambia hosted, the Gambia and the Secretariat discussed the draft and the preliminary comments that the Secretariat had prepared. The finalised comments were subsequently provided in writing.
12. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Georgia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X	X	X	2009	
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	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”.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Germany									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2001, 2003 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law and policy	Criminal	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Germany on 29 April 1997.
2. Germany 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
9. 5 December 2006: During the Eleventh Session of the Conference, 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. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Ghana explained that during the legal workshop held in Burkina Faso in 2006, it had been decided to implement the Convention through a Weapons of Mass Destruction Act. It indicated that financial assistance would now be needed to initiate consultations for the purpose of achieving the drafting process.
12. 16 and 17 December 2008: During the subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, Ghana confirmed that the approach taken would be an integrated WMD Bill, with a separate chapter devoted to the Convention. Key stakeholders were still being consulted concerning the bill.
13. 23 and 24 June 2009: During a TAV, Ghana confirmed that it was still following the approach of developing a WMD Bill. It explained that the Ministry in charge of submitting the bill to Parliament had not taken any action on the bill, which had led to the delay. Ghana indicated that it might require funding to engage a consultant to finalise the draft of the bill. Upon request, the Secretariat provided comments on the WMD Bill to a draftsman from the Office of the Attorney-General, against the background of which Ghana undertook to revise the draft by the end of August 2009.
14. 2 July 2009: In an e-mail in follow-up to the TAV, Ghana informed the Secretariat that it had started to incorporate the comments provided in June 2009. It indicated that it intended to provide the draft to the Secretariat for another review, once it had been revised.
15. 13 – 17 July 2009: Ghana participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.

Greece									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2007 and 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Grenada									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 OECS 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. 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 Grenada drawing its attention to its obligations under operative paragraph 1 of C-12/DEC.9, and the availability of assistance.
7. 21 and 22 April 2008: Grenada was invited to participate in the subregional legal workshop for OECS, held in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, but was finally unable to attend because of competing priorities.
8. 19 June 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Grenada asking for updates on the implementation of the Convention.
9. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Guatemala									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(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
Yes	Criminal	Yes	Yes	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 legislation in place 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
16. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
17. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Guinea									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 and 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

11. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United 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 meeting of 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.
19. 8 October 2008: Guinea requested the Secretariat to review and comment on the revised draft implementing law that had been submitted to it during a basic training course held in France on 22 – 26 September 2008. The comments were subsequently provided.
20. 11 – 13 November 2008: Guinea attended the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda.
21. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, the Secretariat reviewed and commented on Guinea's revised texts of the draft implementing law and draft order establishing the National Commission for Fighting Chemical Weapons. Guinea indicated that the implementation process had been slowed down because of political developments that had taken place in Guinea in 2008, which had hampered the proper functioning of the institutions.
22. 20 April 2009: Guinea informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the process of implementing the Convention would continue after elections, which were expected to be carried out towards the end of 2009.
23. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Guinea-Bissau									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau expressed its expectation that once the new government and Parliament were in place, implementation of the Convention would be initiated. Guinea-Bissau indicated that the draftspersons had been appointed. It also stressed the need for workshops for lusophone States.
6. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. 4 April 2007: A high-level meeting with the Permanent Representative regarding the implementation of Article VII by Guyana was held in London.
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.
8. 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.
9. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Haiti									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 56 and 57.

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 because, due to the current political situation in the country, the Parliament was not operational.
12. 13 July 2009: In response to an inquiry from the Secretariat, Haiti indicated by e-mail that the Parliament was currently operational; it hoped to relaunch the implementation process, given that this was also required for the implementation of Resolution 1540 (2004) of the United Nations Security Council.

Holy See									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
					X		Ongoing	2009	
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 56 and 57.

10. 26 and 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 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 of 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
18. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Hungary									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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	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 56 and 57.

Iceland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		N/A	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	Yes	Yes	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. 17 September 2008: In an e-mail, Iceland informed the Secretariat that its draft implementing legislation had been submitted to Parliament and that its approval was expected soon. The next step would be to adopt further measures based on relevant EU legislation.
7. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

India									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2003 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for India on 29 April 1997.
2. India 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 56 and 57.

Indonesia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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 and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Law	Criminal	VII(5), 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. 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.
4. 7 May 2008: In an e-mail, Indonesia informed the Secretariat that its implementing law had entered into force on 10 March 2008.
5. 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.
6. 19 – 23 October 2008: Indonesia attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar. It undertook to prepare and send a response to the second Legislation Questionnaire, so as to enable the Secretariat to reflect the recently adopted legislative measures in Indonesia’s profile regarding Article VII implementation.
7. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, Indonesia indicated that in the near future, it would submit an English translation of its implementing legislation. It indicated that it would require the adoption of implementing regulations, so as to be in a position to fully and effectively implement the Convention on the basis of the legislation. The regulations were also to create a permanent framework for the National Authority, which currently still functioned on an interim basis. Indonesia requested the Secretariat to prepare guidance documents in this regard, which were to be designed on the basis of the English translation of the Indonesian legislation, once received by the Secretariat.
8. 10 February 2009: Indonesia submitted by *note verbale* and e-mail the English version of Indonesian Implementing Law No. 9 of 2008, and also an electronic file of the same text. The key areas that were previously outstanding had been filled by the legislation.
9. 17 March 2009: The Secretariat provided the requested guidance for developing complementary regulations under the legislation on the basis of the law.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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 the following 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

6. 27 – 29 September 2006: During a subregional meeting of National Authorities in Central Asia that was held in Kyrgyzstan, it was reported that the draft legislation of the Islamic Republic of Iran had been submitted to Parliament by the Cabinet in 2005; that it had been approved in the first round of consultations in the Security and Foreign Policy Commission of Parliament; that that approval had been delayed somewhat to allow consideration of the comments made by the Secretariat in late 2005; and that, once the draft had been approved following the second round of consultations, it would be submitted to Parliament for final approval.
7. 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 and 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. It confirmed that draft implementing legislation, which, in the future, may replace the current legislation that already covers all key areas, was still in Parliament. By means of the new law, Iran wished to bring all legislation relating to WMD into a new shape.
10. 19 – 23 October 2008: The Islamic Republic of Iran attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
11. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Bangladesh, Iran mentioned that it was hopeful that its Parliament would adopt the new set of implementing measures before the end of the year.
12. The Islamic Republic of Iran has offered and provided assistance to other States Parties.

Iraq									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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 Iraq on 12 February 2009.
2. 8 January 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Iraq provided the Secretariat with finalised drafts of implementing legislation and regulations.
3. 12 February 2009: In an e-mail on the day of entry into force of the Convention for Iraq, Iraq notified the Secretariat of the establishment of its National Authority.
4. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Ireland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Italy									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		X	2008 and 2009	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		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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 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, which had been presented to the Prime Minister for comments, and that it was expected to be adopted by Parliament by March 2006. The revised draft legislation was submitted to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Japan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin.	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Japan on 29 April 1997.
2. Japan 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 56 and 57.

Jordan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		X	2006 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	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 implementing law and another document, the Report and Final Comments by the Jordanian National Committee for the Implementation of the Convention. 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 56 and 57.

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 and 26 August 2008: Jordan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
17. 17 October 2008: In a phone call, Jordan informed the Secretariat that a decision to start developing Convention-specific implementing legislation had been taken. It requested documents that could be of assistance in this regard.
18. 19 – 23 October 2008: Jordan attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar. It was provided with the documents that it had requested on 17 October 2008, and the documents and approaches towards implementation were discussed.
19. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Kazakhstan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X	X	X	2006 and 2009	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, inter alia, that consultations were being held to draw up a tentative list of stakeholders who would be crucial to the drafting of legislation and/or regulations and that 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).
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. 14 March 2006: Kenya submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.
5. 16 and 17 October 2006: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United 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.
6. 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

2008, as parliamentary elections were to be held in December 2007. Kenya indicated that it would begin holding regular meetings of all stakeholders.

7. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Kenya indicated that it had begun calling for regular meetings of the National Authority from the end of May 2007 on, and was undertaking finalisation of the draft implementing legislation by the end of 2007. It assured the Secretariat that the implementation of the Convention had been included in the work plan for the current financial year that had begun in the second half of 2007. It indicated that the drafting process would resume.
8. 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 the legislative process.
9. 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 at both 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.
10. 22 – 26 September 2008: During the Regional Basic Training Course for Representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, the Secretariat held extensive discussions with Kenya regarding the status of its draft implementing legislation.
11. 1 October 2008: Kenya requested the Secretariat to provide it with samples of implementing legislation adopted by other States Parties to assist it in the drafting of its implementing legislation. These samples were subsequently provided.
12. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Kenya indicated that the comments provided by the Secretariat on the draft implementing legislation had been introduced into the draft, but it requested explanations on some of these comments, which were provided. Kenya also explained that, because of turnover in the personnel of the National Authority and the State Counsel, it had been very difficult to follow up after the TAV held in May 2007. Because of understaffing in the Attorney-General's Office, difficulties had also been encountered in mobilising resources to finalise the draft implementing legislation.
13. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Kenya indicated that the National Authority had held a meeting with the Attorney-General's Office to discuss the implementation of the Convention. However, because of a lack of funding and shortage in staff, the Attorney-General's Office was encountering difficulties in devoting resources to this issue. Amongst other difficulties, Kenya pointed out that the advisory body to the National Authority was comprised of persons working in different places and that it was very difficult to mobilise them without granting them allowances. Furthermore, Kenya submitted a copy of the Pest Control Products Acts and indicated that some of its provisions might interact with the draft implementing legislation. It requested the Secretariat to review this Act to assess whether the regime to be established for the implementation of the Convention should be merged with the regime established under this Act to minimise the conflicts between both regimes.
14. 18 March 2009: Kenya sent a letter to the Secretariat indicating that some of the problems that it was currently encountering in the implementation process of the Convention emanated from the fact that over time there had been changes of personnel involved in the drafting

of legislation and in running the National Authority. It also indicated that since the draft implementing bill is highly technical, it might need technical assistance to enable it to make more progress, and it requested that it be considered for technical assistance in drafting.

15. 21 May 2009: During a national awareness-raising workshop aimed at sensitising senior decision makers and other stakeholders on the national implementation of the Convention, discussions were held with Kenya on the steps forward, and stakeholders agreed to hold a follow-up meeting in the coming months so as to finalise the draft of implementing legislation. The National Authority also submitted the latest version of the draft to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were provided on site. Written comments were subsequently also provided.
16. 3 – 11 August 2009: Kenya participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland. It indicated that the Office of the Attorney-General had organised a workshop for drafters on 30 July 2009 to discuss the draft implementing legislation. It indicated that it intended to provide a copy of the latest version of the draft within the following month.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and admin.	Yes	Yes	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	By policy	Criminal and admin.	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. 19 – 23 October 2008: Kiribati attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar. The development of implementing regulations, particularly in the area of transfer licensing and declarations, was discussed. Kiribati was provided with supportive documents and the Secretariat's readiness to render assistance upon request was raised.
4. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Kuwait									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)				X	X	X		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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	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 56 and 57.

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 the 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 and 3 November 2007: Kuwait attended the 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
14. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Kyrgyzstan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	No	X		X	2006, 2008, and 2009	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		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. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.

10. 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.
11. 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.
12. 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 resumed.
13. 12 November 2007: Kyrgyzstan submitted a draft decree on the National Authority to the Secretariat for its review and comments.
14. 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 in implementing the Convention.
15. 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 the Secretariat that four drafts of legislation (namely, amendments to the penal code, general procedures for export control, regulations for National Authority functions and a national control list) were in the last stages of finalisation. These were to be submitted to Parliament for approval by the end of 2008.
16. 10 June 2008: Upon Kyrgyzstan's request, the Secretariat provided comments on draft penal legislation and on draft regulations regarding the National Authority and a Committee of Experts.
17. 4 – 6 November 2008: Kyrgyzstan participated in a regional workshop of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Bangladesh.
18. 10 November 2008: In follow-up to the regional workshop in Bangladesh, Kyrgyzstan submitted a revised draft of penal implementing measures to the Secretariat for its review and comments.
19. 1 December 2008: During the European Sponsored Day on Capacity-Building for National Authorities, held in The Hague, the Secretariat provided comments on the revised draft of penal legislation. The other areas that require implementation were also discussed.
20. 4 April 2009: In an e-mail, Kyrgyzstan acknowledged receipt of the translation of comments on its draft legislation and indicated that the comments would be taken into consideration in the further drafting process. It inquired about the TAV that it had requested for 2009 to assist it with implementing legislation.
21. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Lao People's Democratic Republic									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	2005	
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 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 amendments of the penal code.
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.
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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 expected to be submitted to the Government in June 2008.
12. 25 and 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.
13. 19 – 23 October 2008: The Lao People's Democratic Republic attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
14. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Secretariat discussed the gaps that remain to be filled in the current implementing legislation.
15. 10 – 12 December 2008: During a TAV that was jointly held by Japan and the Secretariat, the existing penal implementing legislation was reviewed and the incorporation of Convention-specific provisions in a draft decree on chemicals was discussed.
16. 2 June 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, the Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted the text of a draft decree on chemicals. It requested the Secretariat to review the draft, and the Secretariat provided the requested comments.
17. 25 June 2009: In an e-mail, the Lao People's Democratic Republic indicated that after taking the Secretariat's comments into consideration, it would now change its approach and develop a Convention-specific implementing measure. It requested the text of the Vietnamese implementing measures, which was provided.
18. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Latvia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and 2009	
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.	Law	Criminal	LQ2

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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Lebanon									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 Lebanon on 20 December 2008.
2. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, the Secretariat and Lebanon held discussions on the necessary measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention. Upon its request, the Secretariat subsequently provided Lebanon with model provisions and samples of implementing legislation adopted by other States Parties.
3. 2 – 5 December 2008: In the margins of the Thirteenth Session of the Conference, Lebanon submitted to the Secretariat copies of existing legislation that could be of relevance for the implementation of the Convention.
4. 12 January 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, the Secretariat explained the measures to be adopted under Article VII of the Convention and offered assistance.
5. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Lesotho									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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. 28 January 2009: In an e-mail, Lesotho indicated that it might shortly officially request assistance with regard to running its National Authority.
3. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, Lesotho recalled its request for assistance for its National Authority, which had encountered difficulties in enforcing the implementing legislation. Consultations were held on possible adaptations to the structure and functioning of the National Authority and also on the usefulness of complementary implementing regulations, which would serve as guidance for public stakeholders seeking to enforce and private stakeholders seeking to comply with the national implementing legislation. Lesotho requested guidance for developing such complementary regulations, such guidance to be based on the policy-related decisions taken in its implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Liberia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Yes	Criminal	VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Liberia on 25 March 2006.
2. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, Liberia confirmed that the implementing legislation had been passed through Parliament and signed by the President. Liberia stated that work on the regulations would start after the implementing legislation entered into force because the National Authority to be established by the legislation would be responsible for drafting the regulations in consultation with stakeholders. It expressed fears that the implementation of the legislation might be seriously hampered without financial support as there was no specific budgetary allocation for the work on aspects of implementation. Finally, it stated that Liberia would greatly benefit from another workshop on drafting regulations after entry into force of the implementing legislation.
3. 15 and 16 April 2009: During a National Awareness-Raising Workshop, Liberia informed the Secretariat that its implementing legislation had entered into force on 22 August 2008. The text of the legislation was provided. It indicated that regulations would be required to allow for the full enforcement of the law. Liberia requested that the Secretariat stand ready to provide further legal assistance in this regard. Upon request, the Secretariat provided a document providing guidance for developing regulations on the basis of the text of the adopted legislation.
4. 13 – 17 July 2009: Liberia participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.
5. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	2005	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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, which 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 56 and 57.

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. 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.
11. 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, particularly among its customs authorities, so as to facilitate the observance of the Convention.
12. 9 September 2008: During a meeting in Tripoli, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya reported 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.
13. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya indicated that the implementing law was to be adopted by the General People's Congress by March 2009.
14. 13 – 17 July 2009: The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Liechtenstein									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	2001 to 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Lithuania									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2005, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Luxembourg									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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	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. 13 October 2008: Under cover of a letter, Luxembourg submitted the text of a draft implementing bill to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided. It also indicated that the draft was currently under consideration by the relevant stakeholders.
5. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and 2009	
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	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 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.
6. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a basic training course, held in South Africa, Madagascar indicated that the draft decree on the establishment of the National Authority had not been adopted yet. The need to adopt further implementing measures was also discussed.
7. 7 October 2008: Madagascar submitted the text of a draft decree on the creation, organisation, and functioning of the National Authority to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Madagascar indicated that it was considering preparing amendments to the 2006 implementing law to submit to Parliament for its session in May 2009. A discussion was held on the comments recently provided on the draft National Authority decree and further implementing regulations to be adopted to give full effect to the 2006 implementing law.
9. 19 November 2008: In an e-mail, Madagascar informed the Secretariat that on 18 November 2008, the National Authority had referred the issue of the revision of the 2006 implementing law to the Ministry of Justice for its consideration.
10. 3 – 11 August 2009: Madagascar participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland. It indicated that in the current situation no immediate progress was expected to be made with regard to the amendment of the implementing legislation and the adoption of the National Authority Decree.

Malawi									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	1998 to 2005	
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 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 that were scattered in various statutes. In the past, efforts had been made to prepare a national policy for chemical management, as well as 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 the 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United 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 for submission 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. It also 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 a 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: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Cameroon, Malawi indicated that the National Authority had been reorganised but not yet assigned a budget. It also 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 annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Malawi confirmed that the National Authority had finally been reorganised and was fully operational. The National Authority now had the task of preparing 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 submitting primary implementing legislation to Parliament by January 2009.
15. 7 April 2008: In a *note verbale*, Malawi informed the Secretariat that the Legal Subcommittee of its National Authority had, under the lead of the Ministry of Justice, started the activities outlined in the national plan of action. It was currently working on a 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 received for the drafting.
16. 18 September 2008: Malawi informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Justice were still undertaking consultations with other stakeholders on the matter of drafting implementing legislation.
17. 22 – 26 September 2008: Malawi attended a basic training course, held in South Africa.

18. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Uganda, Malawi indicated that the Ministry of Justice had been tasked to draft implementing legislation. Funds had been set in the budget to finance this work, which could start in 2009.
19. 6 and 7 March 2009: During a training course for customs officials, Malawi informed the Secretariat that it had gathered related texts of existing legislation and that the next step would be to start the drafting process for specific implementing legislation.
20. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Malaysia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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	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 and 26 August 2008: Malaysia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
5. 19 – 23 October 2008: During a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar, Malaysia indicated that it was currently finalising an inspection manual, containing guidelines to be followed during inspections.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. 25 and 26 August 2008: During a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka, the Maldives indicated that it was expecting a TAV in order to prepare draft legislation and to sensitise parliamentarians. No official request for a TAV was received.
9. 13 August 2009: During a bilateral meeting in London, the Maldives indicated that it would be providing further input on efforts towards adopting implementing legislation.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Mali									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and admin.	Yes	Yes	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Law	Criminal and admin.	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. 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 the various ministries concerned.
4. 19 September 2008: Mali submitted by e-mail a copy of Law No. 07-056 of 30 November 2007 ratifying Ordinance No. 07-021 of 18 July 2007. It also indicated that the draft decree on the National Authority was under review and on the agenda of the Government for adoption in November 2008.
5. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Mali and the Secretariat held discussions on the absence of a comprehensive control regime on Schedule 1 chemicals in the implementing ordinance of 18 July 2007. Mali requested that the Secretariat review the implementing ordinance and provide its comments along with its suggestions for amendments, as appropriate. The need to enact further measures to implement the Convention was also discussed: Mali indicated that except for the decree on the National Authority, implementing regulations had not yet been drafted. It expressed interest in receiving suggestions from the Secretariat in this regard. The requested comments and guidance were subsequently provided in writing by the Secretariat.
6. 5 May 2009: Mali informed the Secretariat of the adoption on 9 April 2009 of the decree setting the functions, organisation, and functioning of the National Committee on the Implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention and submitted an electronic copy of it.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Malta									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

Marshall Islands									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 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 Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) regional-security meeting held in Fiji, the Marshall Islands reported that 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 56 and 57.

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.
9. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Mauritania									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
	(X)	X		X	X		N/A		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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	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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
14. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.
15. 6 August 2009: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Mauritania requesting notification of the designation or establishment of its National Authority and seeking further information on the national measures in place to implement the Convention.

Mauritius									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 (Amending)
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	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 at its request.
3. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a basic training course for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, Mauritius reported that amendments proposed by the stakeholders were now being examined at the level of the Legal Office, which would shortly come up with a draft bill.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	LQ2, VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Mexico on 29 April 1997.
2. 30 September 2006: Mexico submitted a *note verbale* indicating that 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.
3. 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: the new Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Federal Penal Code provides for the extraterritorial application of its provisions; specific offences related to terrorist acts, including the use of chemical weapons to commit terrorist acts, had also been introduced.
4. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course, held in Finland, Mexico indicated that the Article XI(2e) review would be carried out once the legislation was in force.
5. 15 June 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Mexico submitted the text of its new piece of implementing legislation, i.e., the "Federal Law on the Control of Chemical Substances Which Could Be Diverted for the Production of Chemical Weapons", which entered into force on 8 June 2009. It covered all previously outstanding legislative indicators of the Action Plan.
6. 5 August 2009: In a *note verbale*, Mexico indicated that it was currently carrying out its Article XI(2e) review.
7. Mexico 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 56 and 57.

Micronesia, Federated States of									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 that 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Monaco									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		N/A	2005, 2007, and 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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.
8. 19 – 23 October 2008: During a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar, Mongolia indicated that more awareness needed to be raised among public stakeholders, so as to ensure their necessary support for the work of the National Authority. For this purpose, it was considering designating the Prime Minister's Office as interim National Authority, until proper coordination mechanisms were established and the Ministry of Defence could take over the tasks of the National Authority once again. Mongolia considered requesting a National Awareness-raising Workshop from the Secretariat, which was also to address the drafting of Convention-specific implementing legislation.
9. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Mongolia submitted an English translation of the 1995 Mongolian Law on Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals and a copy in Mongolian of the list of controlled chemicals under the Law (Resolution No. 95 of 2007). It reported that the 1995 Law, which aims at implementing all conventions relating to chemicals, had been amended in January 2008. Mongolia indicated that after having considered adopting specific legislation implementing the Convention, this option was no longer under consideration. At the same time, it requested a TAV to discuss national implementation.
10. 22 – 24 July 2009: During a TAV, Mongolia indicated that it saw a need for amending its existing legislation so that it would be in a position to implement the specific requirements of the Convention. It developed a national action plan, which included target dates for the legislative process. It intended to have a final decision on the approach towards a full legislative framework for implementation of the Convention by 1 October 2009 and to have the draft amendment developed for circulation (after a review by all core stakeholders) amongst all concerned ministries by 10 April 2010. It indicated that in the process of developing the draft, it intended to request suggestions and comments from the Secretariat.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and 9 August 2007: During the visit of the Chairman and Secretary of the Montenegrin National Authority to 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 56 and 57.

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, which 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 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.
9. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	2003, 2008, and 2009	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, it 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 56 and 57.

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 for submission 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 expected to be submitted to the General Secretariat of the Government. Interministerial committees would provide their comments later on. 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. 22 July 2009: In a *note verbale*, Morocco reported that the Council of Government had adopted the draft implementing legislation on 24 June 2009. This draft would be submitted to the Council of Ministers for its review.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, Portugal's draft legislation 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 that 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 30 April 2007: Mozambique indicated that it was about to start drafting penal implementing legislation and requested relevant models, which were provided.
9. 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.
10. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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.
11. 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.
12. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Mozambique reported that it had started working on drafting penal legislation.
13. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a regional basic training course for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, Mozambique reported that it had not yet started drafting the implementing legislation; it expected that the drafting work would start in 2009 and it was interested in receiving the legislation adopted by Portugal in this area, which was subsequently provided.
17. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Mozambique indicated that the drafting process had not started yet. Mozambique was now holding consultations among all interested ministries. It also expressed its wish to see the continuation of legal meetings for lusophone States Parties.
18. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Mozambique indicated that the drafting of the implementing legislation was expected to begin soon.
19. 3 – 11 August 2009: Mozambique participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland. It indicated that it had not yet developed a draft.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		N/A	2008 and 2009	
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 and on modalities for the preparation and submission of declarations. It was also provided with samples of legislation. Namibia informed the Secretariat that, in a separate session, the National Authority would prepare a report for the 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 United 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

an office and assign it clear responsibilities (it was now under the direction of the Ministry of Health, which had many other tasks to perform); a TAV that had been conducted in 2005 had been valuable, but those who had participated were no longer performing activities related to the Convention; public and political awareness had been low, and would need to be improved if the National Authority was to receive adequate support; and 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 a 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 meeting of 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 and 3 November 2007: During the 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. It was hoped that Parliament could consider it in the second quarter of 2008.
10. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Namibia indicated that the draft of implementing legislation that had been developed in 2005 was no longer under consideration and that it wished to start developing a new draft from scratch. For this purpose, Namibia indicated its wish to receive a TAV in 2009.
11. 13 – 17 July 2009: Namibia participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, and consultations were held on starting to draw up draft legislation. Upon request, the Secretariat provided examples.
12. 17 August 2009: In an e-mail, Namibia requested support for drawing up a national action plan. It also indicated that it intended to put together an initial draft of legislation by September 2009.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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 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 that the Secretariat 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 required the

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

full attention of the drafters in Nauru, had 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 drafts person.
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 drafts person at the same time, which was slowing down the process. In a second e-mail, Nauru requested that the Secretariat 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
12. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 comments, which were provided. 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. 13 – 23 March 2006: Nepal participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities who are involved in the national implementation of the Convention, held in France.
6. 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.
7. 9 and 10 August 2006: Nepal hosted a seminar for customs officials in South Asia, during which it reported that implementing legislation was being finalised.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 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.
9. 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 it 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.
10. 5 – 15 March 2007: Nepal participated in a basic course for personnel of National Authorities, held in France.
11. 4 – 6 September 2007: Nepal participated in a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
12. 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.
13. 2 and 3 November 2007: Nepal attended the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague.
14. 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.
15. 25 and 26 August 2008: Nepal attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
16. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh, Nepal referred to the fact that the development of a new Constitution was currently its main priority. However, it indicated that it would continue development of the draft implementing legislation for the Convention on a technical level. The availability of assistance was discussed and Nepal expressed interest in financial support for its efforts, and also in a TAV at a later stage.
17. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Netherlands									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	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 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 56 and 57.

New Zealand									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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	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, in particular in the Pacific. New Zealand co-sponsored a UNODA organised Pacific Regional Workshop on the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, held in Port Vila, Vanuatu, in April 2009. New Zealand also provided voluntary contributions for implementation of the Convention in 2006.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. It would also 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, Special Law No. 510 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 that it penalised violations that through its structure and working mechanisms, the National Authority was reinforcing, that it was also working on administrative measures to complement the this 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 56 and 57.

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: During the Advanced Course for Spanish-Speaking National Authorities, held in Spain, Nicaragua requested clarification on the extraterritoriality of criminal legislation and, in general, on the criminal requirements to be included in parliamentary legislation.
12. 12 September 2008: Nicaragua informed the Secretariat by e-mail that there was no new development regarding the status of Article VII implementation.
13. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.
14. 14 August 2009: The Secretariat requested the submission of Law No. 510, “Ley Especial para el control y regulación de armas de fuego municiones, explosivos, y otros materiales relacionados”, which Nicaragua had previously mentioned but had never submitted formally.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. 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.
3. July 2005: At the ECOWAS-ICRC seminar on the implementation of IHL treaties in West Africa, held 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.
4. August 2005: The Secretariat proposed amendments to the penal code and the first draft of a decree establishing a National Authority.
5. 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.
6. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, the Niger reported that it had no specific implementing legislation and that no draft had been prepared for this purpose. It explained the difficulties encountered: in particular, several institutions had been charged with the implementation of the Convention and there was a problem of coordination to establish the National Authority and to designate the people to constitute it. The Niger also indicated that it lacked people specialised in the matter and that it needed assistance for the implementation of the Convention.
7. 14 March 2009: The Niger reported by e-mail that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was to write to the Prime Minister seeking permission to initiate the development of a law to implement the Convention and a decree to formally establish a National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 23 April 2009: The Niger informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the Prime Minister's Office had approved the formal establishment of the National Authority and had instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to draft a decree establishing the National Authority and setting its functions. Upon its request, it was provided with related guidance and copies of similar decrees adopted by other States Parties.
9. 30 June 2009: The Niger informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons would from now on act as focal point for the OPCW and would follow up on the implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat requested an official notification of such designation.
10. 7 July 2009: The Niger notified the Secretariat, by fax, of the designation of the National Commission for the Collection and Control of Illicit Weapons as National Authority (instead of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and submitted the text of the decree creating this Commission and providing for its attributions, organisation, and functioning.
11. 8 July 2009: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to the newly designated National Authority, recalling the obligations of the Niger under Article VII and recalling the Secretariat's readiness to provide assistance upon request.

Nigeria									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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	Yes	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. 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.
4. July 2005: At an ECOWAS-ICRC seminar held in Nigeria, Nigeria confirmed that draft implementing legislation was still being revised.
5. 15 July 2005: Nigeria submitted its response to the second Legislation Questionnaire.
6. 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.
7. 4 July 2006: During the Forty-Sixth Session of the Council, Nigeria reported that its legislation was going through its second reading in Parliament.
8. 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.

9. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the Fourth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Nigeria reported that the procedures on the draft had almost been concluded.
10. 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 in May 2007, at the latest, there was a possibility that the draft might not be considered by the current Assembly.
11. 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.
12. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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.
13. 2 and 3 November 2007: Nigeria attended the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Nigeria informed the Secretariat that the draft was still pending in Parliament.
17. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a basic training course held in South Africa, Nigeria indicated that the draft implementing law was still before Parliament for a fourth reading. It was expected that it would be adopted early 2009.
18. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Uganda, Nigeria indicated that the draft implementing law was still before Parliament.
19. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Central and West Africa, held in the Gambia, Nigeria stated that the implementing bill was presently at the lower house of Parliament, i.e., the House of Representatives. It had gone through all the committee stages and the next stage would be a public hearing in the House. It added that the bill would also have to go through a similar procedure in the Upper House (the Senate). Nigeria suggested an awareness-raising workshop to sensitise Parliament on the importance of implementing the Convention. After the eventual passage of the bill, it would require assistance on the drafting of the regulations.
20. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. It 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 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.
6. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
7. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Norway									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007 to 2009	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	Yes	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 offered and provided assistance to other States Parties. Norway 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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 annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Oman indicated that the review of its 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 requesting a TAV early in 2008 in order to discuss the draft.
6. 19 – 23 October 2008: Oman attended a basic course for National Authorities that was held in Qatar.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Pakistan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 were 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 of the Convention. These measures include the creation of an electronic tool for processing declarations (Wide Area Network) that had recently been launched 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. 19 – 23 October 2008: Pakistan attended a basic course for National Authorities that was held in Qatar.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Palau									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	Yes	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. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh, Palau and the Secretariat discussed the extent to which regulations under the implementing legislation of Palau would facilitate the enforcement of the legislation. Palau requested that the Secretariat prepare suggestions in this regard, based on the implementing legislation of Palau and taking the particular requirements of a small island State into account. The requested suggestions were provided.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Panama									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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	Yes	Yes	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.
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 (the 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,

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

industry, and customs services. It 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. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Papua New Guinea									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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.
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 it might require assistance in the near future to draft legislation relating to the Convention.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 need to be submitted jointly by the Department of Defence, the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and the Attorney-General to the Cabinet. After submission to the 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 anticipated that draft national legislation would be finalised soon and would subsequently be submitted to the National Executive Council for its consideration and approval. It 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
13. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Paraguay									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		Ongoing	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

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 for 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 NLE provided legislative assistance to Paraguay. Paraguay reported that 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.
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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Peru									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Peru on 29 April 1997.
2. 28 and 29 August 2006: Peru hosted a workshop on customs for Latin America.
3. 9 June 2008: Peru sent a *note verbale* enclosing a 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, which were to be adopted within 120 days after publication of the law.
4. 12 August 2008: In a *note verbale*, Peru requested assistance from the Secretariat for developing its implementing regulations.
5. 16 September 2008: In an e-mail, Peru provided the text of its draft regulations and requested that the Secretariat review it and prepare comments to be discussed at a TAV that it had requested.
6. 17 September 2008: In a *note verbale*, Peru indicated that it was hoping to finalise and promulgate the regulations it was currently drafting in the same year.
7. 29 September – 1 October 2008: A TAV was held in Peru. It included an extensive regulatory drafting session with the Technical Secretariat of the National Authority. The Secretariat also supported two awareness-raising workshops for other members of the National Authority and industry representatives, respectively. Peru indicated that after finalisation of the regulations, the next step to be undertaken was to develop declaration and licensing forms. It requested the Secretariat's assistance in this regard.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, discussions were held on the regulation implementing Law No. 29239: inter alia, on the newly included provisions on international and national inspections, the establishment of control over customs operations related to chemicals, and the end-user certificate for schedule 3 chemicals for States not Party. Peru indicated that it expected the draft to be finalised in the first half of December 2008.
9. 20 March 2009: In an e-mail, Peru informed the Secretariat that the draft regulations had been circulated to all stakeholders of the National Authority for their consideration. It was hoping for early adoption.
10. 11 August 2009: In an e-mail, Peru indicated that the draft regulations were being reviewed by stakeholders represented in the National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Philippines									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X		X		Ongoing	2002	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	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for the Philippines on 29 April 1997.
2. 21– 25 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 relevant 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 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.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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. It 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 Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Prior Informed Consent (PIC). 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 and 26 August 2008: The Philippines attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, 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 because there was no opposition regarding this matter. The Secretariat was also informed that the Human Security Act (formerly the Anti-Terrorist Act) had been adopted 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. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, the Philippines requested that the Secretariat provide comments on the draft legislation that was currently in Parliament. These comments were subsequently provided.
16. 16 January 2009: In an e-mail, the Philippines informed the Secretariat that a draft executive order for the establishment of a permanent National Authority to be chaired by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) had been prepared and was undergoing inter-agency scrutiny.
17. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Poland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Criminal	LQ2

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

Portugal									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2003, 2005 to 2009	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	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, 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 the Convention's implications in terms of the permanent work required from its National Authority.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

5. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, the drafting of implementing regulations was discussed with Portugal, which indicated that a visit of the Secretariat to Portugal might be required for discussing the future draft and raising awareness among stakeholders.
6. Portugal 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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 and Deputy Head of the National 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 during a meeting, which was held on 20 July 2005, the Cabinet 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 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 the 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 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 and 26 August 2008: Qatar attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
17. 19 – 23 October 2008: Qatar sponsored and hosted a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia.
18. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh, Qatar reported that it had finalised implementing regulations, which were expected to be adopted soon. The outstanding confirmation of the Article XI(2e) review was discussed.
19. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Qatar indicated that the implementing regulations were at their final stage and would be sent to the Cabinet with minor amendments.
20. Qatar made a voluntary contribution to support the promotion of national implementation of the Convention in 2008.

Republic of Korea									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2003, 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	Yes	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. It has made a voluntary contribution for the promotion of national implementation of the Convention every year and has also hosted the Regional Assistance-and-Protection Course for Asian States Parties annually since 2005.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Republic of Moldova									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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	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 it 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Romania									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2001, 2003 to 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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Admin.	LQ2

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

§ Romania's Article X(4) submissions have covered all years since entry into force of the Convention. The table reflects the years of submission.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Russian Federation									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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. 5 – 7 July 2005: At the legal workshop for National Authorities in Central Africa, held in Cameroon, consultations were held on the status of Rwanda's national implementation.
5. August 2005: Rwanda sent an e-mail in which it stated that it was working on its draft legislation.
6. November 2005: In the margins of the Tenth Session of the Conference, consultations were held with the Secretariat regarding assistance with drafting implementing legislation.
7. 7 July 2006: Rwanda submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which it provided.
8. 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.
9. 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 56 and 57.

10. 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.
11. 15 September 2006: Rwanda submitted its revised draft legislation to the Secretariat, which provided its comments.
12. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the fourth regional meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United 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. 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, which would require financing by the Government. Rwanda would need assistance in these areas.
13. 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.
14. 10 October 2007: Rwanda submitted its draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review and comments, which were provided.
15. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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.
16. 6 May 2008: Rwanda indicated by e-mail that the draft law had not yet been reviewed by Parliament.
17. 11 June 2008: The Secretariat sent a *note verbale* to Rwanda offering assistance, with a view to accelerating or facilitating the legislative process of adopting the implementing legislation.
18. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Uganda, discussions were held on the possible organisation of a parliamentary workshop to speed up the process of adopting the draft implementing law already before Parliament.
19. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Saint Kitts and Nevis									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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 on the Convention, its universality, and legislative issues, held in Saint Lucia, 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 officially submit the text of the legislation.
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 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

9. 22 November 2007: Saint Kitts and Nevis requested an analysis of its implementation status and information on outstanding items, which were provided.
10. 21 and 22 April 2008: During a legal workshop for OECS, 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 envisaged drafting and adopting implementing regulations that would enable the full enforcement of the parliamentary implementing legislation in 2008.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
12. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Saint Lucia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	
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	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, 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 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, 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 the management of chemicals 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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	Yes	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. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X		N/A	2009	
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
9. 25 and 26 August 2008: Samoa attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka. It indicated that it was working towards implementation of the Convention and offered assistance to other States in the region.
10. 19 – 23 October 2008: Samoa attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
11. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh, Samoa indicated that it was considering whether its current draft legislation was too onerous. It also considered including the implementing legislation for the Convention in draft legislation that would implement other international treaties. Views on these points were exchanged.
12. 10 February 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Samoa urgently requested comments on a revised draft of implementing legislation. The comments were provided.
13. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.
14. Samoa has offered assistance to other States Parties in its region.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)				X		N/A	2008 and 2009	
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 informing the Secretariat that San Marino would be willing to discuss the most appropriate way in which it 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.
8. 15 September 2008: In a *note verbale*, San Marino informed the Secretariat that it was concluding the drafting work and indicated that by the end of October 2008, it would 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.
9. 31 October 2008: During a meeting at OPCW Headquarters, San Marino discussed the draft of its implementing legislation with the Secretariat and indicated that it would submit it shortly for review and comments.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Sao Tome and Principe									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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)
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 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. Portugal's draft legislation 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 the status of its draft legislation with the Secretariat and 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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.

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 United 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 Convention for lusophone States Parties and States not Party, held in Brazil.
15. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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. 14 November 2008: Under cover of an e-mail, Sao Tome and Principe submitted the current version of its draft legislation to the Secretariat. It indicated that it was expecting that the draft would, in the near future, be tabled in the Council of Ministers and, after approval, be submitted to Parliament.
17. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, Sao Tome and Principe indicated that because of successive changes in government, the draft implementing legislation had still not been approved by the Council of Ministers. It was expected that the draft would be sent to the Council of Ministers in the first quarter of 2009.
18. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2008 and 2009	
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 the 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 its 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 and 26 August 2008: Saudi Arabia attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia that was held in Sri Lanka.
6. 19 – 23 October 2008: Saudi Arabia attended a regional basic course for 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 56 and 57.

Senegal									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 (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	Yes	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 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.
3. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Uganda, Senegal indicated that no progress had been made with regard to the drafting of implementing regulations since November 2007.
4. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, Senegal indicated that the draft implementing decree was expected to be adopted in the first quarter of 2009.
5. 19 March 2009: Senegal reported that the draft decree implementing Title II of implementing Law No. 2006-36 of 16 October 2006 had been reviewed by the National Commission on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons during its meeting on 12 March 2009. It also submitted the draft text to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided.
6. 16 August 2009: The National Authority of Senegal submitted the revised draft of its implementing decree, which was discussed during a bilateral meeting with the Secretariat, held at OPCW Headquarters on 17 August 2009.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2004, 2006 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	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, with effect from 3 June 2006, it would continue to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro.
2. 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.
3. 19 July 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Serbia (continuing the membership that had been held by Serbia and Montenegro in the OPCW) submitted its revised plan of action for the full implementation of Article VII of the Convention in 2006. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

4. 4 August 2006: Serbia submitted a copy of its new criminal code, which had been adopted on 1 January 2006.
5. 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.
6. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the 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 indicated that there were two other implementing laws: one dealing with export/import control, which was under revision, with the draft amending act expected to be submitted to Parliament by the end of 2007; the second, on chemical management, was about to be submitted to Parliament.
7. 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 the 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 the previous 2005 law, would shortly be finalised, with possible adoption by the end of 2008.
8. 12 May 2009: In an e-mail, Serbia informed the Secretariat that a new piece of implementing legislation, replacing the previous one, had been adopted by Parliament on 11 May 2009 and that it would enter into force upon publication.
9. 18 May 2009: In a follow-up e-mail, Serbia explained that the provisions implementing the transfer regime of the Convention would be included in a specific law, which was still being developed. It requested suggestions based on its current transfer legislation, which was the starting point for the new law on transfers. The comments were provided on 5 June 2009.
10. 9 June 2009: In a letter, Serbia informed the Secretariat of the entry into force on 23 May 2009 of its new piece of implementing legislation, which entirely replaced the previous (2005) law on the implementation of the Convention. It stated that the adoption of the new law represented Serbia's efforts to keep its implementing measures under review and to update them constantly, as may be required with a view to achieving full and effective implementation of the Convention.
11. 8 July 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Serbia submitted the translation of its new piece of implementing legislation under Article VII(5).

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			(X)	X		N/A	2009	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	Yes	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 and 11 October 2005: During a bilateral-assistance visit, conducted by the United States of America with support from the Secretariat, 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 the 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

10. 14 May 2008: Seychelles informed the Secretariat that the Seychelles Chemical Weapons Bill, 2006 had not yet been adopted by Parliament.
11. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa, held in South Africa, Seychelles indicated that the bill had not yet been submitted to Parliament. Consultations were held on the draft and Seychelles requested that the Secretariat prepare comments on the draft in follow-up to the training course.
12. 4 August 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Seychelles provided an electronic copy of its draft legislation to the Secretariat so as to facilitate the preparation of the requested comments.

Sierra Leone									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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. 31 January 2006: During a high-level meeting held in Brussels, Sierra Leone indicated, inter alia, 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 and that Sierra Leone was looking forward to a joint TAV by the Secretariat and the National Authority of the United States of America. Sierra Leone also stated that it would keep the Secretariat informed of the steps it had taken in implementing the Convention.
4. 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 which draft legislation was prepared.
5. 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.
6. 17 August 2006: Sierra Leone sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat, requesting the assistance of the Secretariat in enabling its National Authority to fully implement the Convention.
7. 16 and 17 October 2006: During the Fourth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone reported that it was a post-conflict country that had just emerged from an 11-year civil war. In 2003 and 2004, the paramount focus of development efforts had been on emergency activities, dominated by disarmament, rehabilitation, relief, and

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

peace-building. In 2005, Sierra Leone had entered the development phase, signalling a strategic shift of resources to achieving medium- to long-term development goals based on the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. It was during this phase that resources could be allocated to attend to less life-threatening issues, such as international obligations. The draft developed during the TAV in 2005 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. Technical training for the members of the National Authority as well as financial support for the National Authority were requested.

8. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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.
9. 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.
10. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a regional basic training course, held in South Africa, Sierra Leone indicated that no draftsperson had been appointed so far.
11. 19 and 20 November 2008: During a TAV, funded through a Dutch voluntary contribution, the structure of a draft implementing law was jointly developed by the group of stakeholders that participated in the legal workshop for the implementation of the Convention. The participating stakeholders were eager to meet again soon and to take one or two days to review the preliminary draft of legislation, which they asked the participant from the Law Office Department to prepare.
12. 16 March 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Sierra Leone provided a copy of the draft legislation that it had developed in follow-up to the TAV in November 2008. It indicated that it intended to hold a meeting of all public stakeholders on 25 March 2009 with a view to incorporating their input and finalising the draft for submission to Parliament. In a phone conversation on 19 March 2009, it indicated that it wished to receive comments on the submitted draft. The comments were provided on 20 March 2009.
13. 26 March 2009: In an e-mail, Sierra Leone informed the Secretariat that the meeting of stakeholders in which the draft was to be discussed had been postponed in order to give participants more time to prepare meaningful input. The meeting was now expected to be held on 2 April 2009. During this meeting, the National Authority intended to present the latest comments of the Secretariat to the stakeholders.
14. 4 April 2009: In an e-mail, Sierra Leone indicated that subsequent to the stakeholder meeting held on 2 April 2009, the drafters were going to revise the draft and finalise it, so that it could be presented to the next stakeholder meeting on 30 April 2009. Sierra Leone expected that the draft would then be forwarded to the Cabinet for passage to Parliament. It indicated that the process would be cumbersome and that it would keep the Secretariat informed on its progress. Sierra Leone invited the Secretariat to stand ready to provide further assistance.
15. 19 May 2009: In an e-mail, Sierra Leone informed the Secretariat that the stakeholder meeting had had to be postponed because the Law Officers' Department was still incorporating the input provided by other stakeholders into the draft bill. Once the revised draft had been circulated to all stakeholders, the meeting would be held.

Singapore									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2006, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	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 Session of the Conference, 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.
4. 19 – 23 October 2008: Singapore attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Slovakia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2005 to 2009	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	Yes	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Criminal and admin.	Law	Criminal and admin.	LQ2

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 56 and 57.

Slovenia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2003, 2005, 2007 to 2009	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	Yes	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 which 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 56 and 57.

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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
11. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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. 22 – 26 September 2008: South Africa hosted a regional basic training course for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa.
4. 11 – 13 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities, held in Uganda, South Africa indicated that the Weapons of Mass Destruction Regulations were currently under revision. The amendments had been drafted in a way that would reinforce the control measures. The amendments were not expected to be enacted before one year.
5. 13 – 17 July 2009: South Africa hosted a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa.
6. 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 56 and 57.

Spain									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 to 2009	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	Yes	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 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, 2008, and 2009, and it provided technical assistance to Bolivia and Guatemala in May and July 2007.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	
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	Yes	Yes	LQ2, VII(5)

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 Harmonisation System 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-oriented 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 56 and 57.

7. 4 – 6 September 2007: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Qatar, Sri Lanka indicated that the adoption of subsidiary legislation was still pending.
8. 2 and 3 November 2007: Sri Lanka attended the 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 and 26 August 2008: Sri Lanka hosted a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia.
11. 4 – 6 November 2008: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Asia, held in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka informed the Secretariat that it had adopted implementing regulations in August 2008, the text of which it submitted. Sri Lanka requested that the Secretariat review the regulations and provide comments on them and indicated that their incorporation would not pose any problem as the amendment procedure for regulations was very simple.
12. 5 December 2008: The Secretariat received a *note verbale* from Sri Lanka enclosing the texts of Chemical Weapons Convention Act, No. 58 of 2007; the Order of the Minister of Industrial Development of 6 August 2008, appointing 15 August 2008 as the date of entry into force of the Act; Registration of Persons Dealing with Scheduled Chemicals Regulations, 2008; and Activity Data and Import and Export Clearance Regulations, 2008. The Secretariat provided the comments that had been requested.
13. 17 August 2009: Sri Lanka made an additional Article VII(5) submission by informing the Secretariat that it required an end-use certificate for giving a license for the export of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party. Thus, the last gap in its profile was filled and its legislation covers all key areas. It indicated that it was considering amendments to its implementing regulations in line with the comments provided by the Secretariat.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	Yes	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 United 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 Session of the Conference, 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 transfer regime.
9. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of National Authorities in Africa, held in Cameroon, the Sudan indicated that it would send its draft regulations to the Secretariat for review and comment in the near future, before forwarding them to the Ministry of Justice for finalisation.
10. The Sudan 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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-raising workshop for parliamentarians, in November 2007 was discussed.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

8. 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 an overview of the current status of implementing legislation by the beginning of February.
9. 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
10. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth 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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 reconvened.
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 in January 2006, at the latest.
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 the 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 of updates and progress regarding the implementing legislation since 2005 to changes in the personnel of the National Authority. It confirmed that the Convention would be implemented by a Convention-specific Act, and it indicated that the draft legislation had not been changed since

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

- May 2005. Upon request, the Secretariat commented on that version. Swaziland hoped that implementing legislation could be adopted by Parliament before parliamentary re-elections early in 2008. Awareness-raising and sensitisation of (1) stakeholders, (2) the Cabinet, and (3) parliamentarians would be necessary to enact the legislation. The Secretariat's assistance through a TAV would be needed.
8. 9 – 11 July 2007: Swaziland attended a subregional workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
 9. 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.
 10. 24 January 2008: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Swaziland, inquiring as to progress regarding Article VII implementation and offering assistance. The same request was sent again on 21 May 2008.
 11. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Swaziland indicated that since the Technical Workshop on Legislative Drafting held in 2007, it had not been making progress.
 12. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa and in which the new Head of the National Authority of Swaziland participated, Swaziland indicated that it intended to revise the draft upon the basis of the comments that the Secretariat had provided in 2007. The team working on the draft would be broadened by including drafters from the Attorney-General's Office. Swaziland intended to send the finalised version of the draft to the Secretariat for final comments.
 13. 3 August 2009: In an e-mail, Swaziland indicated that in follow-up to the basic training course held the previous month, arrangements for a meeting of the legal team had been made. The team was to proceed working on the draft, taking into consideration the comments previously provided by the Secretariat. Swaziland expected to be in a position to provide a further update or to share any concerns with the process within the following two weeks.
 14. 12 August 2009: In an e-mail, Swaziland provided updated 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Policy	Admin.	LQ2

1. The Convention entered into force for Sweden on 29 April 1997.
2. Sweden 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 56 and 57.

Switzerland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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.

Tajikistan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		X	2005	
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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				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, Tajikistan requested samples of legislation, which 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. 29 – 31 August 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.
9. 4 August 2008: During a VERIFIN training course held in Finland, Tajikistan indicated that the Cabinet had not yet cleared the draft. It also indicated that a TAV might be helpful.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

10. 25 and 26 August 2008: Tajikistan attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, held in Sri Lanka.
11. 13 August 2009: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Tajikistan enquiring about the status of Tajikistan's draft implementing legislation and reiterating its readiness to provide assistance.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Thailand									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2009 [†]	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	Yes	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 and 26 August 2008: Thailand attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, held in Sri Lanka.

[†] Thailand's Article X(4) submission covers the years 2007 to 2009. The table reflects the year of submission.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
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	Yes	Criminal and Admin.	Admin.	Admin.	Admin.	Admin.	LQ2

The Convention entered into force for The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 20 July 1997.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 unstable 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. 25 and 26 August 2008: During the Regional Meeting of Representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, Timor-Leste indicated that it expected to designate its National Authority by the end of 2008.
8. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Togo									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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 which, 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.
8. 2 – 4 December 2006: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities in The Hague, a meeting was held with Togo.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

9. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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 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. 18 November 2008: Togo reported by e-mail that it had initiated the drafting of a decree establishing a National Commission, which will be in charge of drafting the legislative measures to implement the Convention.
14. 16 and 17 December 2008: During a subregional legal workshop, held in the Gambia, Togo explained that the implementation of the Convention had been slow partly due to political circumstances and competing priorities delaying the work, as well as high turn-over of staff working on the legislation.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Tonga									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 Tonga on 28 June 2003.
2. 14 – 16 June 2004: Tonga attended an awareness-raising 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 was for Crown Law/the Ministry of Justice to prepare a draft of the legislation, 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

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Convention had recently been made. Tonga suggested a follow-up awareness-raising 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. 14 May 2009: In an e-mail, Tonga indicated that the process of developing implementing legislation had not yet begun as the competent Ministry of Police was to issue drafting instructions first.

Trinidad and Tobago									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	X	1998 to 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 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 discrete organic chemicals (DOCs) 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, which required the passage of implementing legislation. In this regard, the Ministry would be grateful for the assistance of the Secretariat in vetting the draft legislation.
4. February 2004: Trinidad and Tobago submitted its draft legislation to the Secretariat for review, which provided its comments.
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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 24 and 25 April 2006: During a meeting for legislative drafters, held 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 starting the draft of 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. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Trinidad and Tobago indicated that consultations were still ongoing on the draft implementing legislation.
17. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

Tunisia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 and 2009	
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.	Law	Criminal and admin.	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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2005, 2007 to 2009	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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	VII(5), 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 56 and 57.

Turkmenistan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	(X)			No	X		Ongoing	2007 to 2009	
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	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-raising 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 additional legislation to be drafted; and that in view of the centralised system in Turkmenistan, most aspects of the Convention were already considered to be enforceable. The Secretariat’s review of existing legislation was also requested.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

6. 28 November 2006: Turkmenistan sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat indicating that on 5 October 2006, the President had signed 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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
14. 13 August 2009: The Secretariat sent an e-mail to Turkmenistan enquiring about the status of considerations to start developing Convention-specific implementing measures that would allow for full national implementation of the Convention, including the Convention's transfer and industry control regime.

Tuvalu									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
8. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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	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. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 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, as well as other comments from various stakeholders.
8. 16 and 17 October 2006: Uganda participated in the Fourth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in the United Republic of Tanzania, during which it reported that its draft law had been submitted to the Cabinet and that a sensitisation workshop for members of Parliament was being planned for January 2007.
9. 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.
10. 18 and 19 October 2007: During a regional meeting of 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.
11. 30 November 2007: In an e-mail, Uganda submitted a revised draft of implementing legislation and requested review and comments, which were provided.
12. 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 the Cabinet in December 2007, so that it could be transmitted to Parliament for consideration at its next session.
13. 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.
14. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a regional basic training course, held in South Africa, Uganda indicated that the draft law was still under consultation with stakeholders and that the Cabinet had not yet approved it for submission to Parliament.
15. 11 – 13 November 2008: Uganda hosted the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa.
16. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Uganda informed the Secretariat that on 26 November 2008, the draft legislation had been passed in Cabinet and it was now only a formality to submit the draft to Parliament. Uganda expected that the legislation could be passed early in 2009. The regulations that would be required in order to enforce the legislation were also discussed, and it was indicated that the Ministry of Justice would be responsible for their drafting.
17. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, Uganda indicated that the draft legislation had been submitted to Parliament for its consideration. Complementary regulations that would be required to ensure full enforceability of the law were discussed.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2007, 2008, and 2009	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	Yes	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 – 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.
3. 29 January 2009: During a meeting between Ukraine and the Secretariat at OPCW Headquarters in relation to the implementation of the Convention, Ukraine indicated that it was considering adopting new implementing legislation. It was provided with model provisions and samples of legislation adopted by other States Parties.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

United Arab Emirates									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	
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	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 56 and 57.

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 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 and 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. 19 – 23 October 2008: The United Arab Emirates attended a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia that was held in Qatar.
19. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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. 12 February 2009: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland provided national declaration forms and related guidance notes to the Secretariat.
3. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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. 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.
5. 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 (INA) in order to speed up the process of implementing obligations of the Convention.
6. 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.
7. 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 support for implementation after the Action Plan had been decided. The Cabinet paper for the legislative process had received its second reading

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

and follow-up by the legal subcommittee in the Interim National Authority (INA) was continuing. 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 of the Convention's issues, competing priorities at the government 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.

8. 9 – 11 July 2007: The United Republic of Tanzania attended a subregional workshop for States Parties in the Southern African Development Community Region, held in South Africa.
9. 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.
10. 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 draftsperson 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.
11. 2 and 3 November 2007: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that the parliamentary draftsperson was still finalising the draft.
12. 16 September 2008: The United Republic of Tanzania informed the Secretariat by e-mail that the National Authority had to review the draft implementing legislation to reflect some views of the Cabinet and was in the process of re-submitting it to the Cabinet.
13. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a regional basic training course for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that the draft law would be submitted to the Cabinet within one month and it was expected that it would be submitted to Parliament by March/April 2009.
14. 11 – 13 November 2008: During the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania reported that on 12 November 2008 the draft implementing law had been approved by the interministerial technical committee and that the next step would be its final processing by the Cabinet for submission to Parliament.
15. 24 April 2009: During a workshop intended to sensitise parliamentarians, the United Republic of Tanzania informed the Secretariat that a policy decision had recently been taken to follow an integrated WMD approach with regard to implementing legislation. It indicated that all drafts were ready and merely needed to be joined together.
16. 13 – 17 July 2009: The United Republic of Tanzania participated in a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa.
17. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

United States of America									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 2009	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	Yes	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 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 56 and 57.

Uruguay									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		X		
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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 assistance with legislative drafting.
4. 29 October 2004: Uruguay indicated in an e-mail that in September 2004, the Government had passed Decree No. 311/04, which controlled the production of chemical and toxic materials 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 56 and 57.

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 and 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 annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Uruguay indicated that it anticipated adopting the implementing legislation 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, who 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. 322/004, 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 modified the composition of the National Authority.

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For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Uzbekistan									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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, 2007, 2008 and 2009	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	Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal	Law	Criminal	LQ2, VII(5)

1. The Convention entered into force for Uzbekistan on 29 April 1997.
2. 19 – 23 October 2008: Uzbekistan attended a regional basic course for 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 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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 Vanuatu on 16 October 2005.
2. 11 January 2006: Vanuatu stated in a letter to the Director-General that on 4 May 2005, the Council of Ministers had decided 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.
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 Fifty-Fourth Session of the Council and the Thirteenth Session of the Conference.
9. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the "Main Indicators" section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

Venezuela									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X				No	X		X		No
Legislative Coverage									
Article I Prohibitions	Article I Penalties	Extra-Territorial Application	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; and 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 56 and 57.

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 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-raising workshop was expressed.
15. 26 April 2007: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela submitted draft implementing legislation for review and comments, which 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 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. 21 January 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation had been submitted to Parliament for its consideration.
22. 18 August 2009: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Venezuela indicated, inter alia, that the draft implementing legislation, Ley Especial contra Armas Químicas, had been submitted to the National Assembly and that it expected to have final approval by the end of 2009. Furthermore, Venezuela indicated that those deputies of the National Assembly who participated in the meeting in July 2008 (see above) were actively sensitising other members of the National Assembly for the draft bill.

Viet Nam									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	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
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.	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 a subregional workshop for Customs Authorities of States Parties in South East Asia.
3. 26 and 27 April 2007: Two one-day national awareness-raising workshops on declarations and inspections were held for stakeholders of the Vietnamese National Authority.
4. 25 and 26 August 2008: Viet Nam attended a regional meeting of representatives of National Authorities and parliaments in Asia, held in Sri Lanka.
5. 21 January 2009: Under cover of an e-mail, Viet Nam made an additional Article VII(5) submission by providing the text of a Law on Chemicals that had entered into force on 1 July 2008.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

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 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X					X	X	N/A	2009	
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. 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.
3. 27 March 2006: Under cover of a *note verbale*, Yemen sent an official English translation of Presidential Order No. 284, promulgated on 28 December 2005, establishing the National Committee for the Prohibition of Chemical, Biological and Toxic Weapons. Yemen also indicated that it was looking forward to receiving assistance with national implementation of the Convention.
4. 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 the requirements of the World Customs Organization and the World Trade Organization so as not to form a technical barrier to trade. The need for capacity building in customs was expressed.
5. 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.
6. 12 February 2008: During a visit of a delegation from Yemen to 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 implementing legislation for the Chemical Weapons and Biological Weapons Conventions.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 24 – 26 June 2008: During a TAV to Yemen to sensitise customs personnel, Yemen reported that it was presently drafting its national implementing legislation as an omnibus bill covering both Chemical and Biological and Toxin Weapons Conventions. It was hoped that the drafting process would be completed by October 2008 and that Cabinet approval could be sought by early 2009 for further submission of the bill to Parliament. Yemen indicated that it would need assistance to sensitise the Parliamentarians.
8. 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.
9. 17 September 2008: Yemen sent a *note verbale* to the Secretariat providing it with updates on the status of implementation of its Article VII obligations. It indicated that the National Committee held its first meeting on 5 June 2006, thus giving the signal for the National Committee to start its work and discharge its mandate; the National Committee was presently taking the necessary steps for its Rules of Procedure to be signed and promulgated; the ad hoc group tasked with drafting the final version of the draft National Law for the Prohibition of Chemical, Biological and Toxin Weapons would complete its work in mid-December 2008, and the draft would then be put forward to the Council of Ministers by the end of December 2008, before being submitted to the House of Representatives for approval; it was expected that the House of Representatives would complete its reading debate on the draft law and adopt it sometime in 2009. However, Yemen indicated difficulties in drafting the part of the law relating to the implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, which might prevent the National Committee from meeting the timelines that it had set up for completing the entire draft law.
10. 19 – 23 October 2008: During a regional basic course for National Authorities in Asia, held in Qatar, Yemen confirmed that the adoption of implementing legislation would probably be delayed because it needed assistance regarding the drafting of the part of the law relating to the implementation of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Yemen requested models of National Authority decrees, as it intended to create a more permanent framework for the National Authority and its cooperation with other public stakeholders.
11. 2 – 5 December 2008: In the margins of the Thirteenth Session of the Conference, Yemen submitted a draft of implementing legislation and draft Rules of Procedure for the National Committee to the Secretariat for its review and comments, which were subsequently provided. Yemen confirmed that its approach was to adopt an integrated law for implementing the Convention together with the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. Promulgation of the law was expected by the end of 2009. Yemen also indicated its wish to organise a workshop for the members of the National Committee, for representatives from the private and public sector dealing with chemicals and for members of Parliament.
12. 3 – 11 August 2009: Yemen participated in a VERIFIN training course held in Finland. It indicated that it had decided not to follow the integrated approach towards implementation by adopting a WMD Law. This policy decision had been taken so as to speed up the implementation process.
13. 19 August 2009: In a *note verbale*, Yemen indicated that the legislation would enter into force in 2010 and that it intended then to proceed with developing regulations to complement the legislation.

Zambia									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	(X)	X		Ongoing	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	Criminal	Yes	Yes	Criminal	Criminal and admin.	Criminal	Law	Criminal and admin.	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 laboratory equipment and of capacity-building among law enforcement agencies.
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.
5. 22 – 26 September 2008: During a regional basic training course for representatives of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in South Africa, Zambia indicated that it was currently formalising the establishment of the National Authority through regulations. The need for further implementing measures was also discussed.
6. 11 – 13 November 2008: Zambia attended the Sixth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda.

* For an explanation of the column headings used in the “Main Indicators” section of this table, please see pages 56 and 57.

7. 1 December 2008: During the European Sponsored Day on Capacity-Building for National Authorities, held in The Hague, Zambia showed high interest in getting information on the regulatory measures that might be needed to give full effect to its implementing legislation. Upon its request, it was provided with documents prepared by the Secretariat for assisting States Parties in drafting implementing regulations.
8. 13 – 17 July 2009: During a basic training course for National Authorities in Africa that was held in South Africa, Zambia indicated that in follow-up to the legal workshop held on 1 December 2008, it had held several meetings of stakeholders to discuss the process of developing complementary regulations to allow for the full and effective enforcement of its legislation. The National Authority was currently in the process of ensuring that money would be accorded to this project in the budget for 2010, and a work plan for the project had already been developed. Zambia requested that the Secretariat prepare guidance on developing such regulations, taking into consideration the policy choices taken by Zambia in its parliamentary legislation.

Zimbabwe									
Main Indicators under the Plan of Action*									
National Authority Established	Article VII(5) Submission Received	Legislation Covers All Key Areas	Text of Adopted Measures Provided	Measures to Control Transfers of Scheduled Chemicals	Submission of Initial Declarations	Submission in 2009 of ADPA for 2008	Article VI Project	Year(s) of Article X(4) Submissions	Confirmation Regarding Article XI(2e) Review
X	X		X	X	X		Ongoing	1999 and 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	Criminal		Yes	Criminal	Criminal	Criminal and admin.	Policy	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.
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, and upon Zimbabwe's request, its draft regulations were reviewed and commented upon.
12. 9 – 11 July 2007: Zimbabwe attended a 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 implementing the Convention. It also indicated that it was reviewing its draft regulations in light of the comments prepared by the Secretariat.
14. 28 – 30 November 2008: During the annual Meeting of National Authorities, held in The Hague, Zimbabwe requested the Secretariat to prepare comments on the last version of draft regulations, which it had submitted in 2006. It also requested the Secretariat to review the existing legislation, as it had some gaps. Upon review of the indicators under the Plan of Action, Zimbabwe indicated that the end-use certificate for the export of Schedule 3 chemicals was required by policy. The Secretariat provided the requested comments in follow-up.
15. 6 July 2009: 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 Fifty-Eighth Session of the Council and the Fourteenth Session of the Conference.

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