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NOTE BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

**OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION
OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION
AS AT 27 JULY 2012**



1. At its Fourteenth Session (30 November to 4 December 2009), the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) adopted a decision on “National Implementation Measures of Article VII Obligations” (C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009), in which it invited the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) to, inter alia, compile two concurrent annual reports on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) and requested the Secretariat to provide those annual reports to the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”). The Council was invited to consider and submit these reports to the Conference, together with its recommendations, as appropriate. The Conference indicated that one of the two concurrent reports should address obligations pursuant to subparagraphs 1(a) to (c) of Article VII and other obligations, and that the second report should address national implementing measures other than those pursuant to subparagraphs 1(a) to (c) of Article VII (referred to, for the purposes of this document, as “further obligations”).
2. This document is an overview of the status and progress regarding legislative and administrative measures adopted by States Parties to implement their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. It introduces the two concurrent reports on the steps taken by States Parties to implement their obligations under subparagraphs 1(a) to (c) of Article VII (EC-70/DG.3 C-17/DG.6, dated 28 August 2012) and their further obligations (EC-70/DG.4 C-17/DG.7, dated 28 August 2012). The reporting period for this document is between 29 July 2011—the cut-off date for the last two annual reports on the status of implementation as submitted to the Council at its Sixty-Sixth Session and to the Conference at its Sixteenth Session (EC-66/DG.7 C-16/DG.10 and EC-66/DG.8 C-16/DG.11, both dated 29 August 2011)—and 27 July 2012, the cut-off date for this document and the two reports mentioned above. The Director-General is pleased to submit the present document, which provides a global overview of the status of implementation of obligations under Article VII of the Convention to the Council for its consideration and action.

Designation or establishment of National Authorities

3. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article VII of the Convention, States Parties are required to designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the OPCW and other States Parties. For fulfilling the requirement of notification of the designation of a National Authority, it can suffice to designate an individual who will serve as point of contact and to provide his or her contact details to the Secretariat. On a number of occasions, the Conference has recalled the importance of this obligation and has urged States Parties that have not yet done so, to designate or establish their National Authority (paragraph 1 of C-14/DEC.12).
4. During the reporting period, no additional State Party designated a National Authority. Therefore, the number of States Parties that had not yet met this requirement and which were thus required to take action remains stable at two (Cape Verde and Timor-Leste). The Secretariat continues to actively engage with both the States Parties with a view to establishing or designating their National Authority.

5. At the reporting cut-off date, 21 States Parties that have designated or established a National Authority (permanent or interim), have indicated that they are in the process of changing or further developing their National Authority or of considering doing so in the future. During the reporting period, two States Parties requested the Secretariat to provide comments on their draft National Authority decree. The Secretariat observes that States Parties continue to elaborate the structure and functioning of their National Authority and other institutional arrangements, particularly when their implementing legislation has entered into force.

Article VII(5) submissions: general overview

6. According to paragraph 5 of Article VII, each State Party shall inform the Secretariat of the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement the Convention. The same principle was reiterated by the Conference in its decision C-14/DEC.12, whereby the Conference strongly reaffirmed the obligation of each State Party to adopt the necessary measures to implement its obligations under the Convention—in accordance with its constitutional processes—and urged States Parties to inform the OPCW, on an ongoing basis, as appropriate, with regard to the steps they are taking in this regard (subparagraph 1(b) of C-14/DEC.12).
7. At the beginning of the reporting period, 100 States Parties had yet to take the necessary steps to enact legislation and/or to adopt administrative measures to fully implement the obligations under Article VII of the Convention. During the reporting period, one State Party, namely Morocco, informed the Secretariat that it had adopted measures that cover all key areas (Table 1). Thus, at the cut-off date of the report, 100 States Parties had yet to notify the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas. In other words, 88 States Parties (47%)¹ have already adopted legislation and/or administrative measures that fully implement the Convention, as per the plan of action regarding the implementation of Article VII obligations adopted by the Conference in 2003 (C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003).

TABLE 1: UPDATES ON ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS COVERING ALL KEY AREAS

	State Party	Date Of Entry Into Force	Article VII(5) Submission – Legislation Now Covering All Key Areas
1.	Morocco	29/04/1997	In June 2012, under cover of a note verbale, Morocco made an Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the text of the implementing legislation (No. 36-09 published on 20 October 2011). With this new measure, the last gap in Morocco's profile was filled and its legislation covers all key areas of the plan of action.

¹

Please note that these figures (88 States Parties, or 47%) correspond to those that appear in last year's report. This is not due to an oversight or a mistake, but to the fact that during the reporting period, the profile of one of the States Parties considered as having legislation covering all key areas (according to the information then available to the Secretariat), was updated by virtue of new information received, according to which, this State Party can no longer be considered as having legislation covering all key areas.

8. At the cut-off date of the report, two States Parties, namely the Central African Republic² and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, made their first Article VII(5) submission (Table 2).

TABLE 2: FIRST ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES WITHOUT LEGISLATION COVERING ALL KEY AREAS

	State Party	Date Of Entry Into Force	First Article VII(5) Submissions
1.	Central African Republic	20/10/2006	Under cover of a note verbale, the Central African Republic made an Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the promulgation of law No. 12.008 on the implementation of the Convention. The text has not yet been provided.
2.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11/11/2005	In May 2012, the Democratic Republic of the Congo made its first Article VII(5) submission informing the Secretariat of the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement the Chemical Weapons Convention.

9. Five further States Parties, namely Armenia, Cambodia, Iraq, the Philippines, and Turkmenistan, which had already made Article VII(5) submissions prior to the reporting period, made additional Article VII(5) submissions (Table 3).

TABLE 3: ADDITIONAL ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES WITHOUT LEGISLATION COVERING ALL KEY AREAS

	State Party	Date of Entry Into Force	Additional Article VII(5) Submission
1.	Armenia	29/04/1997	In September 2011, Armenia submitted an update of its Criminal Code and the text of a decree appointing a body responsible for exercising control of the export of dual-use commodities, as well as the text of a law on controlling the export of dual-use commodities

²

At this stage, it is not possible to assess whether the legislation of the Central African Republic covers all key areas of the plan of action, because no indication in this regard has been given. For reporting purposes, the Central African Republic has been listed in Table 2; however, it might well be possible that its legislation covers all key areas.

	State Party	Date of Entry Into Force	Additional Article VII(5) Submission
			In October 2011, Armenia forwarded the Secretariat the decree on the establishment of the interagency commission. In May 2012, Armenia provided the Secretariat with an updated response to the Legislation Questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Convention.
2.	Cambodia	18/08/2005	In August 2011, during a technical-assistance visit (TAV) taking place in Phnom Penh, the National Authority made an Article VII(5) submission by submitting the text of the following pieces of legislation (in both Khmer and English): Law on the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radiological Weapons; Royal Decree on the Establishment of the National Authority; Sub-Decree on Chemical Substances involved in the Production of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (which includes the Scheduled Chemicals); Decision on the Composition of the National Authority; Sub-Decree on the Organisation and Functioning of the General Secretariat of the National Authority.
3.	Iraq	12/02/2009	In March 2012, under cover of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iraq informed the Secretariat of the adoption by the Council of Representatives of the Iraqi National Monitoring Directorate Law on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction. In July 2012, under cover of a note verbale, Iraq made an Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the text of the National Monitoring Directorate Law on the Prohibition of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons adopted on 22 May 2012.

	State Party	Date of Entry Into Force	Additional Article VII(5) Submission
4.	Philippines	29/04/1997	In November 2011, the Philippines made an Article VII(5) submission by delivering the text of Executive Order No. 39, through which the Anti-Terrorism Council was designated as the National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention. In April 2012, the Philippines forwarded the Secretariat the last draft legislation on the implementation of the Convention.
5.	Turkmenistan	29/04/1997	In September 2011, Turkmenistan made an Article VII(5) submission by forwarding the Secretariat the Law of Turkmenistan on Chemical Safety (Russian text).

10. Finally, nine States Parties, namely Austria, Colombia, Costa Rica, France, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Norway, Singapore, and Ukraine, which at the beginning of the reporting period already had legislation covering all key areas, provided updates to their Article VII(5) submissions. Such submissions consist of, for example, updates on implementing legislation previously reported to the Secretariat, texts of implementing legislation, and notifications of the adoption of complementary measures to ensure the effectiveness of implementing measures (Table 4).

TABLE 4: UPDATED ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES THAT HAD LEGISLATION COVERING ALL KEY AREAS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

	State Party	Date Of Entry Into Force	Updated Article VII(5) Submission
1.	Austria	29/04/1997	In 2011, in response to the survey sent by the Secretariat on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4 (dated 2 December 2009), ³ Austria made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of two laws on low concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals.

³

Guidelines regarding low-concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals.

	State Party	Date Of Entry Into Force	Updated Article VII(5) Submission
2.	Colombia	05/05/2000	In July 2012, under cover of a note verbale, the Embassy of Colombia submitted to the Secretariat “the Annual Report on National Implementation Measures”. Through this report, the Secretariat was informed of the adoption of Decree 4927 of 26 December 2011, which updates the system of customs tariff. Furthermore, the Secretariat was advised that a new risk management act had been adopted.
3.	Costa Rica	29/04/1997	In December 2011, Costa Rica made an Article VII(5) submission and provided the texts (in Spanish) of the legislation related to customs (Ley General de Aduanas), health (Ley General de Salud), weapons and explosives (Ley de Armas y Explosivos), phytosanitary protection (Ley de Protección Fitosanitaria) and confidentiality (Ley de Información No Divulgada).
4.	France	29/04/1997	In January 2012, France notified the Secretariat of the adoption of Decree No. 2011-195 on low concentrations. In April 2012, France notified the Secretariat of the adoption of 16 new texts (laws and regulations) amending, completing and/or replacing previous legislation on the implementation of the Convention. In June 2012, France notified the Secretariat of the adoption of two new decrees amending the Code of Defence: one on captive use and the other on challenge inspections.
5.	Kazakhstan	22/04/2000	In May 2012, Kazakhstan notified the Secretariat of the adoption of Decree No. 418 dated 15 April 2011, amending Decree No. 104 dated 5 February 2008 on the “approval of the nomenclature of the products to export control” and Decree No. 493 dated 13 June 2007 on “approving the list of poisons, which production, processing, transportation, purchase, possession, sale, use and disposal must be licensed”.

	State Party	Date Of Entry Into Force	Updated Article VII(5) Submission
6.	Malaysia	20/05/2000	In October 2011, Malaysia informed the Secretariat that the Strategic Act (2010) that controls export, transit and transshipment of dual-use items, including Scheduled Chemicals under the Convention, entered into force on 1 July 2011.
7.	Norway	29/04/1997	In February 2012, Norway submitted to the Secretariat the answer to the Survey on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4, in which Norway informed the Secretariat that law LOV 1994-05-06 Nr10 and FOR 1997-05-16 Nr 477 make up the existing legislation that implements the decision.
8.	Singapore	20/06/1997	In November 2011, Singapore submitted the text of the amendment to the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Regulations 2007. In June 2012, Singapore submitted the text of the Miscellaneous Amendments Act 77/2012, which amends the Chemical Weapons (prohibition) Act.
9.	Ukraine	15/11/1998	In May 2012, under cover of a note verbale, Ukraine provided the text of regulations on low concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals, adopted on 12 December 2011.

11. In C-8/DEC.16, the Conference had requested that States Parties provide the Secretariat with the full text of their national implementing legislation, including updates. During the reporting period, Armenia, Cambodia, Costa Rica, France, Morocco, Philippines, Singapore, Turkmenistan and Ukraine, submitted such text. The number of States Parties that have already submitted the full text of their legislation increased from 122 to 126, or 67%.

Article VII(5) submissions: regional overview

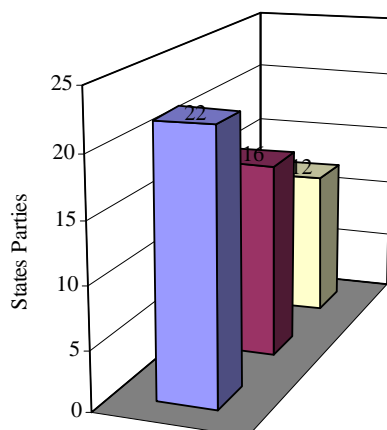
States Parties in Africa (50)

12. At the beginning of the reporting period, 39 African States Parties had yet to take the necessary actions to adopt legislation and/or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention.
13. During the reporting period—according to the information available to the Secretariat—36 States Parties have informed (through different means) the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the adoption of implementing legislation/regulations. At the cut-off date of the reporting period, one of them,

Morocco, had notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas. Thus, at the cut-off date of this report (27 July 2012) 12 States Parties in Africa (24%) had enacted legislation covering all key areas.

14. Two States Parties, namely the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, made their first Article VII(5) submissions (see Table 2) by providing the Secretariat with information regarding their respective implementing measures.
15. Chart 1 shows the status of Article VII(5) submissions as at 27 July 2012. Twenty-two States Parties (44%) have not made any Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining 28 States Parties (56%) have made at least one submission. Of these 28, 12 (24%) have enacted legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action, whilst 16 (32%) do not have legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action.

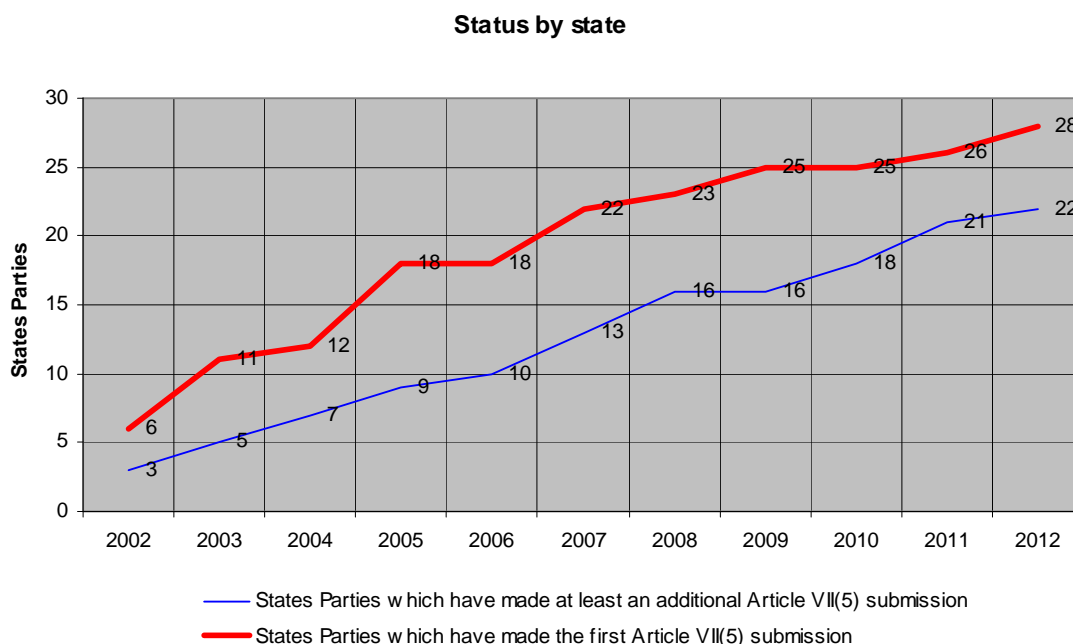
CHART 1: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA, AS AT 27 JULY 2012



- No article VII(5) submissions
- Article VII(5) submissions made; key areas of the plan of action not yet covered
- Legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action

16. In addition to the data provided in Chart 1, it is interesting to note that, since the adoption of the plan of action in 2003, the trend of Article VII(5) submissions (first and additional submissions) has been upward. It is clear from the chart that, between 2003 and 2009, there has been a constant increase in the number of submissions. Regarding first submissions (see the thick line on Chart 2 below) in 2002, only six African States Parties (12%) had made their first Article VII(5) submissions; at the cut-off date of the present report, 28 States Parties (56%) had made a first submission. In other words, since the inception of the plan of action in 2003, the number of States Parties that have made a first submission has more than quadrupled. It is also important to note that, while this positive trend had almost stabilised between 2010 and 2011, during the reporting period it started rising again. This analysis of the trend of first submissions applies *mutatis mutandis* to the trend of additional Article VII(5) submissions.

CHART 2: TREND OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA

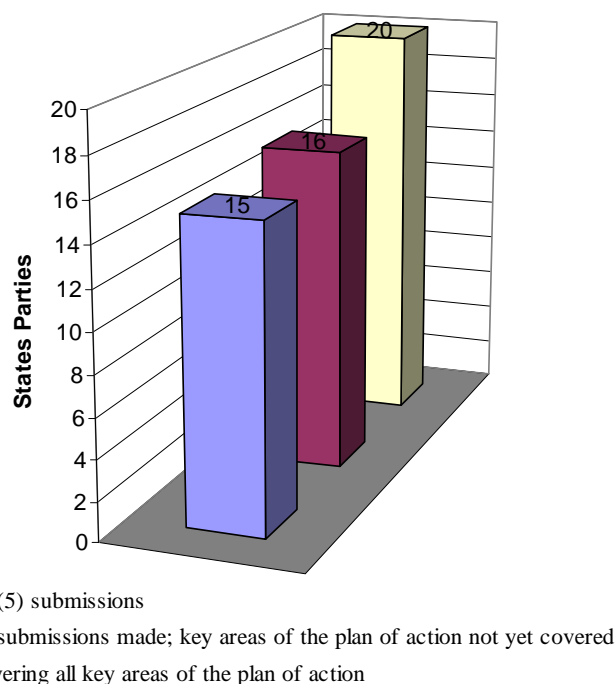


States Parties in Asia (51)

17. At the beginning of the reporting period, 31 out of 51 States Parties in Asia had yet to notify the Secretariat of the adoption of legislation and/or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention. The Secretariat notes that the situation has remained stable compared to last year's report
18. According to the information provided to the Secretariat, at the cut-off date of the report, 12 States Parties that have yet to adopt implementing measures covering all key areas identified under the plan of action, have informed the Secretariat (through different means) of the steps they have taken towards the adoption of implementing legislation/regulations. It is important to note that three out of these 12 States Parties, namely Cambodia, Philippines, and Turkmenistan, made an additional Article VII(5) submission (see Table 3). It is noteworthy that two States Parties—which at the beginning of the reporting period had legislation covering all key areas, namely Malaysia and Singapore—made an updated Article VII(5) submission (see Table 4).
19. Notwithstanding the above, at the end of the reporting period, no State Party, which at the beginning of the reporting period had yet to adopt implementing measures covering all key areas, had notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing measures covering all key areas. At the cut-off date of the report, the situation thus remains stable compared to last year's report.
20. Chart 3 shows the status of Article VII(5) submissions as at 27 July 2012. It is important to point out that 15 States Parties (29%) have not made any Article VII(5) submissions, while the remaining 36 States Parties (71%) have made at least one Article VII(5) submission. Of these, 16 States Parties (31%) do not have legislation covering all

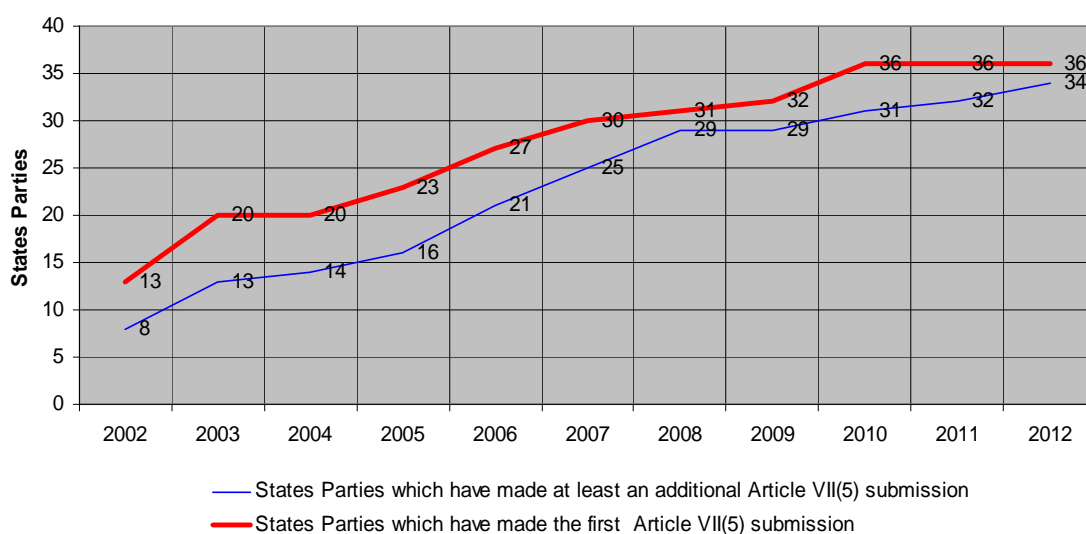
key areas of the plan of action, while the remaining 20 States Parties (39%) have enacted legislation and/or administrative measures covering all key areas of the plan of action.

CHART 3: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN ASIA, AS AT 27 JULY 2012



21. Chart 4 reflects the course of Article VII(5) submissions since the adoption of the plan of action in 2003. This trend has clearly been upwards; however, in 2010 the trend has generally steadied. Between 2003 and 2009 both first and additional submissions (despite the difference in number), have increased consistently and risen at a similar pace. Observing the thicker line (the number of States Parties that have made the first Article VII(5) submission), the Secretariat notes that in 2002, 13 States Parties (25%) had made their first Article VII(5) submission, while at the cut-off date of this report (27 July 2012), 36 States Parties (71%) have made a first submission. This means that, since the outset of the plan of action, the number of States Parties that have made a first submission has almost tripled. This tendency applies also to additional submissions, the number of which (in the same period) has expanded: from eight States Parties (16%) in 2002 to 34 States Parties (67%) at the cut-off date for this report.

CHART 4: TREND OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN ASIA

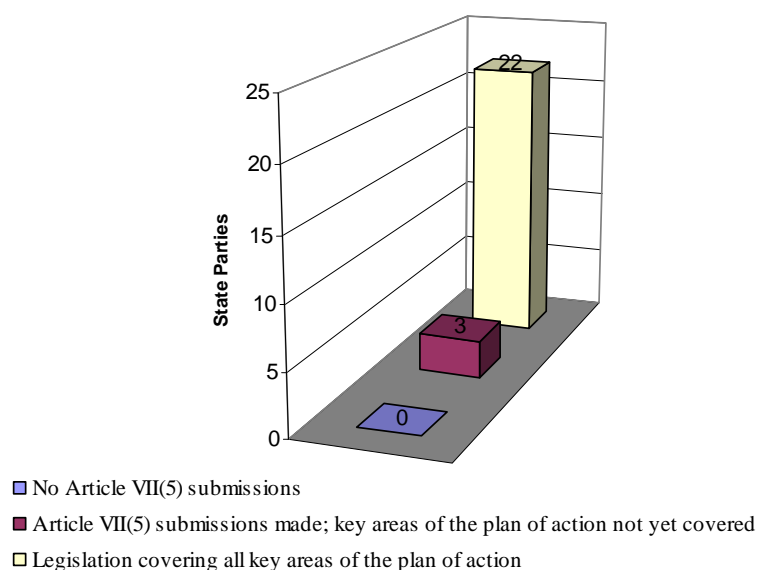


States Parties in Eastern Europe (25)

22. At the beginning of the reporting period, only three⁴ of the 25 States Parties in Eastern Europe had yet to notify the Secretariat of the adoption of legislation and/or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention.
23. According to the information available to the Secretariat, at the cut-off date of the report, one of the States Parties that does not have legislation covering all key areas, namely Armenia, has made an additional Article VII(5) submission (see Table 3). Additionally, two States Parties—which at the beginning of the reporting period had legislation covering all key areas, namely, Kazakhstan and Ukraine—made an updated Article VII(5) submission (see Table 4).
24. In summary, at the end of the reporting period, no State Party, which at the beginning of the reporting period had yet to adopt implementing measures covering all key areas, had notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing measures that cover all key areas. At the cut-off date of this report (27 July 2012), the situation remained stable compared to last year’s report. However, it is important to note that the number of States Parties with legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action is significant.
25. Chart 5 shows that, as at 27 July 2012, all 25 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission. Of these, 22 States Parties (88%) have already enacted legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action; only three States Parties in the region (12%) have yet to adopt legislation covering all key areas.

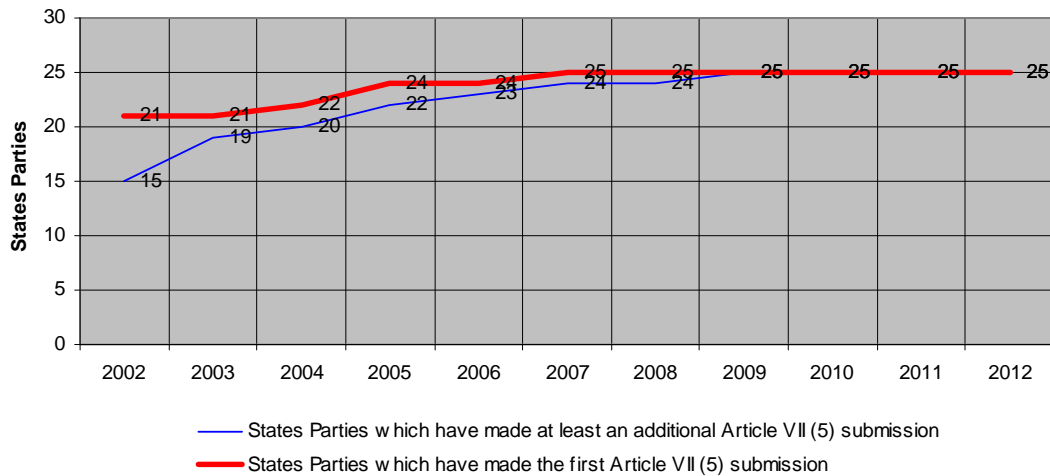
⁴ This number is different from last year’s report; please see note 1 on page 3.

CHART 5: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE, AS AT 27 JULY 2012



26. Chart 6 illustrates the trend of Article VII(5) submissions before and after the adoption of the plan of action. The Secretariat notes that, until 2002 (before the inception of the plan of action), an already remarkable number of States Parties in Eastern Europe (21, representing 84% of the total), had made a first Article VII(5) submission, while, in the same period, 15 States Parties had made at least one additional submission. At the cut-off date of the report, the number of submissions was higher now than in 2002: 25 States Parties have submitted first and additional submissions—representing all States Parties in Eastern Europe. In terms of percentage increase, additional submissions have risen by 40%: from 15 States Parties (60%) in 2002 to 25 (100%) at the cut-off date of this report. In relation to first submissions, the Secretariat acknowledges a 100% performance rate. However, due to the high number of States Parties that in 2002 had already made the first submission (21 out of 25), the increment amounts to 16%, ranging from 21 (84%) to 25 (100%). The Secretariat wishes to highlight the fact that, according to the current reporting criteria, the trend of Article VII(5) submissions has stabilised, with all States Parties in the region having provided at least an additional Article VII(5) submission.

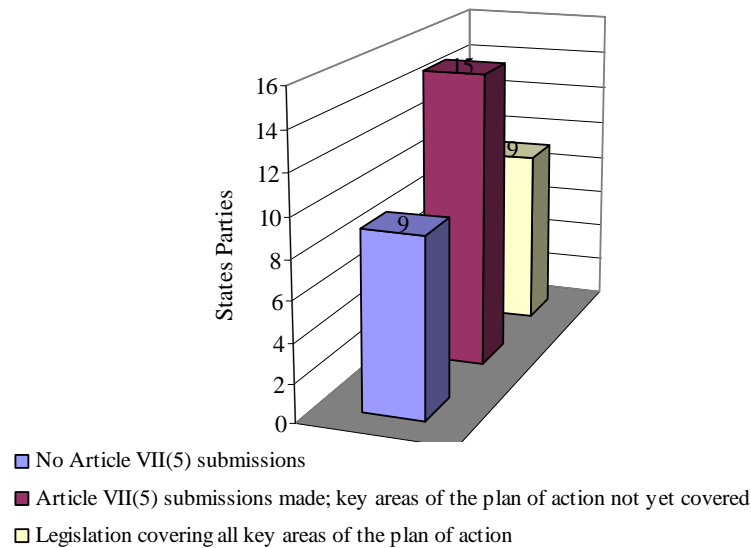
CHART 6: TREND OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE



States Parties in Group of Latin American and Caribbean States—GRULAC (33)

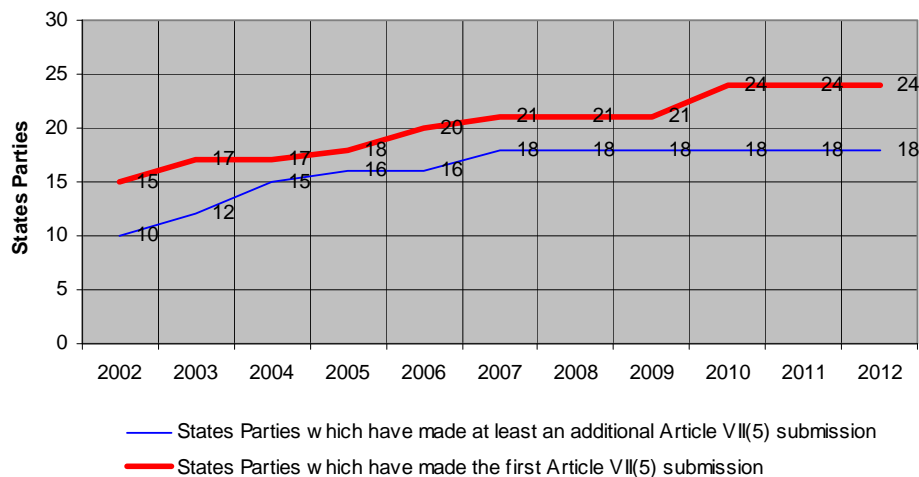
27. At the beginning of the reporting period, 24 out of the 33 GRULAC States Parties (73%) had yet to notify the Secretariat of the adoption of legislation and/or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention.
28. According to the information provided to the Secretariat at the cut-off date of this report, 11 States Parties that have yet to adopt implementing measures covering all key areas identified under the plan of action informed the Secretariat of the steps they are taking towards the adoption of implementing legislation/regulations. It is worth noting that two States Parties, which at the beginning of the reporting period had legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action (namely, Colombia and Costa Rica), made an updated Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with relevant information on their implementing legislation and/or the text of the respective legislation enacted (see Table 4).
29. As reflected in Chart 7, at the cut-off date of this report, nine States Parties (27%) had not yet made any Article VII(5) submission, whilst 24 States Parties (73%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission as follows: 15 States Parties (45%) do not have legislation covering all key areas of the plan of action; nine (27%) have already enacted legislation that covers all key areas. The Secretariat notes that the situation has remained stable compared to last year's report.

CHART 7: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN GRULAC, AS AT 27 JULY 2012



30. Since the adoption of the plan of action, there has been a consistent increase in the number of Article VII(5) submissions made by GRULAC States Parties. As Chart 8 shows, the number of both first and additional submissions has increased since 2003, yet after a few years of consecutive increments, this positive trend stabilised in 2010.
31. The number of States Parties that have made the first submission has increased by 28% since the adoption of the plan of action, from 15 (45%) in 2002 to 24 (73%) by the cut-off date of this report. Nonetheless, as previously mentioned, this number has remained stable since 2010. Also, there has been a similar fluctuation in the number of additional submissions (thinner line). At the cut-off date of this report, there had been an increase of 28%, with the number of submissions growing from 10 States Parties (30%) in 2002 to 18 States Parties (55%). However, as Chart 8 shows, this positive trend stopped in 2007, and the situation has not changed since.

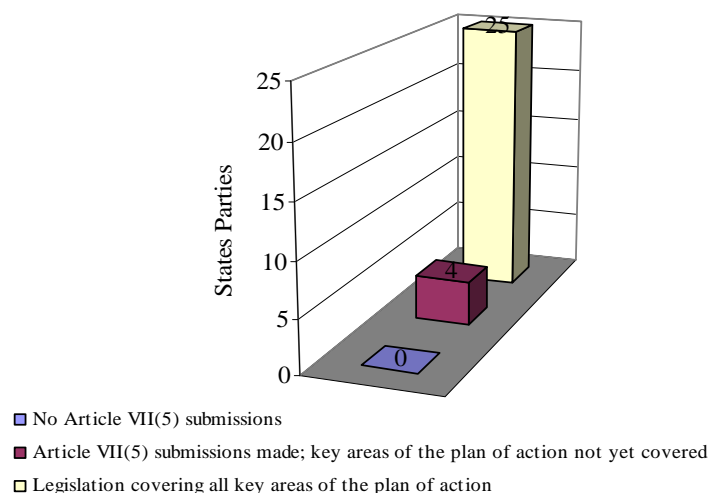
CHART 8: TREND OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN GRULAC



States Parties in Western European and Other States Groups—WEOG (29)

32. All 29 WEOG States Parties have made at least one Article VII(5) submission, and the great majority of them (25 States Parties, representing 86%), at the beginning of the reporting period, had already notified the Secretariat of the adoption of measures covering all key areas. Therefore, only four States Parties (14%) have yet to adopt legislation covering all key areas (see Chart 9 below).
33. According to the information available to the Secretariat, at the cut-off date of the report (27 July 2012), three States Parties with legislation covering all key areas, namely Austria, France and Norway, made an updated Article VII(5) submission. In particular, Austria informed the Secretariat of the adoption of two laws on low concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals. France notified the Secretariat of the adoption 16 new pieces of legislation/regulations including Decree No. 2011-195 on low concentrations. Norway submitted the response to the survey on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4 (see Table 4) to the Secretariat.

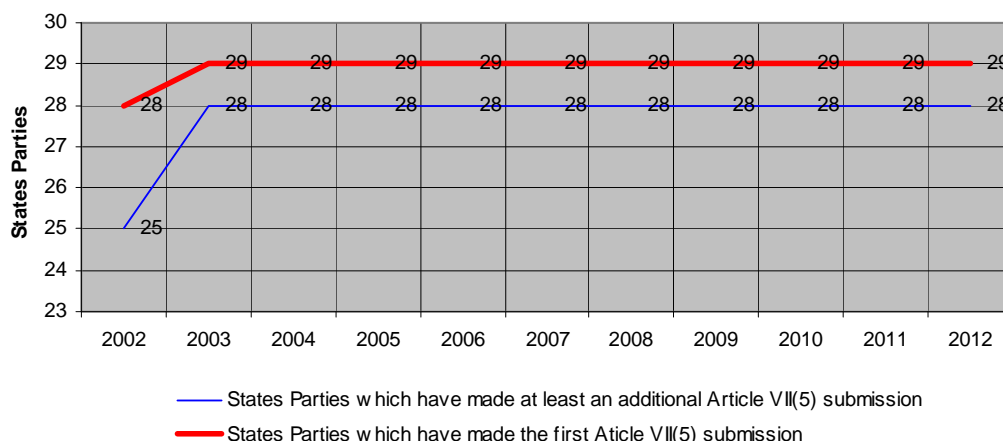
CHART 9: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN WEOG, AS AT 27 JULY 2012



34. The trend of first and additional Article VII(5) submissions has been uniform in terms of fluctuation: 28 States Parties (97%) had made their first submission by 2002; the inception of the plan of action brought a 3% contribution to that figure, which increased to 29 States Parties (100%) in 2003. With small differences, this overview could also apply to the additional submissions: in 2002, 25 States Parties (86%) had already made at least one additional Article VII(5) submission; in 2003, this number reached 28 States Parties (97%) and then stabilised. In other words, apart from a different percentage increase between the two categories of submissions (3% for first against 11% for additional submissions), it is interesting to see that in 2003, all WEOG States Parties had made a first submissions and 28 out of 29 had made at least one additional Article VII(5) submission. The Secretariat notes that, according to the

current reporting criteria, the trend of Article VII(5) submissions has stabilised, meaning there is very little possibility of any further increase.

CHART 10: TREND OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN WEOG

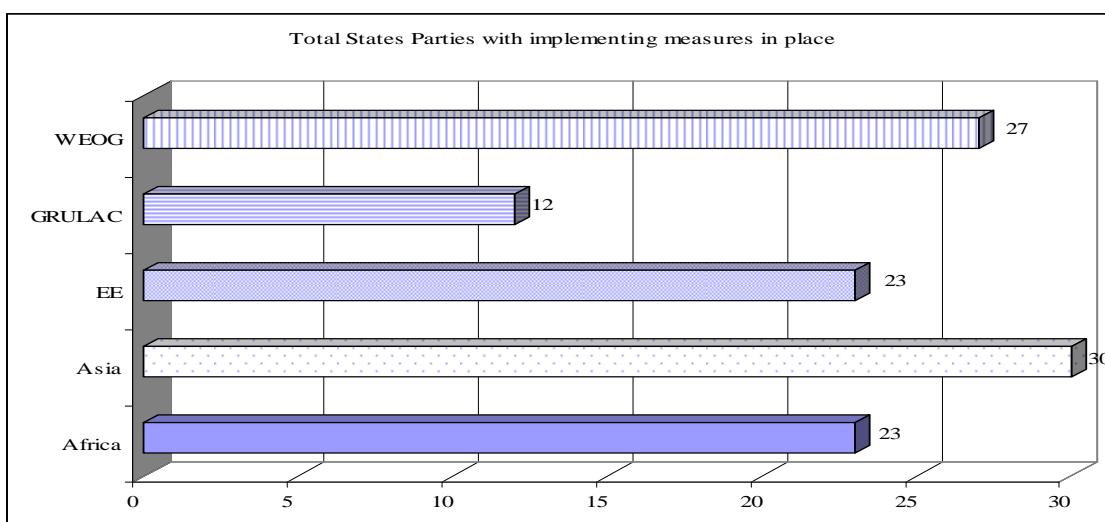


General overview of steps taken by States Parties to enact legislation and/or adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention

35. States Parties have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative processes. This includes States Parties that have implementing legislative and/or administrative measures covering all key areas and have made an Article VII(5) submission, States Parties that have some implemented legislation and have made an Article VII(5) submission, and States Parties that have yet to make an Article VII(5) submission.
36. As at the cut of date of this report, out of the 115 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, 88 have legislation that covers all key areas, four have implementing legislation reported as adopted but without an Article VII(5) submission, and 23⁵ have adopted implementing measures without covering all key areas.
37. During the reporting period, six out of the 88 States Parties that have legislation covering all key areas have notified the Secretariat about the adoption of further measures to make certain provisions of their implementing legislation fully enforceable, namely Austria, France, Kazakhstan, Norway, Singapore and Ukraine.

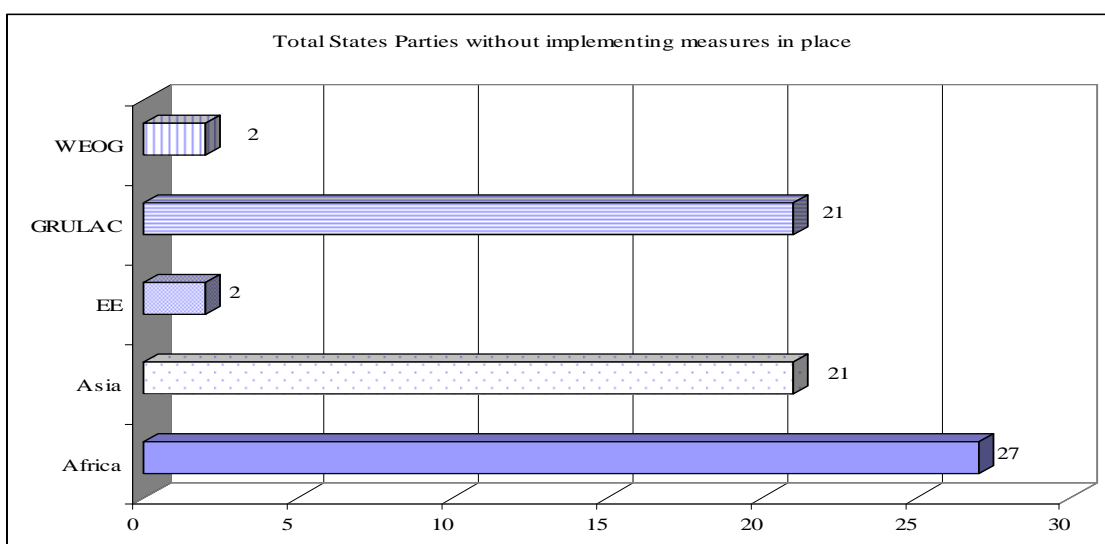
⁵ Please note that the Central African Republic is among the 23 States Parties that have adopted legislation without covering all key areas. As the text of the legislation has not yet been submitted, the Secretariat has not been able to assess the coverage of the legislation. Please refer to Table 2 for more information.

CHART 11: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF STATES PARTIES HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE



38. States Parties that have not yet adopted implementing legislation covering all key areas have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative drafting processes. This includes States Parties at the first step of their implementing process (i.e., development of draft implementing legislation at the government level) and those at the last step (i.e., consideration by parliament for adoption and/or promulgation of the implementing legislation).

CHART 12: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF STATES PARTIES THAT HAVE TO ADOPT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION



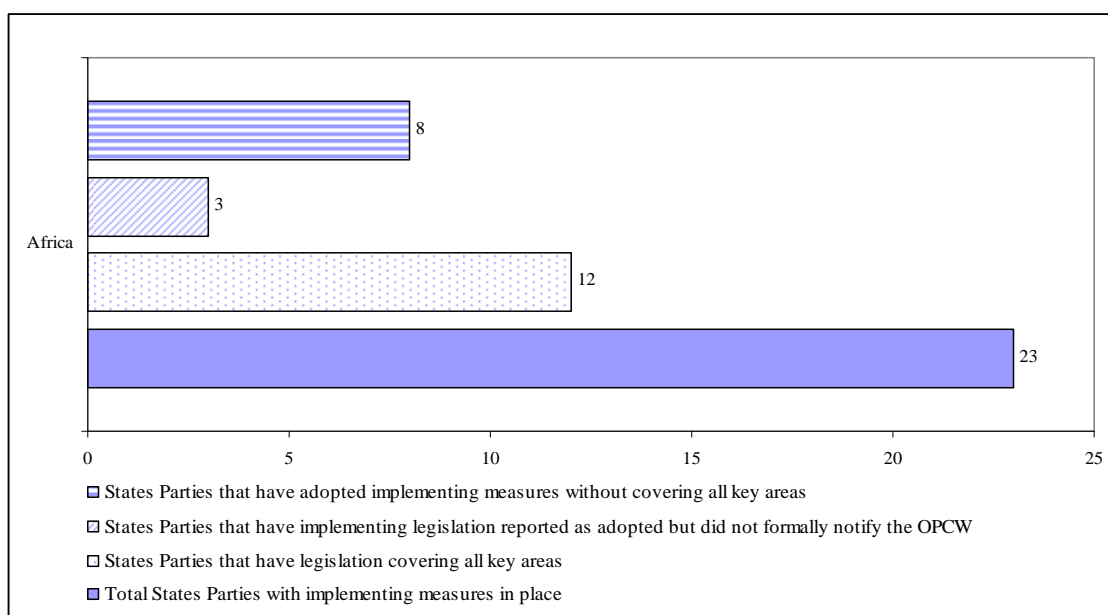
39. As at the cut-off date of the report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, of the 73 States Parties that have to adopt implementing measures, 13 States Parties have informed the Secretariat of having draft legislation before parliament, 41 have indicated that they have a draft pending government approval, and 19 have indicated that they have not yet started developing a draft.

Regional overview on steps taken by States Parties to enact legislation and to adopt administrative measures to implement the Convention

States Parties in Africa (50)

40. During the reporting period, according to the information available to the Secretariat, two States Parties, namely the Central African Republic and Morocco, have notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation. In addition, most States Parties informed the Secretariat that they are working either on administrative measures to fully implement their implementing legislation or on draft implementing legislation.
41. As at the cut-off date of this report, of the 23 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, 12 have legislation that covers all key areas and eight States Parties (namely, Burundi, the Central African Republic,⁶ the Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, Mali, Zambia and Zimbabwe) informed the Secretariat that they have implementing measures, but to cover all key areas of the plan of action, further legislative and/or administrative measures are needed. In addition, three States Parties, namely Gambia, Guinea and Rwanda, have informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation has been adopted, but they have not made an official Article VII(5) submission.

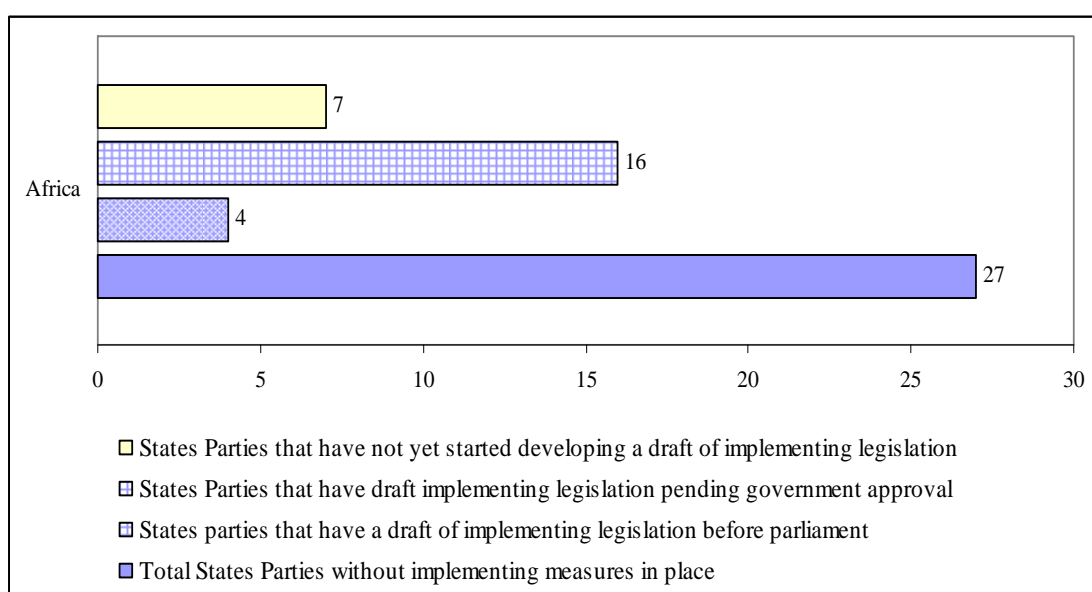
CHART 13: PROGRESS OF STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE



⁶ Please note that the Central African Republic is among the 23 States Parties that have legislation without covering all key areas. As the text of the legislation has not been submitted yet, the Secretariat was not able to assess its coverage. Refer to Table 2 for more information.

42. States Parties in Africa that have not yet adopted implementing measures have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative drafting processes. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, of the 20 States Parties in Africa that have notified the Secretariat of working on draft implementing measures, four States Parties, namely Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya,⁷ and Nigeria, have informed the Secretariat that their draft implementing legislation is under consideration by their respective parliaments.

CHART 14: PROGRESS IN DRAFTING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES OF STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA WITHOUT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION



43. During the reporting period, three of the 50 States Parties in Africa requested assistance from the Secretariat, either in the process of identifying areas in which complementary measures could be beneficial for the effective enforcement of the implementing legislation or in the process of drafting legislation and/or administrative measures in such areas.

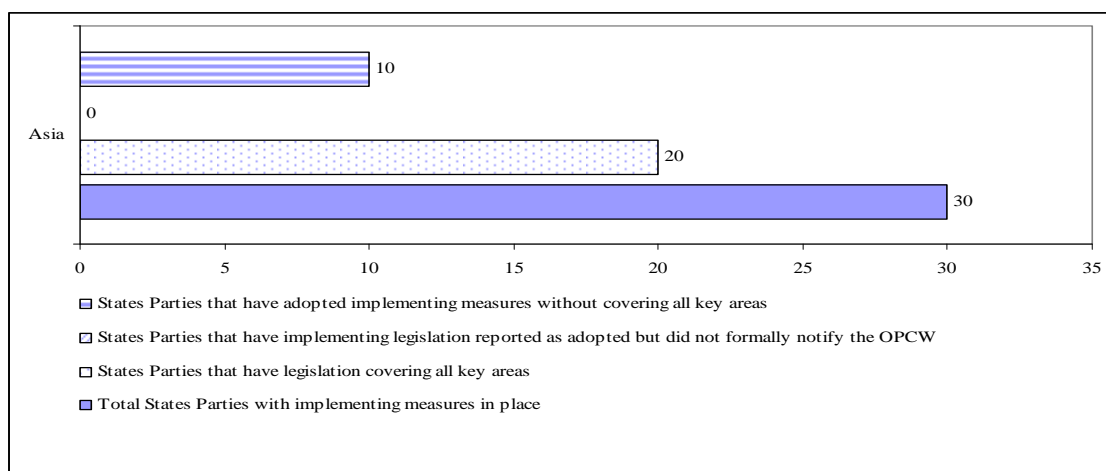
States Parties in Asia (51)

44. During the reporting period, according to the information available to the Secretariat, one State Party in Asia, namely Iraq, has notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation. However, a majority of States Parties have informed the Secretariat that they are working either on administrative measures to fully implement their implementing legislation or on draft implementing legislation.

⁷ On 16 September 2011, the National Transitional Council requested, via the Protocol and Liaison Service of the United Nations, that the form “Libya”, previously not in use at the United Nations, replace both the earlier official and short forms (respectively, “the Socialist People’s Libyan Arab Jamahiriya” and “the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya”).

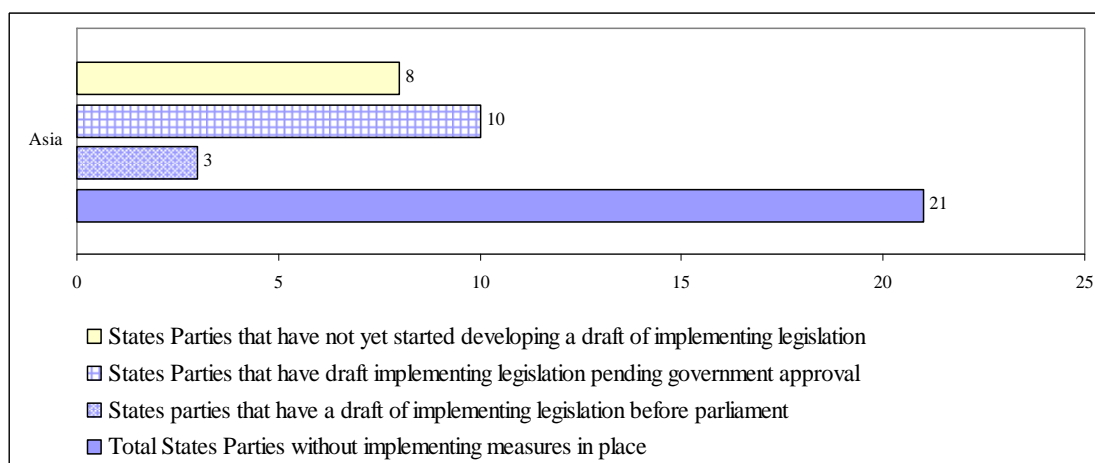
45. As at the cut-off date of this report, of the 30 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, 20 have legislation that covers all key areas, and 10 States Parties, namely, Mongolia, Jordan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Iraq, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa and the United Arab Emirates, informed the Secretariat that they have implemented measures, but to cover all key areas of the plan of action, further legislative and/or administrative measures are needed.

CHART 15: PROGRESS OF STATES PARTIES IN ASIA HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE



46. States Parties in Asia that have not yet adopted implementing measures have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative drafting processes. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, of the 21 States Parties in Asia that have notified the Secretariat of working on draft implementing measures, three States Parties, namely, Afghanistan, Kuwait and Yemen, have informed the Secretariat that their draft implementing legislation is under consideration by their respective parliaments.

CHART 16: PROGRESS IN DRAFTING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES OF STATES PARTIES IN ASIA WITHOUT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION

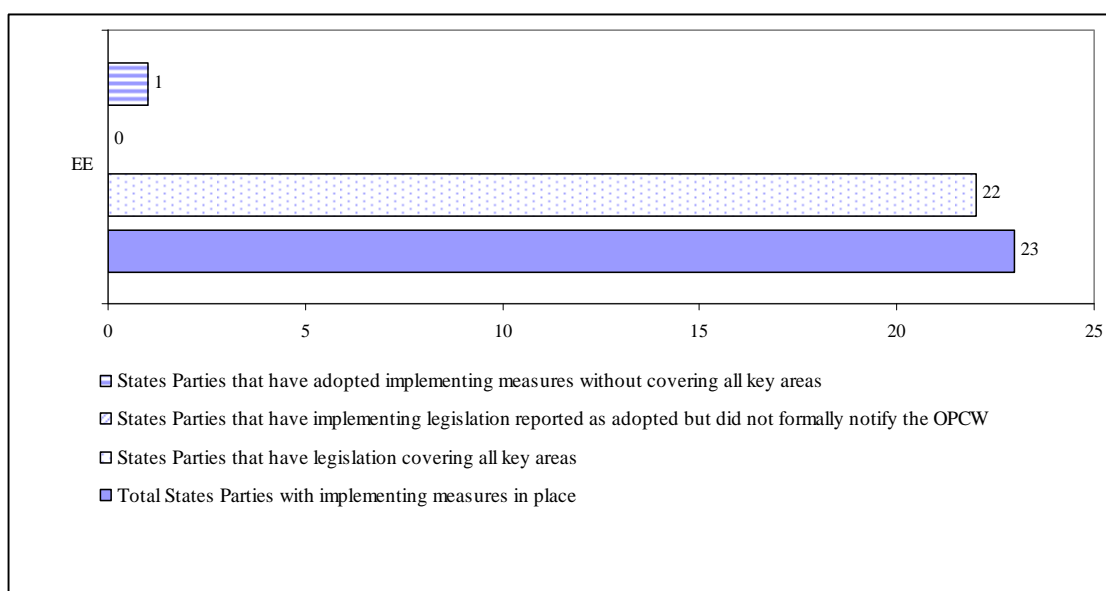


47. During the reporting period, three of the 51 States Parties in Asia have requested assistance from the Secretariat, either in the process of identifying areas in which complementary measures could be beneficial for the effective enforcement of the implementing legislation or in the process of drafting legislation and/or administrative measures in such areas.

States Parties in Eastern Europe (25)

48. During the reporting period, according to the information available to the Secretariat, no State Party in Eastern Europe has notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation. However, according to a new Article VII(5) submission, one State Party, namely Armenia, that used to be considered as having legislation covering all key areas informed the Secretariat that some areas of the Plan of Action are not currently covered by legislation. Therefore, as at the cut-off date of this report, three States Parties in Eastern Europe need to work on further legislative or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention (i.e., legislation covering all key areas).
49. As at the cut-off date of this report, of the 23 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, 22 have legislation that covers all key areas, and one State Party, namely, Armenia, informed the Secretariat that they have implementing measures, but to cover all key areas of the plan of action, further legislative and/or administrative measures are needed.

CHART 17: PROGRESS OF STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE

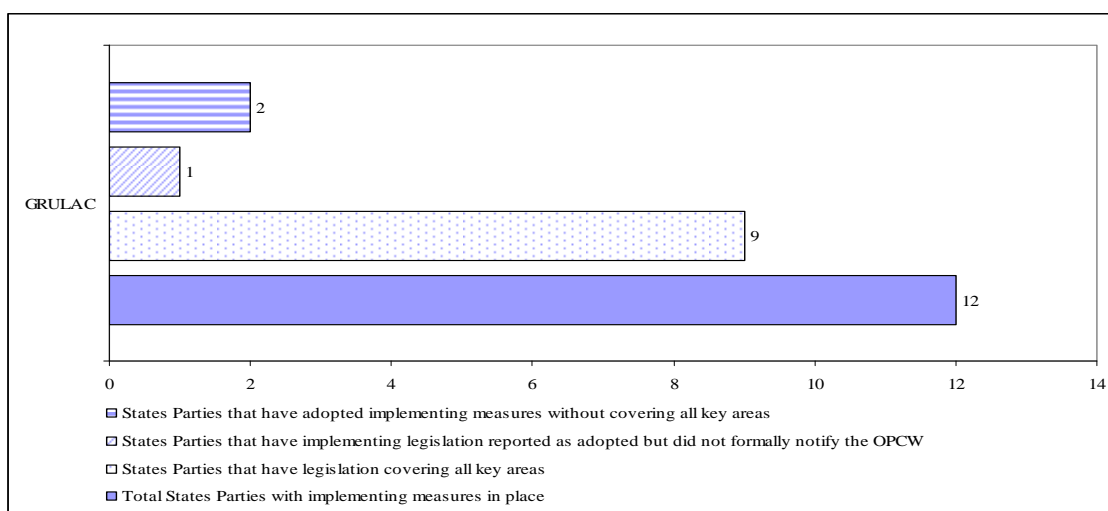


50. The two States Parties in Eastern Europe that do not have implementing measures in place are currently working on draft implementing measures. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, those two States Parties, namely, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan, have informed the Secretariat that their drafts are pending government approval before submission to parliament.

States Parties in GRULAC (33)

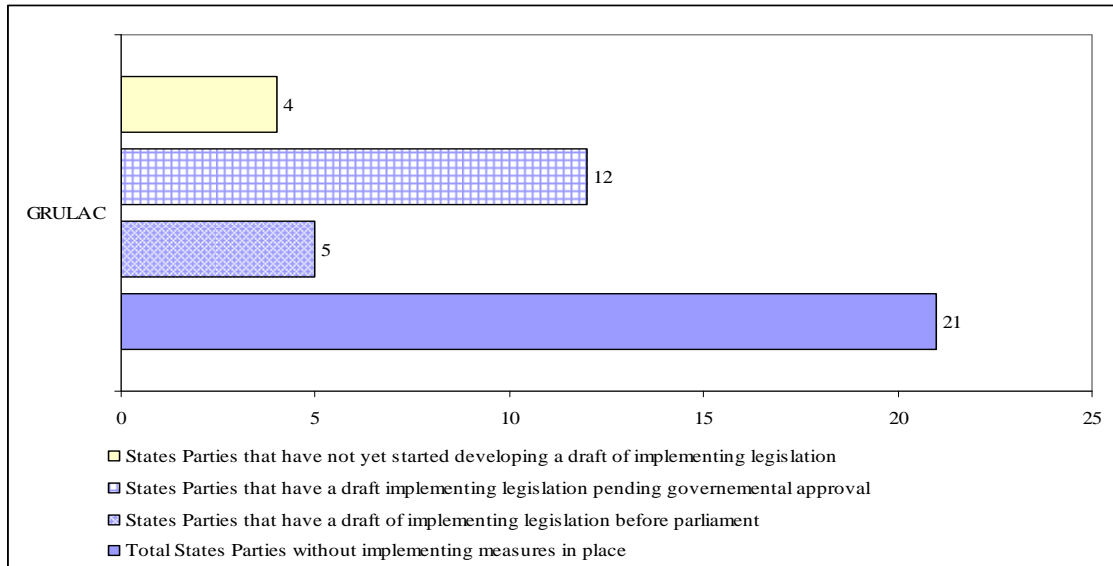
51. During the reporting period, according to the information available to the Secretariat, no additional State Party in GRULAC has notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation. However, the majority of States Parties have informed the Secretariat that they are working either on administrative measures to fully implement their implementing legislation or on draft implementing legislation.
52. As at the cut-off date of this report, of the 12 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, nine States Parties have legislation that covers all key areas and two States Parties, namely, Panama and Saint Kitts and Nevis, informed the Secretariat that they have implementing measures, but to cover all key areas of the plan of action, further legislative and/or administrative measures are needed. In addition, one State Party, namely, Belize, has informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation has been adopted, but without making an official Article VII(5) submission.

CHART 18: PROGRESS OF STATES PARTIES IN GRULAC HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE



53. States Parties in GRULAC that have not yet adopted implementing measures have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative drafting processes. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, of the 17 States Parties in GRULAC that have notified the Secretariat that they are working on draft implementing measures, five States Parties, namely, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Venezuela, have informed the Secretariat that their draft implementing legislation is under consideration by their respective parliaments.

CHART 19: PROGRESS IN DRAFTING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES OF STATES PARTIES IN GRULAC WITHOUT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION



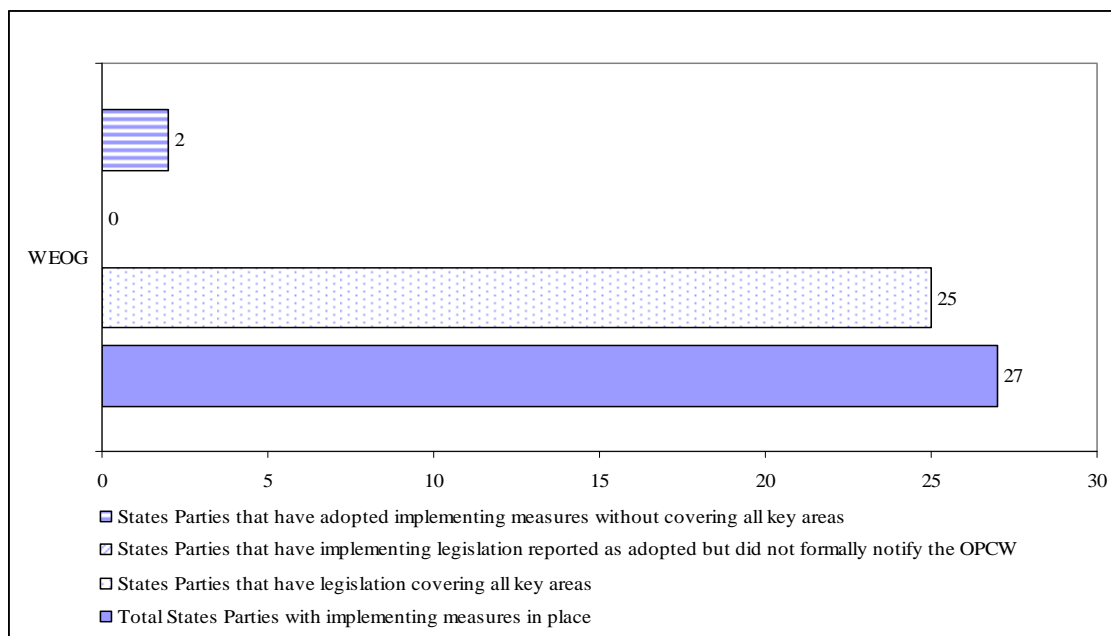
54. During the reporting period, three of the 33 States Parties in GRULAC requested assistance from the Secretariat either in the process of identifying areas in which complementary measures could be beneficial for the effective enforcement of the implementing legislation or in the process of drafting legislation or administrative measures in such areas.

States Parties in WEOG (29)

55. During the reporting period, according to the information available to the Secretariat, no State Party in WEOG notified the Secretariat of the adoption of implementing legislation covering all key areas. However, only four States Parties need to work on further legislative and/or administrative measures to fully implement the Convention.

56. As at the cut-off date of this report, of the 27 States Parties that have implementing measures in place, 25 States Parties have legislation that covers all key areas, and two States Parties, namely, Belgium and Luxembourg, informed the Secretariat that they have implementing measures, but to cover all key areas of the plan of action, further legislative and/or administrative measures are needed.

CHART 20: PROGRESS OF STATES PARTIES IN WEOG HAVING IMPLEMENTING MEASURES IN PLACE



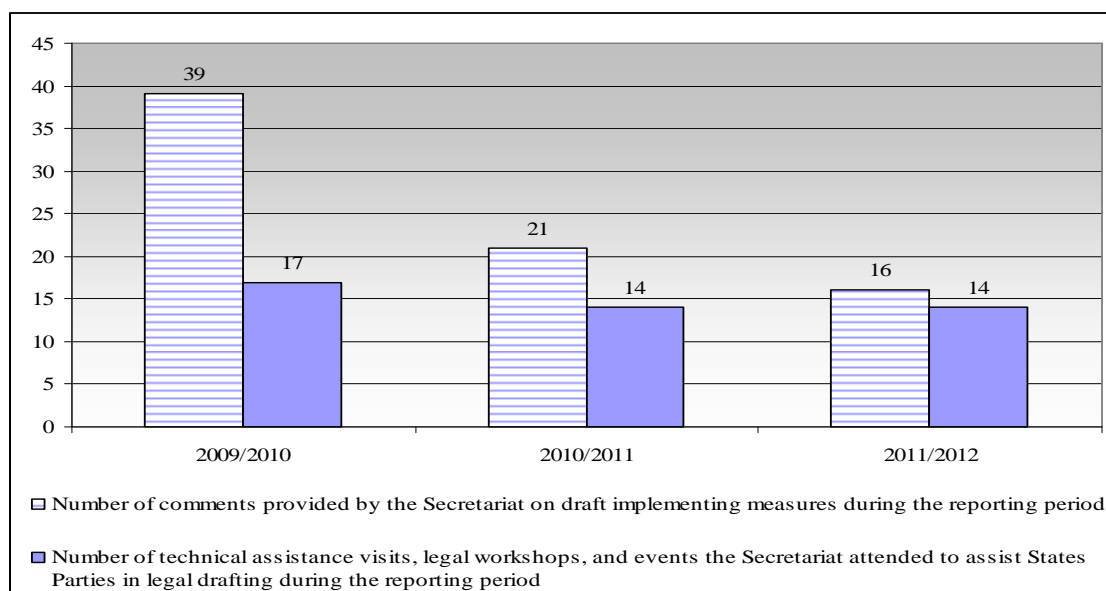
57. States Parties in WEOG that have not yet adopted implementing measures have continued to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative drafting processes. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, of the two States Parties in WEOG that have notified the Secretariat that they are working on draft implementing measures, one State Party, namely, Iceland, informed the Secretariat that its draft legislation is under consideration by its parliament. The other State Party, namely, San Marino, informed the Secretariat that its draft legislation is pending government approval before being submitted to the parliament.
58. During the reporting period, two of the 29 States Parties in WEOG requested assistance from the Secretariat, either in the process of identifying areas in which complementary measures could be beneficial for the effective enforcement of the implementing legislation or in the process of drafting legislation or administrative measures in such areas.

Legal assistance under the plan of action on Article VII

59. In C-14/DEC.12, the Conference encouraged the Secretariat to continue to provide, upon request, technical assistance in a tailor-made and systematic manner to effectively address the needs of States Parties in regard to their practical national implementation issues and concerns. In the same decision, the Conference encouraged States Parties, particularly those desiring assistance in fulfilling their Article VII obligations, to avail themselves of assistance that is offered if they consider it appropriate (paragraphs 4 and 5 of decision C-14/DEC.12).

60. The Secretariat can provide assistance throughout the whole legislative and administrative process, from when drafting instructions are developed and issued up until adoption of implementing measures. It provides assistance by raising awareness of the requirements of the Convention, and by providing guidance as to possible policy choices in implementing the Convention under different factual and legal circumstances, at the legislative and, increasingly, at the administrative level.
61. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided 16 States Parties with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and organised and/or participated in 14 events to promote national legislative and/or administrative implementation of the Convention. These events can be categorised as follows:
- global and regional annual meetings for National Authorities;
 - a subregional legal workshop;
 - on-site bilateral TAVs; and
 - a subregional meeting of parliamentarians.

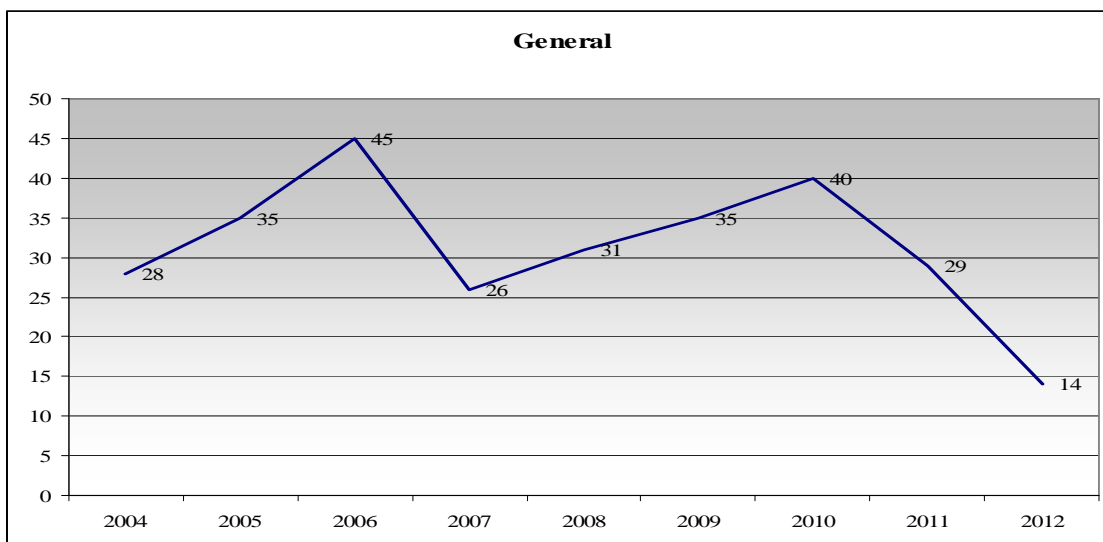
CHART 21: TREND OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SECRETARIAT DURING THE LAST THREE REPORTING PERIODS



62. Upon request, the Secretariat reviews drafts of implementing measures and provides comments on them. When States Parties request the Secretariat to provide comments on legislation, they wish, in particular, to ensure that the national drafts meet the requirements of the Convention. States Parties that request comments also expect to be provided with insights into advantages or disadvantages encountered by other States Parties that have taken policy choices similar to those the requesting State Party is considering. The assistance is available for each of the common steps of the

implementation (i.e., guidance for policy choices, comments on draft implementing legislation, guidance in developing regulations and comments on regulations).

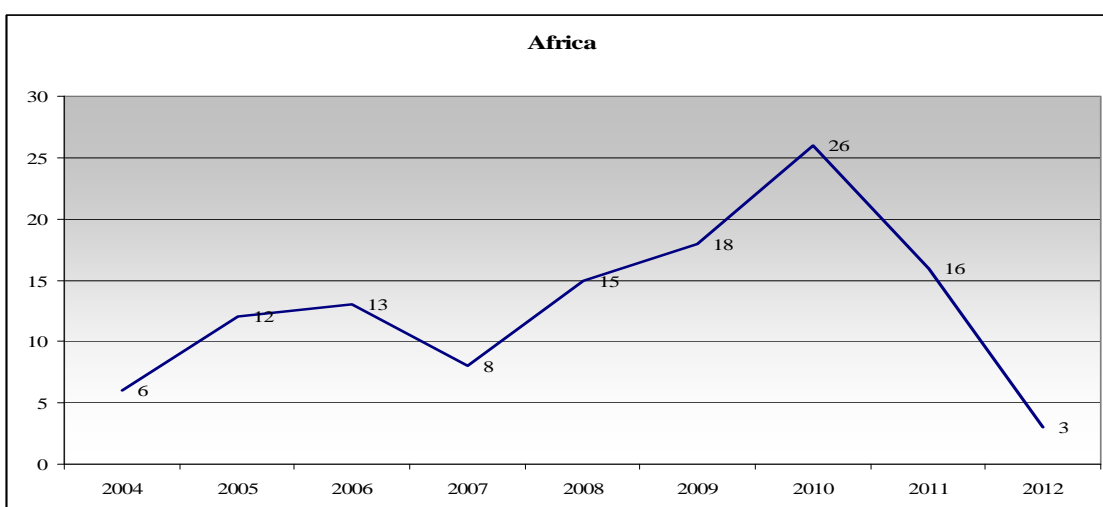
CHART 22: GENERAL TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



States Parties in Africa

63. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided six States Parties in Africa with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and organised six TAVs and/or legal workshops or events to assist States Parties in drafting their implementing measures.

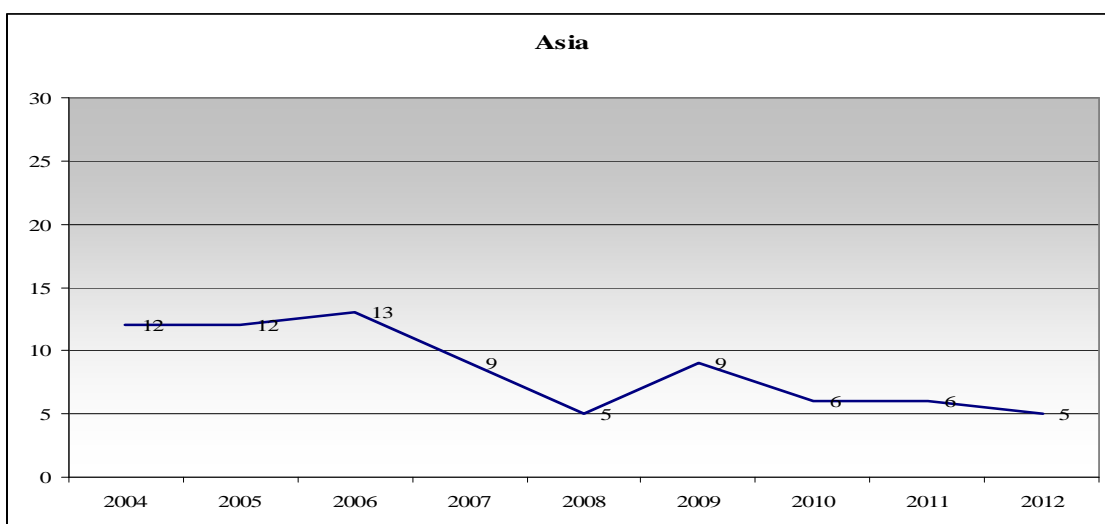
CHART 23: TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



States Parties in Asia

64. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided four States Parties in Asia with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and organised two TAVs and/or legal workshops or events to assist States Parties in drafting their implementing measures.

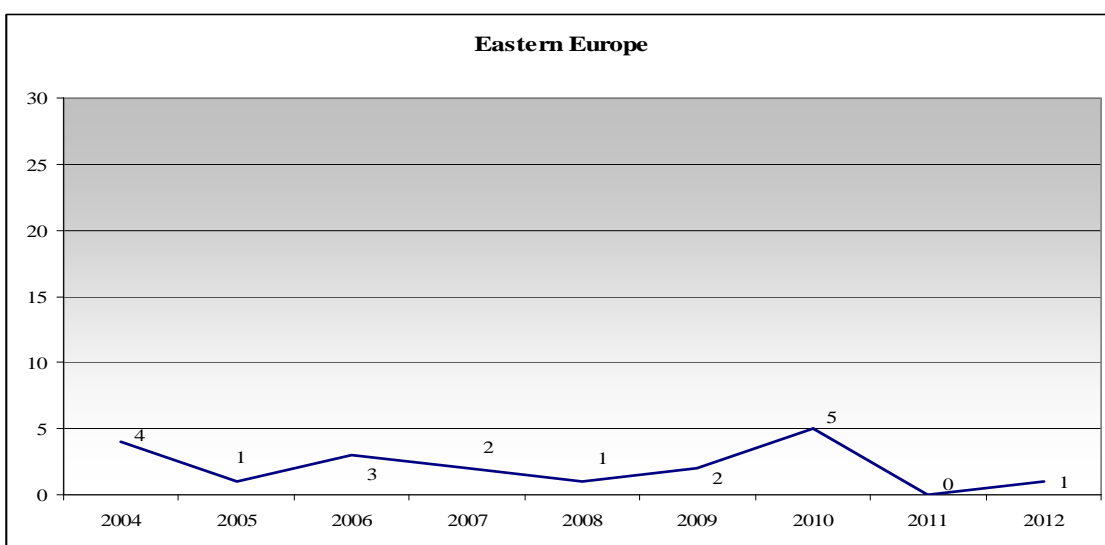
CHART 24: TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES IN ASIA FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



States Parties in Eastern Europe

65. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided one State Party in Eastern Europe with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and one TAV to assist a State Party in drafting its implementing measures was organised.

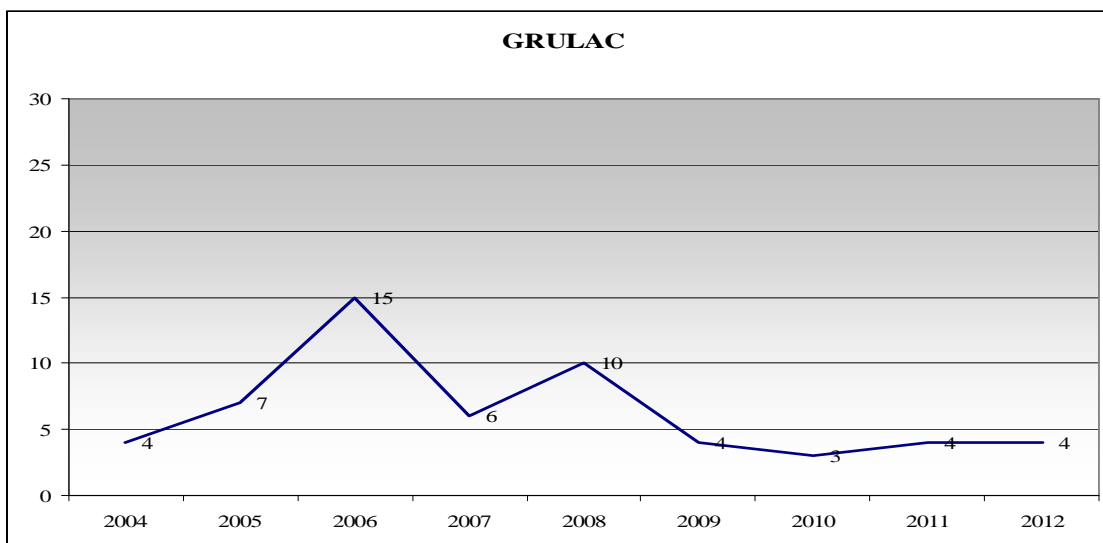
CHART 25: TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



States Parties in GRULAC

66. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided four States Parties in the GRULAC group with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and organised one event to assist States Parties in drafting their implementing measures.

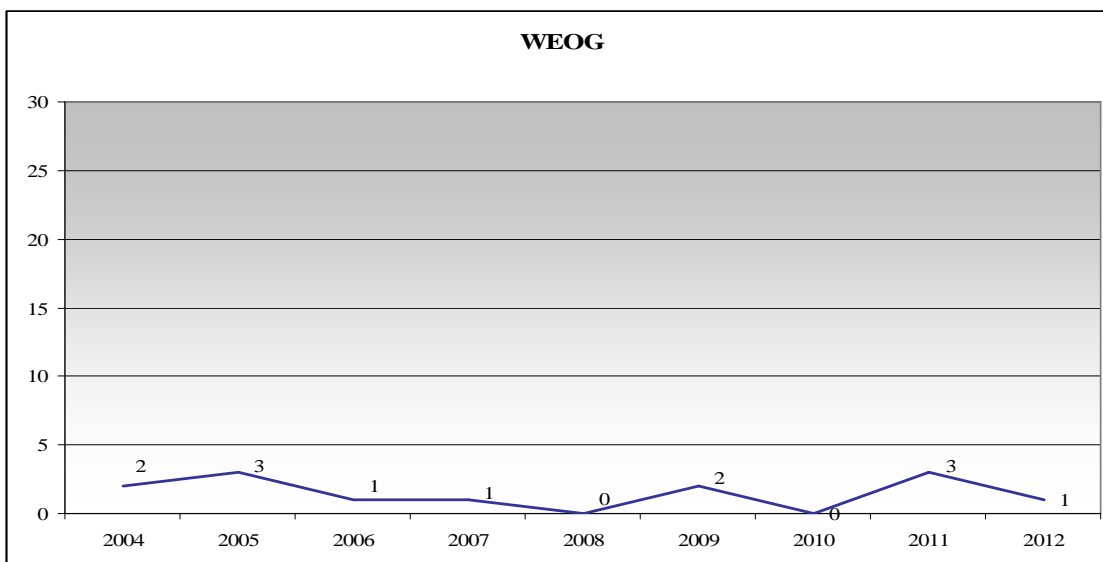
CHART 26: TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES IN GRULAC FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



States Parties in WEOG

67. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided one State Party in the WEOG with comments on draft implementing legislative and/or administrative measures, and one event to assist States Parties in drafting their implementing measures was organised.

CHART 27: TREND OF REQUESTS FROM STATES PARTIES IN WEOG FOR COMMENTS, BY YEAR



68. The annexes to this document contain further details on implementing processes on the part of all individual States Parties, as well as some of the communications between the Secretariat and States Parties with regard to the national implementation of Article VII.

Annex 1:

Updates on Steps Taken by States Parties That, as at 27 July 2012, Had Yet to Notify the OPCW of the Enactment of Implementing Legislation Covering All Key Areas

Annex 2 (English only):

Status and Progress Regarding Legislative and Regulatory Implementation by States Parties (Including Assistance Provided) as at 27 July 2012

Annex 1

UPDATES ON STEPS TAKEN BY STATES PARTIES THAT, AS AT 27 JULY 2012, HAD YET TO NOTIFY THE OPCW OF THE ENACTMENT OF IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION COVERING ALL KEY AREAS

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
1.	Afghanistan	24-10-2003		<p>27 – 29 November 2009: Afghanistan indicated that its draft legislation was about to be finalised. It indicated that it would welcome the Secretariat’s comments on the text, which is, however, in Dari.</p> <p>29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Afghanistan, in its national statement, declared that the draft Law of Prevention of Chemical and Biological Weapons had been finalised and sent to the parliament for review and approval.</p>
2.	Antigua and Barbuda	28-09-2005		<p>21 and 22 April 2008: The Secretariat provided comments on Antigua and Barbuda’s draft implementing legislation upon request. The need for complementary regulations was discussed. Antigua and Barbuda did not expect that the legislation would be passed during the current legislative period, which would end at the beginning of 2009.</p>
3.	Armenia	29-04-1997	✓	<p>16 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Armenia submitted an update of its Criminal Code.</p> <p>19 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Armenia submitted the text of a decree appointing a body responsible for exercising control on the export of dual-use commodities (N. 924-N of July 2010) and the text of a law on controlling the export of dual-use commodities adopted on 8 April 2010.</p> <p>22 and 23 September 2011: During a TAV, Armenia informed the Secretariat that a decree establishing the National Authority had been drafted and submitted to the Prime Minister for his signature. Based on that decree, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will stay as the facilitator. During that presentation, Armenia acknowledged suggestions made by the Secretariat during the meeting and said that it was ready to discuss including mechanisms to make the implementing law more precise.</p> <p>13 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Armenia forwarded the Secretariat the</p>

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
				decree on the establishment of the interagency commission, dated 4 October 2011. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Armenia stated that the Secretariat would be provided with the outcome of the first meeting of the newly established Interagency Commission (National Authority), which would take place in 2012.
4.	Bahamas	21-05-2009		13 May 2011: In preparation for a TAV, the Bahamas requested that the Secretariat provide comments on the draft implementing legislation, which were subsequently provided. 27 May 2011: The Bahamas informed the Secretariat that draft legislation still stands before the cabinet. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, the Bahamas informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation still stands before the cabinet.
5.	Bahrain	29-04-1997	✓	6 June 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Bahrain informed the Secretariat that it is currently reviewing its existing legislation to determine to what extent it is consistent with all requirements provided for under the Convention, and is complementing it where necessary.
6.	Bangladesh	29-04-1997	✓	27 – 29 November 2009: Bangladesh indicated that the process of developing transfer regulations was still ongoing. 1 – 3 November 2010: Bangladesh requested that the Secretariat review and provide comments on the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act, 2006.
7.	Barbados	06-04-2007		15 and 16 July 2009: Barbados indicated that it was still working on implementing legislation and that it was hopeful that a draft document would be ready for consideration by its cabinet in July 2009. 1 – 3 September 2009: Barbados indicated that a request for a TAV was under way.
8.	Belgium	29-04-1997	✓	24 June 2010: Belgium indicated that the federal and regional administrations were in the process of coordinating the adoption of complementary implementing regulations. Draft regulations had already been developed. 27 October 2011: During a bilateral meeting at OPCW Headquarters, Belgium informed

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
				the Secretariat that a coordination meeting among Belgium federal and regional authorities was held on 3 October 2011 to discuss the current status of the legislation regarding the implementation of the Convention under Article VII obligations.
9.	Belize	31-12-2003		6 – 8 May 2008: Belize reported that regulations might be needed under the recently adopted implementing legislation. Such legislation had not been officially submitted to the Secretariat by the end of the reporting period.
10.	Benin	13-06-1998		22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Benin informed the Secretariat that its draft legislation had been sent to the national assembly for approval and that it was currently being discussed within the legal committee of the parliament.
11.	Bhutan	17-09-2005	✓	27 – 29 July 2011: During a TAV to Bhutan, a roundtable session with all concerned stakeholders, as well as bilateral meetings with legal drafters, policy makers, and legislators took place to raise awareness of the importance of enacting comprehensive implementing legislation and devising a realistic road map for the finalisation and subsequent adoption of implementing legislation. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Bhutan informed the Secretariat that the drafting process had not started yet, although the workshop of the previous year had raised awareness among stakeholders. However, legislation to implement the Convention is not a priority for Bhutan. Bhutan informed the Secretariat that it is considering applying for the internship programme at the Secretariat in order to draft implementing legislation.
12.	Bolivia	13-09-1998	✓	26 – 28 November 2010: Bolivia informed the Secretariat that the work on the draft implementing legislation and the regulations on transfer control was advancing. 27 – 29 September 2011: Bolivia participated in the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina. 26 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Bolivia informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation stands before parliament.

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
				<p>14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the representative of Bolivia informed the Secretariat that the bill on firearms, which contains three articles related to the Chemical Convention, stands before parliament. Furthermore, Bolivia informed the Secretariat that it will enact a Convention-related act in the future.</p> <p>27 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Bolivia informed the Secretariat of the status of the draft law on firearms, ammunitions, explosives (Anteproyecto de Ley de Armas de Fuego, Municiones, Explosivos y Otros Relacionados). According to this information, the draft is currently being submitted to the President and the parliament to complete the legislative process and subsequent publication.</p>
13.	Botswana	30-09-1998	✓	<p>26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Botswana informed the Secretariat that the National Authority is still located under the deputy permanent secretary. The cabinet memorandum on the implementation of the Convention has been drafted and is expected to be circulated by the end of July 2011. Once issued, the cabinet will request the attorney general to draft the implementing legislation. Botswana has requested legal drafting assistance.</p> <p>11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa, held in Uganda, the representative of Botswana indicated that she was not in the position of providing any update regarding the legislative process; however, she requested a copy of the implementation kit so as to become familiar with the Convention and its legislative requirements.</p>
14.	Brunei Darussalam	27-08-1997		<p>6 December 2006: Draft implementing legislation was being finalised by the drafting division. The drafting of regulations was already being considered.</p> <p>4 – 6 September 2007: Brunei Darussalam reported that the draft implementing law previously commented on by the Secretariat was still with the attorney general. It was expected that the draft would be submitted for signature to the Sultan in the near future.</p>

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
15.	Burundi	04-10-1998	✓	<p>26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Burundi informed the Secretariat that the draft decree establishing a National Authority had been forwarded to the President of the Republic of Burundi for signature. An answer is expected before October 2011. Furthermore, Burundi informed the Secretariat that, after the adoption of the decree, which will define the functions of the National Authority, other decrees related to chemical industries will be adopted as well.</p> <p>11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Africa, held in Uganda, Burundi informed the Secretariat that the signature of the decree on the establishment of a National Authority was still pending, but was expected in the following two months, after which other decrees on the chemical industry would be submitted to the President of the Republic for signature. The target date for those decrees is May 2012.</p>
16.	Cambodia	18-08-2005	✓	<p>10 – 12 August 2011: During a TAV in Phnom Penh, the National Authority made an Article VII(5) submission of the text of five pieces of legislation (both in Khmer and English).</p> <p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Cambodia informed the Secretariat that a new chemical, biological and nuclear coordination body had been set up within the National Authority. The representative of Cambodia indicated that a new criminal procedure code had just been approved and would be submitted to the Secretariat.</p>
17.	Cameroon	29-04-1997		<p>1 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that a meeting among all stakeholders would take place soon in order to review the draft and validate it before its transmission to the parliament.</p> <p>30 May 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon provided the Secretariat with the Law 97-19, related to the control of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and precursors.</p> <p>18 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that a second meeting with the prime minister's office took place, during which the draft law</p>

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
				and the final structure of the National Authority were discussed. The next step would be a government workshop in a few weeks to finalise the two texts.
18.	Cape Verde	09-11-2003		<p>25 and 26 October 2011: During a TAV in Cape Verde, conducted by the Secretariat, the primary stakeholders acknowledged the fact that they are now very clear about the role their institutions are required to play for Cape Verde to fully meet its obligations.</p> <p>25 November 2011: Cape Verde participated in the National Authorities days. During the breakout group on Article VII, Cape Verde recalled that the OPCW's previous visit had been very helpful, mostly in underlining the importance of raising awareness. Cape Verde also informed the Secretariat that there were no chemical weapons or chemical industries in the territory; therefore, people thought that there was no need for implementation. However, they realised that the Convention was more than that. For countries like Cape Verde, especially, it was important, for instance, to pay attention not only to production, but also to trade. In order to raise awareness on these issues, the representative believed that communication had to be established with the main stakeholders through a mission conducted in her country.</p> <p>22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Cape Verde informed the Secretariat that the National Authority would be established after the enactment of the implementing legislation.</p>
19.	Central African Republic	20-10-2006	✓	<p>22 May 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the Central African Republic informed the Secretariat that parliament had adopted the law implementing the Convention. The text had not been provided yet.</p> <p>23 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Central African Republic made an Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat that law No. 12.008, on the implementation of the Convention, had been promulgated. The text had not been provided yet.</p>
20.	Chad	14-03-2004		<p>18 and 19 October 2007: Chad reported that the draft implementing law was still with the cabinet.</p> <p>25 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Chad notified the Secretariat of the</p>

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
				new composition of the National Authority (Mr Allate Detoyna, head of division, and Ms Memodji Mara, Director of Multilateral Cooperation).
21.	Chile	29-04-1997	✓	<p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Chile informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation was included in the draft of the Weapons of Mass Destruction Act) (Ley de Armas de Destrucción Masiva).</p> <p>14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, Chile informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation on weapons of mass destruction would be replaced by a chemical-related draft, which is being currently drafted and will subsequently be submitted to the Ministry of Defence for review.</p> <p>27 July 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Chile informed the Secretariat that the new draft on chemicals was under review at the National Authority's legal department and would subsequently be submitted to the Ministry of Defence.</p>
22.	Comoros	17-09-2006	✓	<p>26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, the Comoros made its first Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the implementing legislation that was adopted on 9 June 2010 by the Assembly and promulgated on 26 November 2010 by the President of the Comoros. The Comoros indicated that it was now ready to start working on regulations on the basis of the guidance provided by the Secretariat.</p> <p>5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, the Comoros informed the Secretariat that that they had sensitised customs to aspects of the Convention.</p>
23.	Congo	03-01-2008		<p>6 October 2011: Following the message from the Secretariat advising the National Authority that it had no further comments on the draft submitted, the Congo confirmed that the last version of the draft would be forwarded to parliament for its adoption.</p> <p>14 – 18 November 2011: A TAV was undertaken by the Secretariat from at the request of the National Authority. This visit allowed a number of issues on the outstanding items from the plan of action to be clarified, and the National Authority hopes to be able to</p>

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				submit this initial declaration in the near future, as well as the text of the legislation to be adopted. 3 January 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the National Authority provided the Secretariat with a synthesis of the work conducted before the parliament during the TAV in November 2011.
24.	Côte d'Ivoire	29-04-1997	✓	5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire informed that they had again started working on measures to fill the gap. The decrees were expected to be adopted before the end of the year. 26 July 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Côte d'Ivoire informed the Secretariat that the draft decree, intended to cover all key areas, has been transmitted to the government for its review and adoption.
25.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	11-11-2005		4 July 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, the Democratic Republic of the Congo informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation was still subject to parliament's approval (contrary to what was said during the third basic training course for States Parties in Africa, 8 to 12 November 2010). The Democratic Republic of the Congo assured the Secretariat that the National Authority is in permanent contact with the Commission Défense et Sécurité du Parlement. 26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, the Democratic Republic of the Congo informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation would be presented at the first ordinary session of the new legislature. The Democratic Republic of the Congo requested that the Secretariat provide guidance on regulations.
26.	Djibouti	24-02-2006		11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Djibouti indicated that the draft implementing legislation would be approved by the government by the end of October 2011 and the adoption of regulations by mid-November 2011. Djibouti requested comments from the Secretariat, which were subsequently provided. Djibouti also requested that the Secretariat organise a TAV to sensitise the parliament. 23 February 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Djibouti indicated that the National

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				Authority planned to send the draft legislation to the national council of ministers by the beginning of March. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Djibouti informed the Secretariat that the vast majority of the comments provided had been noted and incorporated in the final text.
27.	Dominica	14-03-2001	✓	1 – 3 September 2009: Dominica indicated that the draft implementing legislation that had been prepared with the assistance of the Secretariat had not yet been submitted to parliament. 31 March 2011: Dominica submitted an updated response to the trade questionnaire, in which it indicated that it had reviewed its trade regulations and found that they were consistent with the objective and purpose of the Convention.
28.	Dominican Republic	26-04-2009	✓	27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, the Dominican Republic indicated that, at this stage, no further development in the legislative process had taken place and that the National Authority would keep the Secretariat abreast of any future change. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic informed the Secretariat that the legislative process was still in ongoing and that it was not currently possible to establish a date for the bill to be enacted.
29.	Ecuador	29-04-1997	✓	19 April 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Ecuador transmitted to the Secretariat the questionnaire on the implementation of trade measures under the Convention.
30.	El Salvador	29-04-1997	✓	27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the Secretariat was informed that, following the comments it had provided, the draft legislation was submitted to the parliament and was likely to be approved within the next six months.
31.	Equatorial Guinea	29-04-1997		13 March 2006: Implementing legislation was being drafted.

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32.	Eritrea	15-03-2000		27 – 29 October 2009: Eritrea indicated that it would request legislative assistance in the format of a drafting workshop to be organised for one or two drafters in The Hague before the end of the year. It also requested that a TAV be held in Eritrea in January or February 2010, during which the draft that it intended to develop as a follow-up to the requested drafting workshop could be further discussed and worked on, and during which time, a general awareness for the Convention could be raised.
33.	Gabon	08-10-2000	✓	27 – 29 September 2010: Gabon indicated that the draft legislation was under review by the Ministry of Justice. 21 December 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Gabon reaffirmed its commitment to the Convention.
34.	Gambia	18-06-1998	✓	5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Gambia informed the Secretariat that the draft law had been finalised and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice. Following the Ministry of Justice’s approval, the draft had to be reviewed and approved by the cabinet. The bill is expected to be adopted by November 2011. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Gambia indicated that the TAV conducted by the Secretariat in May 2011 had contributed substantially to advancing in the national implementation process. Stakeholders were more involved in the process and understood their respective competencies. Gambia informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation had been finalised and that the comments provided by the Secretariat during its visit had been incorporated. The draft implementing legislation was ready for submission to the cabinet for approval, but unfortunately, the process had been delayed. Gambia estimated that the draft implementing legislation would be submitted to the cabinet for approval in early 2012. Since a swift adoption was to be expected, it was foreseen that the draft would be submitted to the parliament in mid-2012. 13 June 2012: Via a telephone call, Gambia’s National Authority (Mr Sambou) informed the Secretariat that Gambia’s national implementing legislation had passed the

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				previous month. It was the first draft among those pending that was passed by the current session of the parliament. The National Authority was waiting for the law to be gazetted before formally notifying the Secretariat.
35.	Georgia	29-04-1997	✓	16 – 18 August 2010: Georgia, among its current plans, is to adopt further implementing measures in a law establishing controls for imports and exports. Georgia and the Secretariat also discussed the necessity of having measures in place that ensure the control of relevant industrial activities.
36.	Ghana	08-08-1997	✓	<p>5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Ghana indicated that the draft law would be approved by the cabinet by the end of September.</p> <p>11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, the Secretariat enquired about developments in the legislative process. The representative of the Attorney General’s Office indicated that the draft is complete and will be transmitted to the National Authority for comments; subsequently, it will be sent to the cabinet for revision and, finally, to the parliament for approval. This process is expected to be completed by the end of 2012. Ghana also requested training for judges and magistrates.</p> <p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Ghana informed the Secretariat that a meeting would be held with the Minister in the first weeks of December 2011 to explain the draft legislation and to finalise the Cabinet memorandum. Subsequently, and after the Cabinet’s approval, the legislation would be submitted to the parliament for consideration. This is anticipated for the second or third quarter of 2012. Ghana also indicated that it already has chemicals regulations in place, which govern the chemical industry. A request for a TAV was made for a representative of the Secretariat to assist the National Authority in explaining the draft legislation to parliamentarians and the judiciary when the draft is submitted to parliament.</p>
37.	Grenada	03-07-2005		24 and 25 April 2006: Grenada and the Secretariat discussed possible approaches to the drafting of legislation. Grenada expressed an interest in the model for integrated

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				<p>legislation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the model for weapons of mass destruction.</p> <p>15 – 17 June 2010: Grenada stated that it had not yet started the process of drafting implementing legislation.</p>
38.	Guatemala	14-03-2003	✓	<p>27 – 29 September 2011: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Guatemala informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation stood before Congress.</p> <p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Guatemala informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation was still pending and that a new draft would be submitted. Regarding the adoption of complementary regulations, the Secretariat was informed that Congress would start working on the draft in 2012, since the recent elections had caused some delays. The representative of the National Authority further indicated that the draft (which was served by the Secretariat), was incorporated within its antiterrorist legislation. Guatemala expressed an interest in hosting a TAV after the new government took office.</p>
39.	Guinea	09-07-1997		<p>5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the draft law was under review by the “Conseil National de Transition”.</p> <p>11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the government had approved the draft implementing legislation and that the parliament was expected to adopt the law in December 2011. The Secretariat was further informed that Guinea should start working on regulations in February 2012.</p> <p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the national implementing law had been adopted by the parliament. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that the decree on the establishment of the Commission</p>

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				(National Authority) had been submitted to the presidency for signature. Guinea requested a TAV to train all the stakeholders on their obligations regarding the newly adopted law. The law had not been submitted to the Secretariat yet.
40.	Guinea-Bissau	19-06-2008		27 – 29 November 2009: Guinea-Bissau indicated that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had given the green light for drafting implementing legislation. The drafting committee was yet to be formally established, but two drafters had already been designated, one of them being the Vice-President of the Supreme Court, the other the focal point of the interim National Authority. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau informed the Secretariat that the legislative process had not begun yet.
41.	Guyana	12-10-1997		4 August 2008: Guyana indicated that it had been unable to prepare draft legislation because of the complexity of the Convention. It was considering requesting a TAV from the Secretariat.
42.	Haiti	24-03-2006		15 – 17 June 2010: Haiti informed the Secretariat that the finalised draft implementing legislation had been approved by the government and that it was to be submitted to parliament by the end of the year.
43.	Honduras	28-09-2005	✓	13 April 2011: Honduras informed the Secretariat that its National Authority had held four meetings to discuss and review draft implementing legislation. Honduras also indicated that when the draft had been cleared by all the stakeholders, it would be submitted to the Secretariat for review. 19 January 2012: Honduras submitted copy of the draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were subsequently provided.
44.	Iceland	29-04-1997	✓	3 February 2010: Iceland indicated that the export control bill had not yet been passed by the parliament because of other pressing legislation. It was hopeful that the law would be passed during the current session of the parliament. Once the law had been passed, Iceland planned to adopt implementing regulations, including regulations covering obligations under the Convention.

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45.	Iraq	12-02-2009	✓	<p>13 March 2012: Under cover of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iraq informed the Secretariat of the adoption, by the Council of Representative, of the Iraqi National Monitoring Directorate Law on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.</p> <p>3 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbal, Iraq made an Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the text of the National Monitoring Directorate Law on the Prohibition of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons, adopted on 22 May 2012.</p>
46.	Jamaica	08-10-2000	✓	<p>22 and 23 May 2006: A drafter was incorporating comments that had been received from the Secretariat on Jamaica's draft legislation.</p>
47.	Jordan	28-11-1997	✓	<p>3 December 2009: Jordan requested that the Secretariat provide comments on the draft implementing legislation it had developed. It indicated that the law could be submitted for adoption to the Jordanian Parliamentary Council after the next elections. The requested comments were provided in January 2010.</p>
48.	Kenya	29-04-1997		<p>5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Kenya indicated that the draft law would be forwarded to the sub-committee of ministries, but that it was not a priority.</p> <p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Kenya indicated that its current structure (a multi-stakeholders committee) is encountering a lot of problems in its operations. Kenya also indicated that a draft law was prepared with the Secretariat's assistance and that the draft was reviewed by the attorney general and submitted to the cabinet. However, the cabinet sent it back for clarification, which was subsequently provided by the attorney general's office. The draft has not been considered again. Kenya expressed its interest in having the Secretariat provide training at OPCW Headquarters to a Kenyan legal drafter on drafting regulations.</p>

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49.	Kiribati	07-10-2000	✓	5 – 7 July 2010: Kiribati indicated that it would require assistance for the implementation of the Convention, including the drafting of regulations.
50.	Kuwait	28-06-1997	✓	24 September 2007: Kuwait informed the Secretariat that the discussion of the draft Law for the Penal Enforcement of the Convention in Kuwait had been scheduled on the provisional agenda of the legal committee in parliament. 11 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Kuwait informed the Secretariat that there had been no change since 30 July 2010, and that the draft law and regulations were still with the national committee.
51.	Kyrgyzstan	29-10-2003	✓	27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that new draft legislation had been formulated (during summer 2011) and would be submitted to the Secretariat for comments. 10 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Kyrgyzstan submitted to the Secretariat a copy of the draft legislation (in Russian) for comments. The comments were subsequently provided.
52.	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29-04-1997	✓	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. Upon request, the Secretariat provided the text of the Vietnamese implementing measures.
53.	Lebanon	20-12-08		27 – 29 November 2009: Lebanon indicated that a TAV, focusing on sensitisation and legal drafting, would assist in launching the implementation of the Convention in Lebanon.
54.	Liberia	25-03-2006	✓	26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Liberia informed the Secretariat that it is currently working on regulations. Consultations involving parliament are being conducted. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Liberia, after reminding the Secretariat that the basic legal framework was already in place, requested the Secretariat's assistance in identifying legislative gaps as well as areas in which implementing regulations might be needed. Liberia indicated that a TAV might help to

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				“re-create momentum” by sensitising incoming decision makers (in 2012) and to discuss at the expert level areas in which regulations might be needed. Guidance on regulations was subsequently provided by the Secretariat.
55.	Libya	05-02-2004		27 – 29 September 2010: Libya indicated that the draft implementing legislation was in the final stages in the General People’s Congress and was expected to be adopted by March 2011. 8 – 12 November 2010: Libya indicated that the draft implementing legislation was still under consideration at the ministerial level and undertook to submit the draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for review.
56.	Luxembourg	29-04-1997	✓	18 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting held at OPCW headquarters, Luxembourg brought up some questions regarding its draft legislation. Luxembourg mentioned that the legislation was basically ready and that it would be submit to the Secretariat in the following weeks for final comments. 12 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Luxembourg forwarded the last version of the draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.
57.	Malawi	11-07-1998		27 – 29 September 2010: Malawi indicated that financial arrangements had been made to enable the participation of relevant stakeholders with regard to national implementation work. Malawi requested that the Secretariat prepare guidelines for policy choices for developing initial draft implementing legislation, which was subsequently provided. The structure of the National Authority was also discussed.
58.	Maldives	29-04-1997		26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Maldives indicated that the draft legislation was at the attorney general’s office (not parliament, as reported earlier). However, only the approval of the attorney general is required to submit the draft to the parliament (no need for the approval of the cabinet). Maldives requested a note verbale to be sent to the attorney general to express the need and the importance for the draft to be sent to the parliament, which was subsequently provided. Maldives requested guidance on regulations once the bill is adopted.

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59.	Mali	29-04-1997	✓	27 – 29 November 2009: Mali indicated that the next step to be undertaken would be the designation of the members of the National Authority by order. The new National Authority was expected to convene its first meeting in the first quarter of 2010. Mali reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and representatives of the Ministry of Justice and of the Secretariat General of the Government had started the drafting of the other required implementing texts.
60.	Marshall Islands	18-06-2004		31 January 2008: The Marshall Islands informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation had been revised, and that it would soon be submitted to the competent Minister in Assistance.
61.	Micronesia (Federated States of)	21-07-1999		5 – 7 July 2010: The Federated States of Micronesia indicated that recently no progress had been made with implementation of the Convention. It requested awareness-raising for relevant parliamentarians. 15 July 2010: The Federated States of Micronesia requested information relating to its draft legislation, which the Secretariat provided.
62.	Mongolia	29-04-1997	✓	16 – 18 August 2010: Mongolia indicated that a follow-up meeting (at national level), with the objective of amending its implementing legislation, had been held after the TAV of 2009. No progress has been made in this regard since then.
63.	Mozambique	14-09-2000		11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that in 2006 the Ministry of Justice started drafting the implementing legislation, which should have been then submitted to the cabinet and subsequently sent to parliament for approval. However, due to internal contingencies, this process had been delaying and the draft had not been sent to the cabinet yet. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been sent to the Ministry of Justice and was under consideration. Mozambique expressed its willingness to obtain the Secretariat's support throughout the legislative process. Mozambique welcomed the proposal to organise a legal workshop with the support of other lusophone countries.

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				22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that the legislative process had been delayed.
64.	Namibia	29-04-1997		11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Namibia informed the Secretariat that the interim National Authority had been established by a cabinet decision; however, despite this, Namibia had been facing numerous challenges in drafting the implementing legislation. As regards specific needs of assistance, Namibia indicated that a training course for judges, magistrates and law-enforcement officials would be extremely beneficial. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Namibia informed the Secretariat that no progress had been made in drafting the implementing legislation due to a lack of national expertise. The National Authority further indicated that Namibia was still in the process of recruiting a consultant and had, to that effect, placed a notice in national newspapers.
65.	Nauru	12-12-2001		5 – 7 July 2010: Nauru indicated that it was considering transferring the National Authority to the Ministry of Justice. It also reported that other matters were currently taking priority.
66.	Nepal	18-12-1997		2 November 2009: The Ministry of Science and Technology indicated that it had been requested by the National Authority to take care of some issues related to implementation, including legislative implementation. Upon its request, it was provided with relevant documentation and informed of the possibilities for receiving legislative assistance from the OPCW. 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Nepal indicated that the draft legislation had been finalised and approved by the government. However, as there was no parliament at the moment, the draft could not be adopted. The draft was expected to be presented after the election of the new parliament in November 2012.
67.	Nicaragua	05-12-1999	✓	27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Nicaragua indicated that, by a

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				decree of 2009, the National Authority had been based within the Ministry of Defence. Nicaragua informed the Secretariat that a plan of action, coordinated by the Ministry of Defence, had been approved, and that the implementing legislation was under consideration, while the adoption of complementary regulations was still pending. Nicaragua expressed the need to strengthen coordination with the Secretariat and expressed an interest in sending a lawyer to the Secretariat for training in preparing a draft.
68.	Niger	29-04-1997		27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Niger acknowledged receipt of the comments provided by the Secretariat to the draft legislation and indicated that the draft would be reviewed in light of said comments, and that it would then be forwarded to the Peace and Security Commission of Niger for its review. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Niger informed the Secretariat that the legislative process was still ongoing. The draft legislation had recently been sent to the legislative office of the presidency.
69.	Nigeria	19-06-1999	✓	26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Nigeria informed the Secretariat that the Federal Ministry of Justice had presented the bill to the last legislative assembly, which had conducted two readings without finalising the text.
70.	Niue	21-05-2005	✓	5 – 7 July 2010: Niue confirmed that its implementing legislation had been enacted in 2007. It undertook to submit the law under Article VII(5) and indicated that it would require assistance when it came to the drafting of regulations. The law was submitted on 20 July 2010.
71.	Panama	06-11-1998	✓	24 January 2008: Panama informed the Secretariat that it was currently working on draft legislation, including issues related to transport. 1 – 3 September 2009: Panama indicated that the National Authority had been working with the industrial sector in order to secure its support in the implementation of the Convention, but further efforts would be required in this regard.

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72.	Papua New Guinea	29-04-1997		5 – 7 July 2010: Papua New Guinea indicated that no progress had been made on its draft legislation. Public stakeholders were to provide their comments, a process that could take a considerable time.
73.	Paraguay	29-04-1997		6 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Paraguay submitted the text of the implementing legislation to the Secretariat for comments. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the Secretariat provided its comments on the draft legislation previously submitted by Paraguay.
74.	Philippines	29-04-1997	✓	29 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, the Philippines made an Article VII(5) submission by delivering the text of Executive Order No. 39, through which the Anti-Terrorism Council was designated as the National Authority for the Convention. 13 April 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, and in response to the note verbale sent to all Member States regarding updates to be reflected into the 2012 Article VII Report, the Philippines forwarded the Secretariat the last draft legislation on the implementation of the Convention. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, the Philippines indicated that, since a new body had been designated as National Authority, the draft no longer stood before parliament; a new draft had been made and needed the Secretariat's comments, which were subsequently provided.
75.	Rwanda	30-04-2004		19 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Rwanda informed the Secretariat of the adoption by the National Assembly of the implementing legislation. Rwanda was waiting for the publication of the law to formally notify the OPCW. 10 – 13 July 2012: During the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council, Rwanda indicated in its national statement that, on Friday, 6 July 2012, the Senate had passed the national legislation for the Convention. The next and final phase of this process was the promulgation of this legislation by the President of the Republic before it entered into force as a law.

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76.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	20-06-2004	✓	21 and 22 April 2008: The Secretariat provided guidance regarding the drafting of regulations complementing the draft legislation. Saint Kitts and Nevis indicated that it was envisaging drafting and adopting implementing regulations that would ensure full enforceability of the parliamentary implementing legislation in 2008.
77.	Samoa	27-10-2002	✓	26 – 28 November 2010: Samoa informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation had entered into force on 1 November 2010. 24 February 2011: Samoa provided the Secretariat with the full text of Samoa's Chemical Weapons Act 2010.
78.	San Marino	09-01-2000	✓	26 – 28 November 2010: San Marino provided the Secretariat with an original copy of its draft implementing legislation and requested the Secretariat's review and comments, which were subsequently provided. It indicated that once it had received the comments it would consider whether any changes to the draft legislation were necessary. San Marino explained the procedure that had been taken to finalise the drafting process. The request for a TAV was confirmed.
79.	Sao Tome and Principe	09-10-2003		5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe indicated that the National Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had worked together in order to finalise the draft law. 21 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Sao Tome and Principe informed the Secretariat of new contact details where the Permanent Representation in Brussels could be reached (ambassade@saotomeeprincipe.be).
80.	Seychelles	29-04-1997	✓	27 – 29 September 2010: Seychelles indicated that the documents required for passing the finalised draft through the cabinet to the parliament had been prepared. Seychelles expressed its desire to host a TAV in 2011, focusing on regulatory issues. 8 – 12 November 2010: Seychelles indicated that the draft implementing legislation was under review in the attorney general's office and that it would soon be introduced to the parliament.
81.	Sierra Leone	30-10-2004		24 August 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Sierra Leone requested the Secretariat to provide comments on the draft Chemical Control Act. The comments were subsequently provided.

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				9 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Sierra Leone forwarded to the Secretariat the last version of the draft law and indicated that it was working on it and would submit it to the cabinet at the earliest possible time before the end of the year.
82.	Solomon Islands	23-10-2004		10 September 2007: The Solomon Islands indicated that consultations were currently taking place among several ministries with regard to draft legislation. It would be some time before the legislation could be dealt with at the political level.
83.	Suriname	29-04-1997		4 August 2010: Suriname provided draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were subsequently provided.
84.	Swaziland	29-04-1997		11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Swaziland informed the Secretariat that the drafting process was complete. The draft, which currently stood with the attorney general's office, would shortly be sent to the Ministry of Defence for a formal review and, subsequently, to parliament for approval.
85.	Tajikistan	29-04-1997	✓	27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Tajikistan informed the Secretariat that a new National Authority would be soon created and that a timely notification would be sent to the Secretariat. As far as the legislative process was concerned, Tajikistan indicated that currently no draft was being developed; however, the need to develop and adopt implementing legislation had received positive consideration by the appropriate ministries and agencies of the Tajikistan. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that the government had approved a resolution on the export of chemicals, equipment and technology that are not intended for military use but which may be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons. Furthermore, the Criminal Court of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Code of the Republic of Tajikistan on administrative offences provide criminal and administrative sanctions for violation of the legislation in the field under regulation.
86.	Timor-Leste	06-06-2003		18 – 21 September 2007: Timor-Leste reported that, given the unstable situation of the country in the recent past, no action had been taken to implement the Convention.

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
87.	Togo	29-04-1997		26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Togo provided the Secretariat with the draft decree on the establishment of a National Authority, which had been sent to the General Secretariat of the Government for circulation in October 2010. In May 2011, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reminded the General Secretariat of the Government of Togo of the need to promulgate the decree. The decree is the first step before starting work on the implementing legislation.
88.	Tonga	28-06-2003		5 – 7 July 2010: Tonga indicated that the implementing workload would be shifted from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Ministry of Revenue. It specified that it did not currently have a draft of implementing legislation, which should be developed by the Solicitor-General. Tonga requested that an awareness-raising workshop be held by the Secretariat in Tonga.
89.	Trinidad and Tobago	24-07-1997		27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was still under consideration. In addition, the representative of the National Authority requested that the Secretariat make available the comments on the draft legislation that had been provided in 2008. The Secretariat sent the requested document.
90.	Turkmenistan	29-04-1997	✓	13 September 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Turkmenistan made an Article VII(5) submission by forwarding the Secretariat the Law of Turkmenistan on Chemical Safety (Russian text) 1 February 2012: Turkmenistan requested that the Secretariat provide the Model decree on the establishment of a National Authority and an example of decree adopted by a Russian-speaking country, which were subsequently provided.
91.	Tuvalu	18-02-2004		12 June 2008: Tuvalu indicated that it was currently dealing with other commitments. It mentioned that it would require assistance so that its existing legislation could be reviewed and its draft implementing legislation finalised. The Secretariat indicated that it could—upon request—review legislation and draft legislation. Tuvalu indicated that it would prefer a bilateral meeting at a workshop in Asia or in The Hague.

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
92.	Uganda	30-12-2001	✓	<p>5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Uganda indicated that the draft law was pending cabinet approval before being transmitted to the parliament.</p> <p>19 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Uganda informed the Secretariat that the draft Toxic Chemicals Prohibition and Control Bill would be sent to the cabinet on 20 June 2012.</p>
93.	United Arab Emirates	28-12-2000	✓	<p>27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the United Arab Emirates informed the Secretariat that there had been no changes in respect to the location and composition of the National Authority. The United Arab Emirates further indicated that it was in the process of amending its Convention-specific law and that, currently, a proposed draft amended law was being commented upon by various national stakeholders. The draft would be submitted to the Secretariat for review once all comments (from national stakeholders) had been addressed and reflected upon.</p>
94.	United Republic of Tanzania	25-07-1998		<p>26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, the United Republic of Tanzania informed the Secretariat that the promulgation of the implementing legislation had been delayed because of the cabinet’s instructions to address the issue of weapons of mass destruction holistically, and pending ratification by the United Republic of Tanzania of the Biological Weapons Convention (BWC). However, the United Republic of Tanzania was fast-tracking ratification of the BWC, after which legislation for the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention could proceed. It was anticipated that this legislation would go to parliament in November 2011. There was to be a review of the entire National Defence Act, which would provide an opportunity to introduce a new chapter on weapons of mass destruction in November.</p>
95.	Uruguay	29-04-1997	✓	<p>7 December 2011: Uruguay indicated that the draft implementing legislation had been sent to the Senate on 9 December 2009 and reiterated on 12 July 2010. However, approval by the relevant committee of the Senate was still pending.</p>

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
96.	Vanuatu	16-10-2005		5 – 7 July 2010: Vanuatu indicated that its parliament would need further impetus to focus on implementation of the Convention.
97.	Venezuela	02-01-1998	✓	30 July 2010: Venezuela indicated that its draft implementing legislation was currently with the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs for clearance and subsequent submission to the National Assembly. 17 May 2011: Venezuela indicated that its draft implementing legislation was before the parliament.
98.	Yemen	01-11-2000		11 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Yemen sent copy of a letter from the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, regarding the status and progress of the legislative process. The Secretariat was informed that draft legislation had been submitted to parliament by the government in 2010 and was supposed to be discussed by 2011. However, due to the current political situation, this process had experienced some challenges. It was expected to resume as soon as the situation stabilised. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Yemen indicated that the draft legislation had been discussed at the special committee of the parliament the previous week. Yemen also requested that the Secretariat organise a workshop in order to sensitise the parliament and then facilitate the adoption of the text. Yemen suggested that embassies in Yemen (like the European Union, Germany or the Netherlands) might provide help in that sense. 19 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Permanent Representation of Yemen informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation, after a long debate (and subsequent vote) in the parliament, has been submitted to the relevant parliamentary Committee for examination. The National Authority will constitute a technical/legal team which will attend the sessions of the Committee, with a view to advocating the draft.

	State Party	Date of Entry into Force	Article VII(5) Submission	Latest Information or Report on Draft Legislation or on Preparations for the Drafting of Legislation
99.	Zambia	11-03-2001	✓	26 – 28 July 2011: During the Ninth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ghana, Zambia informed the Secretariat that it wanted to hold a workshop with stakeholders to develop a draft statutory instrument with the assistance of the Secretariat, which could automatically be promulgated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
100.	Zimbabwe	29-04-1997	✓	5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat of their wish to cooperate with the Office of the Legal Adviser in order to fill gaps in their legislation. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that the regulatory measures implementing the Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act would be promulgated shortly and that the Secretariat would be duly notified.

Annex 2

STATUS AND PROGRESS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES PARTIES (INCLUDING ASSISTANCE PROVIDED) AS AT 27 JULY 2012

Afghanistan (24 October 2003)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Afghanistan, in its national statement, declared that the draft Law of Prevention of Chemical and Biological Weapons had been finalised and sent to the parliament for review and approval. In addition, Afghanistan informed the Secretariat that the Directorate of the Protection Against Chemical and Biological Weapons had recently been established within the Ministry of Defence.

Albania (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Algeria (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 28 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Algeria, in its national statement, stressed the importance of Article VII as the keystone of the whole architecture of the Convention. Furthermore, Algeria indicated that the Secretariat was putting forth great effort to assist those States Parties that had not yet done so to implement this Article. Finally, it was indicated that it would be necessary to explore other ways and means so that States Parties could obtain an exact idea of the necessity and of the advantage to them of coming into line with Article VII of the Convention.

Andorra (29 March 2003)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Antigua and Barbuda (28 September 2005)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Argentina (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Argentina declared that, with regard to the full implementation of international commitments, it had sanctioned a

legislative scheme that made its National Authority fully operational and penalised actions that were contrary to its obligations under the Convention. Furthermore, the legislation on control of the transfer of chemicals was being revised to incorporate into its regulations the latest legal developments that had emerged from the experience and implementation of the Convention among the States Parties. Thus, Argentina had succeeded in meeting its obligations under Article VII of the Convention, demonstrating its commitment to the Organisation and its clear wish to contribute to the international effort in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation.

2. 25 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the National Authority of Argentina informed the Secretariat that, during the reporting period, there had not been any new developments as far as Article VII of the Convention was concerned.

Armenia (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submissions; legislation does not cover all key areas.

1. 16 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Armenia submitted an update of its Criminal Code.
2. 19 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Armenia submitted the text of a decree appointing a body responsible for exercising control of the export of dual-use commodities (N. 924-N of July 2010) and of a law on controlling the export of dual-use commodities, adopted on 8 April 2010.
3. 22 – 23 September 2011: During a TAV, Armenia informed the Secretariat that a decree establishing the National Authority had been drafted and submitted to the Prime Minister for his signature. Based on that decree, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would remain the facilitator. During that presentation, Armenia acknowledged suggestions made by the Secretariat during the meeting and said that it was ready for discussions in order to include mechanisms to make the implementing law more precise.
4. 13 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Armenia forwarded the Secretariat the decree on the establishment of the interagency commission, dated 4 October 2011.
5. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Armenia indicated that the Secretariat would be provided with the outcome of the first meeting of the newly established Interagency Commission (National Authority), which would take place in 2012.
6. 2 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Armenia provided the Secretariat with an updated response to the Legislation Questionnaire on penal enforcement of the Convention.

Australia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 September 2008.

Austria (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 6 December 2011: In response to a survey sent by the Secretariat on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4, Austria made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of two laws on low

concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals (“Austrian Trade law” and “By-laws” passed in 2011). The text of the above-mentioned laws has not been provided yet.

Azerbaijan (30 March 2000)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Bahamas (21 May 2009)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, the Bahamas informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was before the cabinet.

Bahrain (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 6 June 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Kingdom of Bahrain informed the Secretariat that it was currently reviewing its existing legislation to determine to what extent it was consistent with all requirements provided for under the Convention, and was complementing it where necessary.

Bangladesh (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Barbados (6 April 2007)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 12 July 2010.

Belarus (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 23 March 2010.

Belgium (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 27 October 2011: During a bilateral meeting held at the OPCW Headquarters, Belgium indicated that a coordination meeting among Belgium federal and regional authorities had been held on 3 October 2011 in order to discuss the current situation of Belgium regarding the implementation of the Convention under Article VII obligations.

Belize (31 December 2003)

Status: No official Article VII(5) submission (law orally reported as adopted).

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Benin (13 June 1998)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Benin informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been sent to the National Assembly for Approval and was being discussed within the legal committee of the parliament.

Bhutan (17 September 2005)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Bhutan indicated that the drafting process had not started yet, although the workshop of the previous year had raised awareness among stakeholders. However, the Convention legislation was not a priority for Bhutan. Bhutan was considering applying for the internship programme at the Secretariat in order to draft implementing legislation.

Bolivia (13 September 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 26 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Bolivia informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was before the parliament.
2. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the representative of Bolivia informed the Secretariat that the bill on firearms, which contains three articles related to the Convention, was before the parliament. Furthermore, Bolivia informed the Secretariat that it would enact a Convention-related act in the future.
3. 27 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Bolivia informed the Secretariat of the status of the draft law on firearms, ammunitions, explosives (Anteproyecto de Ley de Armas de Fuego, Municiones, Explosivos y Otros Relacionados). According to this information, the draft is currently being submitted to the President and the parliament to complete the legislative process and subsequent publication.

Bosnia and Herzegovina (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010

Botswana (30 September 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 11 – 13 October 2011: During a legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Botswana indicated that it was not in a position to provide any update regarding the legislative process. However, Botswana requested a copy of the implementation kit, so as to become familiar with the Convention and its legislative requirements.

Brazil (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Brunei Darussalam (29 August 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Bulgaria (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Burkina Faso (7 August 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Burkina Faso indicated that it was reviewing the decree on declarations, which is why it was late in its declarations this year.
2. 26 March 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Burkina Faso informed the Secretariat that the enforcement decree of Law N°003-2006/AN, dated 14 March 2006, related to the Convention was signed by the government during its cabinet meeting on 14 March 2012. Burkina Faso indicated, as well, that a signed copy of the document would be sent to the Secretariat once the National Authority received it.

Burundi (4 October 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft decree on National Authority and considerations regarding substantive regulations.

1. 11 – 13 October 2011: During a legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Burundi indicated that the signature of the decree on the establishment of a National Authority was still pending, but was expected in the following two months, after which other decrees on the chemical industry would be submitted to the President of the Republic for signature. The targeted date for those decrees was May 2012.

Cambodia (18 August 2005)

Status: Article VII(5) submission. Legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft regulations.

1. 10 – 12 August 2011: During a TAV in Phnom Penh, the National Authority made an Article VII(5) submission by submitting the text of the following pieces of legislation (both in Khmer and English): Law on the Prohibition of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radiological Weapons; Royal Decree on the Establishment of the National Authority; Sub-Decree on Chemical Substances involved in the Production of Chemical, Nuclear, Biological and Radioactive Weapons (which includes the Scheduled Chemicals); Decision on the Composition of the National Authority; Sub-Decree on the Organisation and Functioning of the General Secretariat of the National Authority. The Secretariat was also requested to provide comments on the

customs regulations governing imports and exports. The comments were subsequently provided

2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Cambodia informed the Secretariat that a new chemical, biological, nuclear-coordination body, chaired by Lieutenant General Ke Da, had been set up within the National Authority. Cambodia indicated that a new criminal procedure code had just been approved and would be submitted to the Secretariat.

Cameroon (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 15 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon submitted two decrees, dated 23 August 2011, to the Secretariat, implementing the environmental law. Cameroon requested comments from the Secretariat on their compliance with the requirements under the Convention.
2. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that the draft implementing legislation was under consideration before the office of the prime minister. In addition, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that the legislative process was experiencing some challenges (due to the nature and title of the Convention itself), which might delay the adoption of the implementing legislation. The Secretariat was also informed that an amendment to the criminal code had been carried out (including the notion of criminal responsibility for legal entities and a new definition of the term “weapon”) and forwarded to the presidency to be validated by a committee (“atelier de validation nationale”). After the validation, it would be submitted to the parliament. In addition, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that three new decrees on dangerous chemical products (“substance chimiques nocives et dangereuses”) had been adopted in August 2011. Cameroon requested examples of decrees establishing the National Authority from francophone African countries.
3. 12 November 2011: Under cover of a letter, Cameroon provided the Secretariat with the three new decrees (adopted in August 2011) on dangerous chemical products (“substance chimiques nocives et dangereuses”) and requested advice from the Secretariat in verifying the consistency of these decrees with the Convention. The advice was subsequently provided.
4. 21 March 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that the Ministry of Justice had been requested to update the draft legislation, taking into account the information received during the legal workshop held in Uganda in October 2011, in order to discuss it during an upcoming inter-ministerial meeting.
5. 30 May 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon provided the Secretariat with Law 97-19, related to the Control of Narcotic Drugs, Psychotropic Substance and Precursors.
6. 1 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that a meeting among all stakeholders would take place soon to review the draft and validate it before its transmission to the parliament.
7. 18 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Cameroon informed the Secretariat that a second meeting with the prime minister’s office took place, during which the draft law and the final structure of the National Authority were discussed. The next step would be a governmental workshop in a few weeks to finalise the two texts.

Canada (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 14 April 2010.

Cape Verde (9 November 2003)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

1. 25 and 26 October 2011: During a TAV conducted in Cape Verde by the Secretariat, the primary stakeholders that participated acknowledged the fact that they now had a very clear understanding about the role their institutions were required to play in order for Cape Verde to fully meet its obligations under the Convention.
2. 25 November 2011: Cape Verde participated in the National Authorities days. During the breakout group on Article VII, Cape Verde recalled that the OPCW's visit to Cape Verde had been very helpful, mostly in underlining the importance of raising awareness. Cape Verde indicated also that there were no chemical weapons and no chemical industries in the territory; therefore, people thought that there was no need for implementation. However, the Convention was more than that. For countries like Cape Verde, in particular, it was important, for instance, to pay attention not only to production, but also to trade. In order to raise awareness on these issues, Cape Verde believed that communication had to be established with the main stakeholders through a mission conducted in the country.
3. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Cape Verde informed the Secretariat that the National Authority would be established after the enactment of the implementing legislation.

Central African Republic (20 October 2006)

Status: Article VII(5) submission (text of the law not provided).

1. 22 May 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the Central African Republic informed the Secretariat of the parliament's adoption of the law implementing the Convention. The text had not been provided yet.
2. 23 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Central African Republic made an Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the promulgation of Law No. 12.008 on the implementation of the Convention. The text had not been provided yet.

Chad (14 March 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 25 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Chad notified the Secretariat of the new composition of the National Authority (Mr Allate Detoyna, head of division; Ms Memodji Mara, Director of Multilateral Cooperation).

Chile (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Chile informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation was included in the draft of the "*Ley de Armas de Destrucción Masiva*" (Weapons of Mass Destruction Act); however, due to the

current political situation, the legislative process had experienced some delay. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Defence was actively promoting the adoption of this legislation. Regarding the regulations, the Secretariat was informed that they were still pending; however, due to past practice and the full cooperation of industry, declarations and inspections were regularly carried out. Chile expressed the wish to host a training course for the National Authority once the law of weapons of mass destruction was approved. Furthermore, Chile indicated that, at the end of the year, there would be a change within the National Authority that would be duly notified to the Secretariat

2. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the representatives of Chile informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation on weapons of mass destruction would be replaced by a chemical-related draft, which was currently being drafted and would subsequently be submitted to the Ministry of Defence for review.
3. 27 July 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the National Authority of Chile informed the Secretariat that the new draft on chemicals was under review at the National Authority's legal department. The draft would subsequently be submitted to the Ministry of Defence.

China (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Colombia (5 May 2000)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft implementing regulations.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Colombia informed the Secretariat that no further developments in the legislative process had taken place.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Colombia informed the Secretariat that, due to the State restructuring process, the National Authority had decided to postpone the amendment of the National Authority decree until there was clarity with respect to the competencies to be assigned to the different ministries. As regards the implementing decree, the representative of Colombia indicated that the comments provided by the Secretariat would be incorporated into the draft. Furthermore, Colombia expressed its eagerness to adopt further complementary regulations on declarations and inspections. However, since the legal basis for the issuance of these regulations would be the national implementing decree, this last process had also been delayed. Finally, Colombia indicated an interest in hosting a sensitisation workshop for the industrial sector.
3. 19 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Embassy of Colombia submitted “the Annual Report on National Implementation Measures” to the Secretariat. By this Report the Secretariat was informed of the adoption of Decree 4927 of 26 December 2011, which updates the system of Customs Tariffs (Decreto 4927 del 26 de Diciembre de 2011, “Por lo cual se adopta el Arancel de Aduanas y otras

disposiciones”). Furthermore, the Secretariat was advised that a new risk management act (No. 1523/2012) had been adopted (Ley 1523 de 2012, “Por lo cual se adopta la Política Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y se establece el Sistema Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres y se dictan otras disposiciones”).

Comoros (17 September 2006)

Status: Article VII(5) submission. Legislation does not cover all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

Congo (3 January 2008)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 23 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, the Congo acknowledged receipt of comments provided by the Secretariat on the last draft of implementing legislation. It requested new comments on an amendment made on Article 41 (new Article 44) of its draft, which were subsequently provided.
2. 6 October 2011: Following the message from the Secretariat advising the National Authority that it had no further comments on the draft submitted, the Congo confirmed that the last version of the draft would be forwarded to parliament for adoption.
3. 14 – 18 November 2011: A TAV was undertaken by the Secretariat to the Congo at the request of the National Authority. The aim of the visit was to support its efforts in implementing the provisions of the Convention. By requesting the visit, the National Authority indicated that it considered the support of the Secretariat as being very crucial to the process of ensuring the smooth passage of the draft legislation. The Secretariat’s visit allowed a number of issues on the outstanding items from the plan of action to be clarified, and the National Authority hoped to be able to submit its initial declaration and the text of the legislation to be adopted in the near future.
4. 3 January 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the National Authority provided the Secretariat with the synthesis of the work conducted before the parliament during the TAV in November 2011.

Cook Islands (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Costa Rica (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Amendments to the implementing regulations under consideration.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Costa Rica informed the Secretariat that the amendments to the implementing regulations had been submitted to the concerned ministries and were expected to be adopted in 2012. In reply to a query put by the Secretariat, Costa Rica explained that the amendments relating to criminal provisions could only be introduced by a legislative (and not regulatory) instrument. Furthermore, the Secretariat was informed that once the above-mentioned

amendments entered into force, Costa Rica would start drafting the implementing legislation.

2. 5 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Costa Rica made an Article VII(5) submission and provided the texts (in Spanish) of the legislation related to customs (Ley General de Aduanas), health (Ley General de Salud), weapons and explosives (Ley de Armas y Explosivos), phytosanitary protection (Ley de Protección Fitosanitaria) and confidentiality (Ley de Información no Divulgada). Furthermore, Costa Rica provided the Secretariat with the link to the website of the Attorney General's Office, which gathers information on the legislation and international instruments adopted by Costa Rica:
www.pgr.go.cr/scij/busqueda/normativa/normas/nrm_repartidor.asp?param1=NRMA.
3. 12 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Costa Rica submitted the draft law related to the protection of confidential information (Ley de Información no Divulgada) and requested that the Secretariat provide comments on it so as to make sure that it complied with the Convention's requirements. The comments were subsequently provided.
4. 20 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Costa Rica made an Article VII(5) submission and provided the texts (in Spanish) of the anti-terrorism legislation (Ley de Fortalecimiento de la legislación contra el terrorismo).
5. 24 July 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the National Authority of Costa Rica informed the Secretariat of the measures taken to implement the Convention in the period July 2011 to June 2012. In particular, it was mentioned that a new reporting system for scheduled chemicals had been enforced and was working now to much greater effect.

Côte d'Ivoire (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that it had again started working on measures to fill the gap of its implementing legislation. The decrees were expected to be adopted before the end of 2011.
2. 26 July 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Côte d'Ivoire indicated that the draft decree to fill the gap in order to have legislation covering all key areas had been transmitted to the government for its review and adoption.

Croatia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010

Cuba (29 May 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 3 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Republic of Cuba informed the Secretariat that the National Authority had changed its name. In addition, the National Authority, now called "Centro Nacional de Seguridad Química" (CNSQ), had been vested with new and broader functions by virtue of the ministerial resolution (Resolución Ministerial 378/2010).

Cyprus (27 September 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Czech Republic (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 23 February 2009.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (11 November 2005)

Status: Article VII 5) submission. Draft law.

1. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was not being discussed in parliament yet. Furthermore, the Democratic Republic of the Congo brought to the attention of the Secretariat that a disarmament committee was created for the purpose of facilitating the enactment of the implementing legislation for the Convention as well as other conventions related to weapons of mass destruction. Finally, a first Article VII(5) submission was made by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which indicated the title of those pieces of legislation related to the implementation of the Convention, namely: “Loi No. 05/011 du juillet 2005 autorisant la ratification de la convention sur l’interdiction de la mise au point, de la fabrication, du stockage et de l’emploi des armes chimiques et sur leur destruction, adoptée par conférence générale sur le désarmement le 13 janvier 1993”; “Loi No. 06/009 du 12 juin 2006 autorisant d’adhésion de la République Démocratique du Congo á la convention internationale pour la répression des attentats terroristes á l’explosif et armes chimiques”; “Ordonnance du 25 novembre 1936 relative aux produits chimiques”; “Ordonnance No. 52/443 du 21 décembre 1952 portant réglementation des produits chimiques et toxiques”; “Ordonnance No. 41-48 du 12 février 1953 sur les établissements dangereux insalubres et incommodes”; “Arrêté Ministériel No. BB/cab.Ener/015/III/97 du 15 octobre 1997 portant réglementation des activités de transport, de manutention de stockage et distribution des produits pétroliers et chimiques”; and “Ordonnance No. 8207 du 24 avril 1982, portant instauration de la quarantaine en République Démocratique du Congo”.

Denmark (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 28 June 2011.

Djibouti (24 February 2006)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Djibouti indicated that the draft implementing legislation would be approved by the Government by the end of October 2011 and the adoption of regulations by mid-November 2011. Djibouti requested comments from

the Secretariat (which were subsequently provided) as well as a TAV to sensitise the parliament.

2. 23 February 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Djibouti indicated that the National Authority planned to send the draft legislation to the National Council of Ministers by the beginning of March.
3. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Djibouti informed the Secretariat that the vast majority of the comments provided had been noted and incorporated in the final text.

Dominica (13 March 2001)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Dominica informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was being reviewed by the Department of Legal Affairs of the Attorney General's Office so as to harmonise it with other pieces of legislation.

Dominican Republic (26 April 2009)

Status: Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, the Dominican Republic indicated that, at this stage, no further development in the legislative process had taken place and that the National Authority would keep the Secretariat abreast of any future change.
2. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic informed the Secretariat that the legislative process was still ongoing and that it was not currently possible to establish a date for the bill to be enacted.

Ecuador (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 19 April 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Ecuador transmitted to the Secretariat the questionnaire on the implementation of trade measures under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

El Salvador (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the Secretariat was informed that, following the comments it provided, the draft legislation had been submitted to the parliament and it was likely to be approved within the next six months.

Equatorial Guinea (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 31 August 2009.

Eritrea (15 March 2000)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 30 September to 1 October 2010.

Estonia (25 June 1999)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Ethiopia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

Fiji (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Amendment of law and adoption of regulations under consideration.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Fiji indicated that there had been no progress on developing a draft of a new set of implementing legislation; however, the draft decree on the establishment of the National Authority would be submitted to the Secretariat for its comments.

Finland (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 8 July 2011.

France (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 10 January 2012: By responding to the survey on implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4, France notified the Secretariat of the adoption of Decree No. 2011-195 on low concentrations, dated 27 December 2011.
2. 27 April 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, France made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of 16 new texts (laws and regulations) amending, completing and/or replacing previous legislation on the implementation of the Convention.
3. 19 June 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, France notified the Secretariat of the adoption of two new decrees amending the Code of Defence, one on captive use and the other on challenge inspections.

Gabon (8 October 2000)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 21 December 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Gabon reaffirmed its commitment to the Convention.

Gambia (18 June 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission (law orally reported as adopted).

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Gambia informed the Secretariat that the draft law had been finalised and forwarded to the Ministry of Justice. Following the approval of the Ministry of Justice, the draft had to be reviewed and approved by the cabinet. The bill was expected to be adopted by November 2011.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Gambia indicated that the TAV conducted by the Secretariat Gambia in May 2011 had contributed substantially to advancing in the national implementation process. The different stakeholders were more involved in the process and understood their respective competencies. Gambia indicated that the draft implementing legislation had been finalised and that comments provided by the Secretariat during its visit had been incorporated. The draft implementing legislation was ready for submission to the cabinet for approval but, unfortunately, the process had been delayed. Gambia estimated that the draft implementing legislation would be submitted to the cabinet for approval in early 2012. Since a swift adoption was to be expected, it was foreseen that the draft would be submitted to the parliament in mid-2012.
3. 13 June 2012: Via a telephone call, the National Authority, Mr Sambou, informed the Secretariat that Gambia's national implementing legislation was passed the previous month. It was the first draft among those pending before the House that was passed by the current session of parliament. The National Authority was waiting to have it gazetted before formally notifying the Secretariat.

Georgia (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 16 – 18 August 2010.

Germany (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 July 2011.

Ghana (8 August 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Ghana indicated that the draft law would be approved by the cabinet by the end of September.
2. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, the Secretariat enquired about developments in the legislative process. The representative of the attorney general's office indicated that the draft was complete and would be transmitted to the National Authority for comments; subsequently, it would be sent to the cabinet for revision and, finally, to parliament for approval. This process was expected to be completed by the end of 2012. A request for training for judges and magistrates was advanced by Ghana.

3. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Ghana informed the Secretariat that a meeting would be held with the Minister in the first weeks of December 2011 to explain the draft legislation and to finalise the cabinet memorandum. Subsequently, and after the cabinet's approval, the legislation would be submitted to parliament for consideration, which was anticipated for the second or third quarter of 2012. Ghana also indicated that it already had chemical regulations in place, which govern the chemical industry. A request for a TAV was made for a representative of the Secretariat to assist the National Authority in explaining the draft legislation to parliamentarians and the judiciary when the draft was submitted to parliament.

Greece (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Grenada (3 July 2005)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 – 17 June 2010.

Guatemala (14 March 2003)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Guatemala informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation was before parliament.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Guatemala informed the Secretariat that the implementing legislation was still pending and that a new draft would be submitted. Regarding the adoption of complementary regulations, the Secretariat was informed that the congress would start working on the draft in 2012, since the recent elections had caused some delays. The representative of the National Authority further indicated that the draft (which was served by the Secretariat), was incorporated within the antiterrorist legislation. Guatemala expressed an interest in hosting a TAV after the new government took office.

Guinea (9 July 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Law orally reported as adopted.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the draft law was under review by the “Conseil National de transition”.
2. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the government had approved the draft implementing legislation and that the parliament was expected to adopt the law in December 2011. The Secretariat was further informed that Guinea would start working on the regulations on February 2012.

3. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Guinea informed the Secretariat that the national implementing law had been adopted by the parliament. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that the decree on the establishment of the Commission (National Authority) had been submitted to the presidency for signature. Guinea requested a TAV to train all the stakeholders on their obligations regarding the newly adopted law, which had not yet been submitted to the Secretariat.

Guinea Bissau (19 June 2008)

Status: no Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

1. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau informed the Secretariat that the legislative process had not begun yet.

Guyana (12 October 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Haiti (24 March 2006)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 17 June 2010.

Holy See (11 June 1999)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 20 August 2003.

Honduras (28 September 2005)

Status: Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 19 January 2012: Honduras submitted a copy of the draft legislation to the Secretariat for comments, which were subsequently provided.

Hungary (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Iceland (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft submitted to the legislative body.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 3 February 2010.

India (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 14 February 2012: During the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Council, H.E. Bhaswati Mukherjee declared in a statement that India had taken concrete steps to set up an International Centre on Assistance and Cooperation in India and invited interested States Parties to participate in its programmes. Being convinced that only an effective system of national implementation could meet fully with the industry verification obligations under the Convention, India would therefore support increased allocation of resources to the strengthening of national implementation and to international cooperation.
2. 10 – 13 July 2012: During the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council, in a national statement, India declared that it continued to emphasise the importance of establishing a system of effective implementation of the Convention in all States Parties through effective implementing legislation.

Indonesia (12 December 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Indonesia, in its national statement, declared that it was in the process of drafting new implementing legislation. Indonesia further stated that this new piece of legislation, together with the Law on the Use of Chemicals and the Prohibition on Use of Chemicals as Weapons (No. 9 of 2008) would further strengthen the national implementing framework.

Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3 December 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 16 – 18 August 2010.

Iraq (12 February 2009)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 25 September 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Iraq requested the assistance of the Secretariat with regard to the draft Iraqi national legislation implementing the Convention.
2. 10 October 2011: During a meeting with the Permanent Representation and the National Authority, held at OPCW Headquarters, it was brought to the Secretariat's attention that the draft "Law on Non-Proliferation" was in its final stages of adoption by the Iraqi parliament and would benefit from a final assessment from the Secretariat as to its compatibility with the provisions of the Convention. Iraq requested a formal letter from the Legal Adviser reiterating the earlier comments made in 2009, which was subsequently provided.
3. 2 November 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Iraq forwarded to the Secretariat the last draft of the Iraqi law on non proliferation that had previously been presented before the Iraqi parliament for adoption, and requested the Secretariat's last comments, which were subsequently provided.
4. 28 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Iraq, in its national statement, declared that, in the context of Article VII of the Convention, the Iraqi Minister of

Foreign Affairs addressed two letters to the Speaker of the Council of Representatives, calling for ratification by the Council of the national legislation in accordance with Article VII. As a result of this effort, the Council of Representatives completed the second reading of the draft law, which is currently one of the laws to be voted on by the Council.

5. 29 November 2011: Within the framework of the Conference, a bilateral meeting was held between the Secretariat and Iraq. Iraq was informed by the Secretariat that, with reference to its request dated September 2011, assistance would be provided by the Office of the Legal Adviser with regard to the new amendments that had been made to the draft legislation.
6. 31 January 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, the Iraqi Permanent Representation acknowledged receipt of the comments sent by the Secretariat on the draft law and instructions and indicated that the comments would be discussed with the capital.
7. 15 February 2012: During a bilateral meeting with Iraq, conducted in the margins of the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Council, the Secretariat was provided with the latest update on the status of draft Iraqi implementing legislation. The Secretariat was informed that the draft law was currently under review by the parliament.
8. 13 March 2012: Under cover of a letter sent by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iraq informed the Secretariat of the adoption by the Council of Representatives of the Iraqi National Monitoring Directorate Law on Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction.
9. 3 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbal, Iraq made an Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the text of the National Monitoring Directorate Law on the Prohibition of Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Weapons, adopted on 22 May 2012.

Ireland (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Italy (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 28 September 2009.

Jamaica (8 October 2000)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Japan (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Jordan (28 November 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Kazakhstan (22 April 2000)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 3 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Kazakhstan notified the Secretariat of the adoption of Decree No. 418, dated 15 April 2011, amending Decree No. 104, dated 5 February 2008, on the “approval of the nomenclature of the products for export control” and Decree No. 493, dated 13 June 2007, on “approving the list of poisons, for which production, processing, transportation, purchase, possession, sale, use and disposal must be licensed”. The text of the Decree has not yet been provided.

Kenya (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Kenya indicated that the draft law would be forwarded to the sub-committee of ministries, but that it was not a priority.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Kenya indicated that its current structure (a multi-stakeholder committee) was encountering problems in its operations. Kenya also indicated that a draft law had been prepared with the Secretariat’s assistance and that the draft was reviewed by the Attorney General and submitted to the cabinet. However, the cabinet sent it back for clarification, which was subsequently provided by the attorney general’s office. The draft had not been considered again. Kenya expressed its interest in having a Kenyan legal drafter attend a training course on drafting regulations at OPCW Headquarters.

Kiribati (7 October 2000)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Kuwait (28 June 1997)

1. 11 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Kuwait informed the Secretariat that no change had occurred since 30 July 2010, and that the draft law and regulations were still at the national committee level.

Kyrgyzstan (29 October 2003)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that new draft legislation had been formulated (during the summer 2011) and would be submitted to the Secretariat for comments.
2. 10 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Kyrgyzstan submitted a copy of the draft legislation (in Russian) to the Secretariat for comments, which were subsequently provided.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.
No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Latvia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.
No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010

Lebanon (20 December 2008)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.
No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Lesotho (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Amendments to the law and adoption of regulations under consideration.

1. 19 August 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Lesotho informed the Secretariat of the steps taken to implement the Convention; in this regard, the Secretariat was reminded that the National Authority had been established or designated in Lesotho in the year 2009, that the legislation governing the Convention was enacted in 2005 and that, following the guidance provided by the Secretariat in 2010, Lesotho was now in the process of developing complementary regulations.
2. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Lesotho confirmed that the National Authority had been established within the Ministry of Defence and National Security.

Liberia (25 March 2006)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft regulations.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Liberia, after reminding the Secretariat that the basic legal framework was already in place, requested the Secretariat's assistance in identifying legislative gaps as well as areas in which implementing regulations might be needed. Liberia indicated that a TAV might help to "re-create momentum" by sensitising incoming decision makers (in 2012) and, at the expert level, to discuss areas in which regulations might be needed. Guidance on regulations was subsequently provided by the Secretariat.

Libya (5 February 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft submitted to the legislative body.
No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 8 – 12 November 2010.

Liechtenstein (24 December 1999)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Lithuania (15 May 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 12 May 2010.

Luxembourg (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 18 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting held at OPCW headquarters, Luxembourg brought up some questions regarding its draft legislation, mentioning that the legislation is basically ready and that it would be submitted to the Secretariat in the following weeks for final comments.
2. 12 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Luxembourg forwarded the last version of the draft implementing legislation to the Secretariat for its comments, which were subsequently provided.

Madagascar (9 November 2004)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 30 November 2011: Within the framework of the Conference, a bilateral meeting was held between the Secretariat and Madagascar on the outstanding items from the plan of action. The Secretariat commended Madagascar for enacting primary implementing legislation that covers all key areas under the plan of action. In addition, Madagascar was reminded to carry out the review under Article XI(2) e), to submit its annual declaration on past activities for 2011 and to provide its annual submission under Article X(4). Madagascar ensured that it would also follow up on the issue concerning the draft decree on the establishment of a National Authority and inform the Secretariat accordingly.
2. 4 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Madagascar acknowledged receipt of the e-mail sent by the Secretariat enclosing the form for the submission of information regarding national programmes related to protective purposes, pursuant to article X(4), the trade questionnaire and the note verbale that was sent in May to the National Authority with the comments on the decree on the establishment of a National Authority. Madagascar ensured that the capital would be aware of the need to complete all the forwarded documents.

Malawi (11 July 1998)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 8 – 12 November 2010.

Malaysia (20 Mayo 2000)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 27 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Malaysia informed the Secretariat that the Strategic Act (2010) that controlled export, transit and transshipment of dual-use items, including scheduled chemicals under the Convention, entered into force on 1 July 2011.

Maldives (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Maldives indicated that the draft legislation is before the attorney general's office (not parliament, as reported earlier). However, only the approval of the attorney general is required to submit the draft to the parliament (no need for the approval of the cabinet). Maldives requested a note verbale to be sent to the attorney general to express the need and the importance for the draft to be sent to the parliament, which was subsequently provided. Maldives requested guidance on regulations once the bill is adopted.

Mali (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 30 September to 1 October 2010.

Malta (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Marshall Islands (18 June 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Mauritania (11 March 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 9 May 2011.

Mauritius (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft amendments to the legislation.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Mauritius stated that the amendments of the Chemical Weapons Convention Act 2003 and the Dangerous Chemical Control Act had been drafted and forwarded to the legal adviser of the attorney general of Mauritius.

Mexico (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 24 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Permanent Representation of Mexico informed the Secretariat that the Chemical Control Act (Ley Federal para el Control de Sustancias Químicas Susceptibles de Desvío para la Fabricación de Armas Químicas) entered into force in June 2009. Additionally, the Secretariat was advised that the respective regulation (Reglamento para la Ley Federal para el Control de Sustancias Químicas Susceptibles de Desvío para la Fabricación de Armas Químicas) was due to be published in the near future.

Micronesia (Federated States of) (21 July 1999)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 July 2010.

Monaco (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Mongolia (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Montenegro (3 June 2006)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 18 February 2009.

Morocco (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas

1. 5 September 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Morocco indicated that the draft implementing legislation had been discussed at the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Representatives, and that it had to be adopted by the plenary session before submission to the chamber of counsellors (Chambre des Conseillers) for its approval.
2. 26 June 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Morocco made an Article VII(5) submission by providing the Secretariat with the text of the implementing legislation (No. 36-09, published on 20 October 2011). With this new measure, the last gap in Morocco's profile was filled and its legislation covers all key areas of the plan of action.

Mozambique (14 September 2000)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that in 2006 the Ministry of Justice started drafting the implementing legislation, which should have then been submitted to the cabinet and subsequently sent to parliament for approval. However, due to internal contingencies, this process had been delayed and the draft had not yet been sent to the cabinet.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation had been sent to the Ministry of Justice and was under consideration. Mozambique expressed its willingness to obtain the Secretariat's support throughout the legislative process. Mozambique welcomed the proposal to organise a legal workshop with the support of other lusophone countries.

3. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Mozambique informed the Secretariat that the legislative process had experienced some delays.

Namibia (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

1. 29 August 2011: Under cover of a letter, Namibia requested that the Secretariat keep a record of the progress made by the Namibian National Authority towards full implementation of the Convention, along with the updated information provided and reference to the legislative and regulatory measures taken
2. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Namibia informed the Secretariat that the interim National Authority had been established by a cabinet decision; however, despite this, Namibia had been facing numerous challenges in drafting the implementing legislation. As regards specific needs of assistance, Namibia indicated that a training course for judges, magistrates and law-enforcement officials would be extremely beneficial.
3. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Namibia informed the Secretariat that no progress had been made in drafting the implementing legislation due to the lack of national expertise. The National Authority further indicated that Namibia was still in the process of recruiting a consultant and had, to that effect, placed a notice in national newspapers.

Nauru (12 December 2001)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Nepal (18 December 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Nepal indicated that the draft legislation had been finalised and approved by the government. However, as there was no parliament for the moment, it could not be adopted. The draft was expected to be presented after the election of the new parliament in November 2012.

Netherlands (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

New Zealand (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Nicaragua (5 December 1999)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Nicaragua indicated that, by a decree of 2009, the National Authority had been based within the Ministry of Defence. Nicaragua informed the Secretariat that a plan of action, coordinated by the Ministry of Defence had been approved and that the implementing legislation was under consideration, while the adoption of complementary regulations was still pending. Nicaragua expressed the need to strengthen the coordination with the Secretariat and indicated an interest in sending a lawyer to the Secretariat for training in preparing a draft.

Niger (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 17 August 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Niger provided the Secretariat with the report the activities of the National Authority, training followed by the National Authority and draft implementing legislation.
2. 3 October 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, the Permanent Representation of Niger provided the Secretariat with its observations on the current draft implementing legislation submitted by the National Authority.
3. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Niger acknowledged receipt of the comments provided by the Secretariat to the draft legislation and indicated that the draft would be reviewed in light of these comments, and would then be forwarded to the Peace and Security Commission of Niger for its review.
4. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Niger informed the Secretariat that the legislative process was still ongoing. The draft legislation had recently been sent to the legislative office of the presidency.

Nigeria (19 June 1999)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft submitted to the legislative body.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 12 July 2011.

Niue (21 May 2005)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft regulations.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 20 July 2010.

Norway (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 2 February 2012: In February 2012, Norway submitted to the Secretariat the answer to the survey on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4, in which Norway indicated that laws LOV 1994-05-06 Nr10 and FOR 1997-05-16 Nr 477 were the existing legislation that implemented the decision.

2. 10 July 2012: In its national statement made during the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council, Norway recognised that “some Member States need international assistance to ensure full implementation of the Convention according to the obligations pursuant to Article VII. This issue is closely related to national capacity building and skills development in areas related to the peaceful use of chemistry and hence to the implementation of Article XI. Norway supports the various programmes related to international cooperation and assistance (ICA), which remain fundamental to overall implementation of the Convention. Norway has therefore recently made a voluntary financial contribution of NOK 4.5 million (approximately EUR 600,000) for the period 2011 to 2013 to support the OPCW Africa Programme’s activities related to capacity building in relation to articles VII, X, and XI. It remains essential that ICA measures continue to be targeted, effective, resource efficient and subject to needs assessment.”

Oman (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Considerations regarding further implementing measures.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated October 2010.

Pakistan (27 November 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Palau (5 March 2003)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Panama (6 November 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 3 September 2009.

Papua New Guinea (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Paraguay (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Paraguay informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was under elaboration. The representative of the National Authority reassured the Secretariat that careful consideration was being given to the draft so as to expedite the adoption of the legislation.

2. 4 October 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Paraguay submitted Decree No. 21919 on the establishment of the National Authority and requested that the Secretariat provide comments, which were subsequently provided.
3. 6 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Paraguay submitted the text of the implementing legislation to the Secretariat for comments.
4. 14 June 2012: During the Thirteenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Costa Rica, the Secretariat provided its comments to the draft legislation previously submitted by Paraguay.

Peru (29 April 1997)

Status: legislation covers all key areas.

1. 28 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, Peru, in its national statement, declared that the Peruvian Government had passed a “law on measures for monitoring chemicals which could be used to manufacture chemical weapons”. Peru further pointed out that this regulation brings the implementing legislation into full force and that Peru has fully complied with all the obligations under Article VII of the Convention.
2. 4 July 2012: Under the cover of a note verbale, the Permanent Representation of Peru informed the Secretariat that, following a review of the national legislation, Peru concluded that its legislation complies with the provisions of Article XI (2) (e) of the Convention.

Philippines (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 13 September 2011: during a bilateral meeting held at OPCW Headquarters, the Philippines Anti-Terrorism Council and the Permanent Representation of the Republic of the Philippines to the OPCW informed the Secretariat that the Anti-Terrorism Council had recently been designated by an Executive Order of the President of the Republic of the Philippines (28 April 2011) as the new National Authority. In addition, the Anti-Terrorism Council explained that one of their first tasks would be to identify the stakeholders who had been previously involved in Convention-related national implementation matters and to assess the existing legal and regulatory framework, including any pending legislation that might have been initiated under the previous National Authority.
2. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the Philippines confirmed the recent designation of the Philippines Anti-Terrorism Council as the new National Authority, and informed the Secretariat that it was in the process of consolidating all the existing bills to see whether they complied with all key requirements. The support of the Secretariat would be requested in that regard.
3. 29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from 28 November to 2 December 2011, the Philippines, in its national statement, declared that President Benigno S. Aquino III designated the Executive Secretary, the Honourable Paquito N. Ochoa, Jr., as Head of the Philippine National Authority, with the Program Management Center as its Secretariat for the Convention. Furthermore, it was indicated that the Program Management Center would be working

closely with the Secretariat on the draft national legislation for the full implementation of the Convention.

4. 29 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, the Philippines made an Article VII(5) submission by delivering the text of Executive Order No. 39 through which the Anti-Terrorism Council was designated as the National Authority for the Chemical Weapons Convention.
5. 13 April 2012: Under cover of an e-mail and in response to the note verbale sent to all Member States regarding updates to be reflected into the 2012 Article VII Report, the Philippines forwarded the last draft legislation on the implementation of the Convention to the Secretariat.
6. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, the Philippines indicated that, since a new body had been designated as National Authority, the draft was no longer before parliament, but a new one had been drafted and needed the Secretariat's comments, which were subsequently provided.

Poland (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 23 June 2010.

Portugal (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 7 October 2010.

Qatar (3 October 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 28 – 30 October 2009.

Republic of Korea (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 28 – 30 October 2009.

Republic of Moldova (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Romania (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 12 July 2011.

Russian Federation (5 December 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Rwanda (30 April 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission (legislation reported as adopted).

1. 1 – 3 November 2011: During a TAV, the National Authority informed the Secretariat that the draft law had been submitted to the parliament on 21 October 2011 for its adoption. In addition, Rwanda provided the Secretariat with the decree establishing the National Authority. Research regarding existing regulations (identification of similar regulations, which might serve as a model) is expected to start in February 2012.
2. 14 February 2012: During the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Council, Rwanda made a statement in which it declared that the process of implementation of the Convention should be completed in the very near future.
3. 19 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Rwanda informed the Secretariat of the adoption by the National Assembly of the implementing legislation. Rwanda was waiting for the publication of the law to formally notify the OPCW.
4. 10 – 13 July 2012: During the Sixty-Ninth Session of the Council, Rwanda, in its national statement, indicated that, on Friday, 6 July 2012, the Senate passed the national legislation for the implementation of the Convention. The next and final phase of this process was the promulgation of this legislation by the president before it entered into force as law.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (20 June 2004)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 – 17 June 2010.

Saint Lucia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Regulations under consideration.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Saint Lucia informed the Secretariat that it was in the process of submitting an amended draft law to the Secretariat. Saint Lucia also informed the Secretariat that it was keen on working on implementing regulations but that this would probably take place only after the adoption of the amended law.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (18 October 2002)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Regulations under consideration.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 22 April 2008.

Samoa (27 October 2002)

Status: Article VII(5) submission. Legislation does not cover all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 24 February 2011.

San Marino (9 January 2000)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 November 2010.

Sao Tome and Principe (9 October 2003)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Sao Tome and Principe indicated that the National Assembly and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had worked together in order to finalise the draft law.
2. 21 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Sao Tome and Principe informed the Secretariat of the new contact details of the Permanent Representation in Brussels (ambassade@saotomeeprincipe.be).

Saudi Arabia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 7 March 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Saudi Arabia requested that the Secretariat provide comments on the draft statute of the National Authority for the implementation of the conventions on the prohibition of chemical and of biological weapons. The comments were subsequently provided.

Senegal (19 August 2008)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 8 August 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Senegal forwarded to the Secretariat a draft decree implementing its law on the prohibition of chemical weapons for comments, which were subsequently provided.
2. 22 – 24 May 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Ethiopia, Senegal informed the Secretariat that it was currently drafting implementing regulations, the text of which would be submitted to the Secretariat for comments.
3. 17 July 2012: A meeting between the Secretariat and the Ambassador of Senegal was held at OPCW Headquarters. The Secretariat was able to confirm that Senegal had its legislation in place and that it had been in contact with the National Authority and had provided comments on the draft regulations governing import/export controls, and was awaiting feedback. The Ambassador was provided with copies of adopted legislation, notes verbale and the comments transmitted by the Secretariat. The Ambassador was also advised that the Annual National Authorities day might be a good opportunity for discussions with Permanent Representatives, National Authorities and the Secretariat.

Serbia (20 May 2000)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 – 21 May 2010.

Seychelles (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 8 – 12 November 2010.

Sierra Leone (30 October 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law. Considerations regarding regulations.

1. 24 August 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Sierra Leone requested that the Secretariat provide comments on the draft Chemical Control Act. The comments were subsequently provided.
2. 9 December 2011: Under cover of an e-mail, Sierra Leone forwarded the last version of the draft law to the Secretariat and indicated that it was working on this and would submit it to the cabinet at the earliest possible time before the end of the year.

Singapore (20 June 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 11 November 2011: Singapore made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of the amendment to the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Regulations 2007 and submitting the integral text of the amendment (in English).
2. 8 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Singapore made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of an amendment made to the Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act that entered into force on 1 March 2012 (Miscellaneous amendments Act 77/2012). The text of the amendment was submitted.

Slovakia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Slovenia (11 July 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 7 August 2007.

Solomon Islands (23 October 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

South Africa (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

Spain (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 4 May 2010.

Sri Lanka (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Sudan (23 June 1999)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas. Draft regulations.

1. 29 November 2011: During the Sixteenth Session of the Conference, held in The Hague from the 28 November to 2 December 2011, Sudan, in its national statement, declared that new measures were being taken to re-organise the National Authority in order to effectively undertake its role and functions pursuant to the Sudanese Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Act of 2003 and the provisions of the Convention. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that a new Director General for the National Authority was being appointed.

Suriname (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 4 August 2010.

Swaziland (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Swaziland informed the Secretariat that the drafting process was complete. The draft, which was currently with the attorney general's office, would shortly be sent to the Ministry of Defence for a formal review and, subsequently, to parliament for approval.

Sweden (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Switzerland (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012).

Tajikistan (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, Tajikistan informed the Secretariat that a new National Authority would soon be created and that a timely

notification would be sent to the Secretariat. As far as the legislative process was concerned, Tajikistan indicated that currently no draft was being developed; however, the need to develop and adopt implementing legislation had received positive consideration by the appropriate ministries and agencies of the Republic of Tajikistan. In addition, the Secretariat was informed that the government had approved a resolution on the export from the Republic of Tajikistan of chemicals, equipment and technology that are not intended for military use but which may be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons. Furthermore, the Criminal Court of the Republic of Tajikistan and the Code of the Republic of Tajikistan on administrative offences provide criminal and administrative sanctions for violations of the legislation in the field under regulation.

Thailand (9 January 2003)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 18 August 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Thailand requested that the Secretariat update their current Article X(4) status in the annual report by adding the years 2007 and 2008 as years of submission.
2. 20 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Thailand indicated that the information on other chemical production facilities for the declaration regime could be obtained from the engagement and supervision of the factory under the Factory Act, B.E. 2535 (1992).

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (20 July 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 November 2010.

Timor-Leste (6 June 2003)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 15 March 2010.

Togo (29 April 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26-28 July 2011.

Tonga (28 June 2003)

Status No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Trinidad and Tobago (24 July 1997)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

1. 27 – 29 September 2011: During the Twelfth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Argentina, Trinidad and Tobago informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation was still under consideration. In addition, the representative of the National Authority requested that

the Secretariat make available the comments on the draft legislation that had been provided in 2008. The Secretariat sent the requested document.

Tunisia (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

Turkey (11 June 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 19 February 2008.

Turkmenistan (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft.

1. 13 September 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Turkmenistan made an Article VII(5) submission by forwarding the Law of Turkmenistan on Chemical Safety (Russian text) to the Secretariat.
2. 1 February 2012: Turkmenistan requested that the Secretariat provide them with the model decree on the establishment of a National Authority and an example of a decree adopted by a Russian-speaking country, which were subsequently provided.

Tuvalu (18 February 2004)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Uganda (30 December 2001)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Uganda indicated that the draft law was pending cabinet approval before being transmitted to the parliament.
2. 19 June 2012: Under cover of an e-mail, Uganda informed the Secretariat that the draft Toxic Chemicals Prohibition and Control Bill would be sent to the cabinet on 20 June 2012.

Ukraine (15 November 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 30 December 2011: In response to a survey sent by the Secretariat on the implementation of decision C-14/DEC.4, Ukraine made an additional Article VII(5) submission by notifying the Secretariat of the adoption of regulations on low concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals, dated 12 December 2012 (No. 385) and amending regulations that had been in force since 25 May 2001 (No. 104). Ukraine indicated that the regulations had been registered in accordance with the established procedure within the Ministry of Justice on 28 December 2011. The text of the above-mentioned regulations had not been provided to the Secretariat yet.

2. 3 May 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, Ukraine provided the text of regulations (in the Ukrainian language) on low concentration limits for declarations of schedule 2A and 2A* chemicals adopted on 12 December 2011 (No. 385) and amending regulations that had been in force since 25 May 2001 (No. 104).

United Arab Emirates (28 December 2000)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Regulations under development.

1. 27 November 2011: During a bilateral meeting undertaken in the course of the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of National Authorities, the United Arab Emirates informed the Secretariat that there had been no changes in respect to the location and composition of the National Authority. The United Arab Emirates further indicated that it was in the process of amending its Convention-specific law and that, currently, a proposed draft amended law was being commented upon by various national stakeholders. The draft would be submitted to the Secretariat for review once all comments (from national stakeholders) had been addressed and reflected upon.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 12 February 2009.

United Republic of Tanzania (25 July 1998)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

United States of America (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

1. 14 February 2012: During the Sixty-Seventh Session of the Executive Council, the United States of America made a statement in which it expressed serious concerns about the fact that, 15 years after the convention's entry into force, only 47% of States Parties had met the requirements for national implementation measures, including legislation to criminalise prohibited activities. It then declared that the United States of America and the Secretariat were eager to lend a hand in Article VII implementation and that the National Authority had experts as well as model legislation and other tools available to aid any State Party requesting assistance.

Uruguay (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

1. 7 December 2011: Uruguay indicated that the draft implementing legislation was sent to the senate on 9 December 2009 and reiterated on 12 July 2010. However, approval by the relevant committee of the senate was still pending.

Uzbekistan (29 April 1997)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 16 – 18 August 2010.

Vanuatu (16 October 2005)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. No draft.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 5 – 7 July 2010.

Venezuela (2 January 1998)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft law.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 17 May 2011.

Viet Nam (30 October 1998)

Status: Legislation covers all key areas.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 1 – 3 November 2010.

Yemen (1 November 2000)

Status: No Article VII(5) submission. Draft submitted to the legislative body.

1. 11 November 2011: Under cover of a note verbale, Yemen sent the Secretariat a copy of a letter from the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs on the status and progress of the legislative process. The Secretariat was informed that draft legislation had been submitted to parliament by the government in 2010 and was due to be discussed by 2011. However, given the current political situation, this process had experienced some challenges and was expected to resume as soon as the situation stabilised.
2. 26 – 28 June 2012: During the Tenth Regional Meeting of National Authorities of States Parties in Asia, held in Sri Lanka, Yemen indicated that the draft legislation had been discussed at the special committee of the parliament a week before. Yemen also requested that the Secretariat organise a workshop in order to sensitise the parliament and facilitate the adoption of the text. Yemen suggested that embassies in Yemen (such as those of the European Union, Germany, or the Netherlands) might provide help in that sense.
3. 19 July 2012: Under cover of a note verbale, the Permanent Representation of Yemen informed the Secretariat that the draft legislation, after a long debate (and subsequent vote) in the Parliament, has been submitted to the relevant parliamentary Committee for examination. The National Authority will constitute a technical/legal team which will attend the sessions of the Committee, with a view to advocating the draft.

Zambia (11 March 2001)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. No draft regulations.

No update received by the Secretariat during the reporting period (30 July 2011 to 27 July 2012). Last update dated 26 – 28 July 2011.

Zimbabwe (29 April 1997)

Status: Article VII(5) submission; legislation does not cover all key areas. Draft regulations and considerations regarding amendment of law.

1. 5 – 9 September 2011: During the fourth regional basic training course, held in Ethiopia, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat of their wish to cooperate with the Office of the Legal Adviser in order to fill gaps in their legislation.

2. 11 – 13 October 2011: During the legal workshop for National Authorities of States Parties in Africa, held in Uganda, Zimbabwe informed the Secretariat that the regulatory measures implementing the Chemical Weapons Prohibition Act would be promulgated shortly and that the Secretariat would be duly notified.

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