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REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

**OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE
CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 JULY 2018**



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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been produced for the Eighty-Ninth Session of the Executive Council (hereinafter “the Council”) in response to decision C-14/DEC.12, dated 4 December 2009, in which the Conference of the States Parties (hereinafter “the Conference”) invited the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter “the Secretariat”) to provide annual reports on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Convention”) for consideration by the Council and submission to the Conference. This report is also in response to the request of the Third Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to Review the Operation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (hereinafter “the Third Review Conference”) for the Secretariat to continue to submit its annual report on the implementation of Article VII to the Conference, and to include an assessment containing a comprehensive and objective analysis, with a view to tracking the progress made and the formulation of focused assistance programmes.
2. The reporting period is from 1 August 2017 to 31 July 2018.
3. This document presents 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 provides the two concurrent reports on the steps taken by States Parties to implement their obligations under Article VII by presenting the status of the initial measures to be adopted by all States Parties and the status of the additional measures to be adopted by States Parties possessing declarable chemical facilities.
4. The information is based on the responses received from States Parties to the note verbale sent by the Secretariat on 28 February 2018 requesting them to provide updates on the status of implementation of Article VII and to fill in the matrices attached to the note verbale. At the cut-off date of the current report, 130 States Parties had replied to the note verbale. For the States Parties that did not provide responses, their respective status as indicated in previous reports was left unchanged.
5. Since the Third Review Conference in 2013, there has been steady progress in the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention. Out of the 193 States Parties to the Convention, 155 States Parties have adopted national implementing legislation, of which 122 States Parties have legislation covering all the initial measures. Thirty-three States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 38 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.
6. For States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention, 111 States Parties have adopted additional measures pertaining to declarable industrial facilities.
7. As required under Article VII(5) of the Convention, 162 States Parties have submitted information to the Secretariat on the legislative and administrative measures they have taken to implement various aspects of the Convention, of which 145 States Parties have provided copies of the texts of adopted measures.

8. The total number of States Parties that have designated or established a National Authority is 190. Hence, there are three remaining States Parties that have yet to designate or establish a National Authority.
9. The Secretariat continued to provide assistance in support of States Parties' efforts to develop and adopt national implementing legislation and to further enhance the capacities of National Authorities to discharge their duties through various programmes, including the internship programme for legal drafters and National Authority representatives, which was organised twice during the reporting period and attended by 10 participants from five States Parties. Furthermore, the Secretariat also organised one national event and participated in two national events in order to provide tailor-made assistance to States Parties. Upon request by States Parties, the Secretariat also reviewed the texts of draft legislation, as well as of newly enacted or existing legislation, to advise whether they comply with the requirements of the Convention.
10. The Secretariat also continued to implement the Influential Visitors Programme, which aims at sensitising key decision makers in States Parties in the final stages of the process of adopting legislation to the importance of having a law implementing the Convention. The programme was attended by three representatives from one State Party. Further, on the sidelines of events, particularly the annual and regional meetings of representatives of National Authorities and the Conference, the Secretariat conducted consultations with States Parties that have yet to adopt legislation covering all the initial measures to ascertain their progress and offer the appropriate form of support.
11. The Secretariat continued to hold regional stakeholders' forums, which aim to provide a platform for discussion of the significance of national implementing legislation and to assist participating States Parties in advancing the status of their draft legislation. Three stakeholders' forums were held during the reporting period. These events provided an opportunity for the sharing of national experiences and best practices among States Parties. The Secretariat also held the first subregional stakeholders' forum on advancing national implementation of the Convention and regional cooperation. This pilot project brought together States Parties to discuss means to enhance coordination and cooperation at the national and subregional levels for more effective implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat also facilitated bilateral cooperation between States Parties, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme for National Authorities, under which four partnerships were formed between the National Authorities of eight States Parties.
12. The Secretariat continues to explore innovative means to provide support to States Parties and plans to implement new programmes during the coming period. Similarly, the Secretariat continues to pursue a results-based approach by monitoring and following through with States Parties on their fulfilment of the requirements of Article VII of the Convention using various tools, including the indicative road maps developed by the respective States Parties, follow-up letters, and bilateral discussions.

B. INTRODUCTION

13. At its Fourteenth Session (30 November to 4 December 2009), the Conference adopted a decision on “National Implementation Measures of Article VII Obligations” (C-14/DEC.12), in which it invited the Secretariat to, inter alia, compile two concurrent annual reports on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention and requested the Secretariat to provide those annual reports to the Council. The Council was invited to consider and submit these reports to the Conference, together with its recommendations, as appropriate.
14. At the Third Review Conference, held from 8 to 19 April 2013, the Conference “[e]ncouraged the Secretariat to explore innovative methods of providing assistance on tailor-made approaches as a potential means to further advance the implementation of Article VII”.¹ Furthermore, the Secretariat was requested “to continue to submit its annual report on the implementation of Article VII to the Conference, and to include an assessment in this report, for consideration by the policy-making organs, containing a comprehensive and objective analysis of the current status of national implementation, with a view to tracking the progress made and formulation of focused assistance programmes”.²
15. In 2013, States Parties agreed on a new set of criteria to be used by the Secretariat to monitor the status of implementation of the Convention, as the old criteria were considered obsolete and ineffective. The “initial measures” comprise the minimum set of legislative measures deemed necessary for a non-possessor State Party that has no declarable chemical production facility on its territory. They pertain to:
 - (a) definitions under the Convention;
 - (b) a comprehensive control regime for scheduled and toxic chemicals and reporting on transfers (import and export) of scheduled chemicals;
 - (c) prohibited actions and activities;
 - (d) penalties for violations of the law;
 - (e) extraterritorial application of penal legislation;
 - (f) a legal basis for developing implementing regulations; and
 - (g) the establishment of a National Authority.
16. Possessor States and States Parties that have declarable chemical production facilities must also implement additional measures on the basis of their specific profile and circumstances in accordance with the Convention.

¹ Subparagraph 9.103(c) of RC-3/3*, dated 19 April 2013.

² Subparagraph 9.103(h) of RC-3/3*.

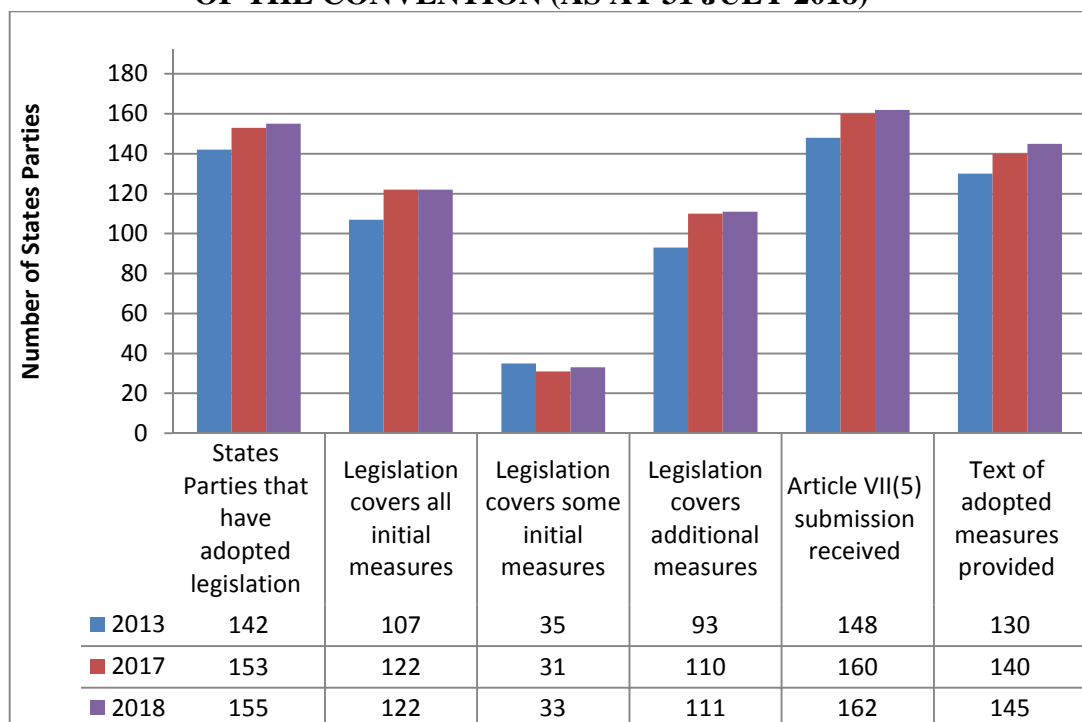
17. These new criteria were first used in the annual reports on the implementation of Article VII dated 28 August 2013 (EC-74/DG.7 C-18/DG.9 and Corr.1, dated 14 November 2013; EC-74/DG.8 C-18/DG.10, Corr.1, dated 11 September 2013 and Corr.2, dated 14 November 2013; and EC-74/DG.9 C-18/DG.11, Corr.1, dated 11 September 2013 and Corr.2, dated 14 November 2013), and the same criteria have been used for all subsequent reports in 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017.
18. While these new criteria are aimed at providing a more comprehensive and objective overview of the implementation of the Convention by States Parties, they also provide solid guidance to the Secretariat on planning and providing specific technical assistance to requesting States Parties, thus moving from a “one-size-fits-all” to a “tailor-made” approach. This has already had a favourable impact on national implementation.
19. Pursuant to the request received from the Third Review Conference, the Secretariat sent a note verbale on 28 February 2018 to all States Parties, requesting them to provide updates on the status of implementation of Article VII and to fill in the matrices attached to the note verbale. Based on the responses received, the Secretariat has updated the two matrices included in the annual reports—the first addressing the initial measures taken by States Parties in accordance with Article VII and the second listing additional measures—and is presenting them in two concurrent reports, as requested by the Conference (paragraph 8 of C-14/DEC.12).
20. In reviewing the responses submitted by States Parties to the note verbale, the Secretariat noted that a few States Parties provided information that seemingly changed their status (from having legislation covering all initial measures to having only some of the initial measures or vice versa), but did not provide any additional information as the basis for the change in status. The Secretariat sought further clarification from these States Parties and also undertook a review of their Article VII submissions on file in order to accurately reflect their status.
21. The Secretariat has continued to experience challenges in receiving updates from a number of States Parties. Notably, of the 71 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive implementing legislation, only 30 (42%) responded to the note verbale circulated by the Secretariat. Critically, the Secretariat received only two (12%) responses from the 17 States Parties that have yet to develop drafts of national implementing legislation. The problem is more pervasive among Small Island Developing States (SIDS) that have limited human and technical capacity to provide comprehensive responses; of the 23 SIDS that have not adopted legislation covering all initial measures, only six (26%) responded to the note verbale. While these countries have no large chemical industries and engage in limited trade in chemicals, full implementation of the Convention will not be achieved unless they are also on board. The Secretariat continues to explore new and innovative methods to engage with States Parties and to tailor technical assistance to their specific needs and interests.

22. A number of States Parties also drew the Secretariat's attention to the challenges they encountered in assessing their status of national implementation and providing information to the Secretariat. These challenges included limited human resources, staff turnover, and lack of knowledge management systems in their institutions. Some States Parties also said they lack technical expertise or a comprehensive understanding of the domestic legal framework for the Convention, especially if the country has adopted a broad range of laws and regulations on various areas that are relevant to the Convention. The Secretariat worked with States Parties and provided technical guidance, where possible. However, this situation highlights the urgent need for the Secretariat to undertake a comprehensive qualitative review of the national implementation status of States Parties or the development of clearer reporting guidelines since the modality of self-assessment has not proven to be the most effective means of collecting such information in a number of cases. The Secretariat has initiated this review and will continue in the next year in coordination with the relevant States Parties, in order to create a more accurate picture of the existing landscape and allow it to tailor technical assistance accordingly.
23. 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 includes the two concurrent reports on the steps taken by States Parties to implement their obligations under Article VII by presenting the status of the initial measures to be adopted by all States Parties and the status of the additional measures to be adopted by States Parties possessing declarable chemical facilities.
24. The reporting period for this document is between 1 August 2017—the date following the cut-off date for the last annual reports on the status of implementation as submitted to the Council at its Eighty-Sixth Session and to the Conference at its Twenty-Second Session (EC-86/DG.10 C-22/DG.10, EC-86/DG.8 C-22/DG.8, and EC-86/DG.9 C-22/DG.9, all dated 24 August 2017)—and 31 July 2018, the cut-off date for this document and the two concurrent reports mentioned in the paragraph 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.

C. OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION

Global overview of implementation

FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



25. Since the Third Review Conference in 2013, there has been steady progress in the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention (Figure 1). Fifteen States Parties either adopted or amended their legislation to cover all initial measures, and 18 States Parties adopted additional measures for declarable industrial facilities. Since 2013, 14 States Parties have made their first Article VII(5) submission. Thus, as at the end of the reporting period:

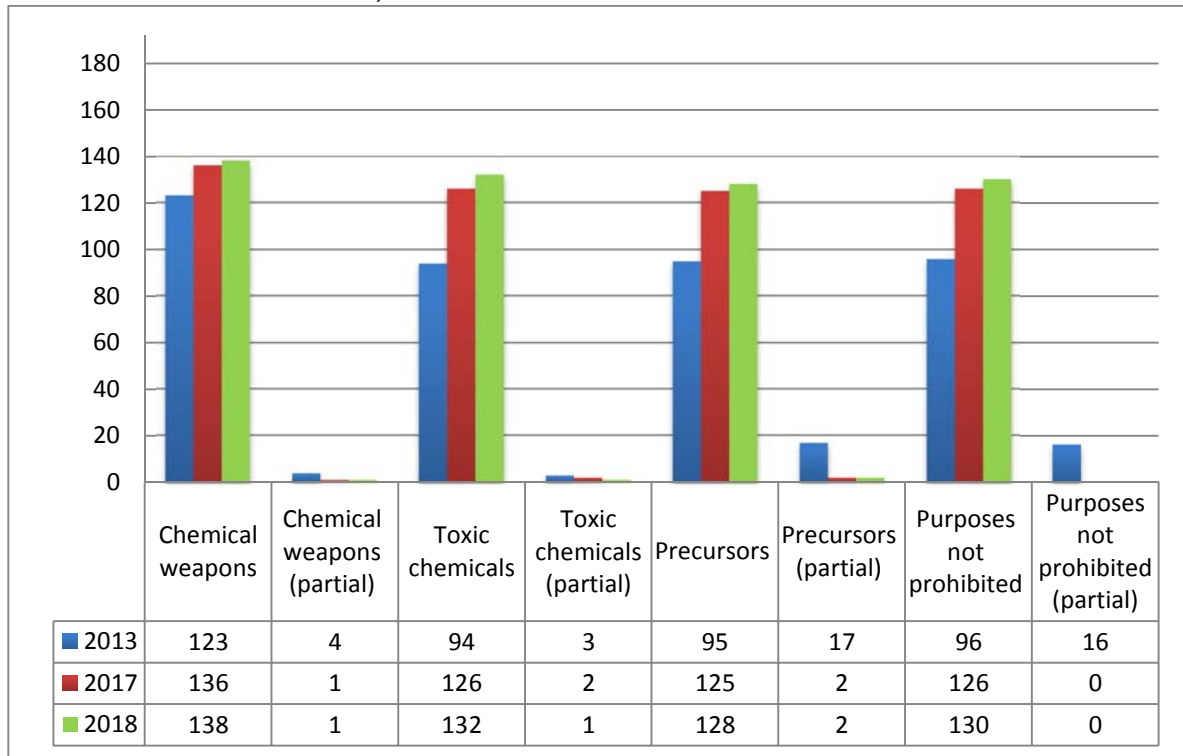
- (a) 155 States Parties (80%) had reported the adoption of national implementing legislation to the Secretariat;
- (b) of the 155 States Parties with implementing measures in place, 122 States Parties (63%) had reported that their national legislation covers all the initial measures required under the Convention;
- (c) the remaining 33 States Parties (17%) had reported that they have adopted implementing measures that cover only some of the initial measures. The Secretariat continues to work with these States Parties in addressing the gaps in their implementing legislation;
- (d) 111 States Parties (58%) had informed the Secretariat that they have adopted additional implementing measures that are required under the Convention pertaining to declarable industrial facilities; and

- (e) with respect to the Article VII(5) obligations to inform the Secretariat of the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement various aspects of the Convention, 162 States Parties (84%) had submitted information to the Secretariat, of which 145 States Parties (75%) provided a copy of the text of adopted measures.

Status of implementation of the initial measures

26. Notwithstanding the short time frame under scrutiny (August 2013 to July 2018), Figures 2 to 5 below show that substantial progress has been made in respect of each of the initial measures.
27. National implementing legislation should contain definitions of relevant terms in order to establish a link between the Convention and the provisions of the legislation.
28. Based on the Secretariat's interaction with some States Parties and the preliminary legal review it has undertaken, some States Parties are unable to incorporate all of the definitions into the texts of their laws or regulations. This is either due to their legal drafting style, or to the fact that the legal text is omnibus and does not exclusively relate to the Convention, for example a penal code that contains all acts that are penalised within the State Party's jurisdiction. In some cases, the legal texts of some States Parties contain a catch-all provision stating that the definitions embodied in international agreements to which they are party shall have the same meaning in domestic laws. In the absence of any such reference, the Secretariat has sought an explanation from States Parties on how they regard definitions of terms that are contained in treaties or international agreements in their domestic legal framework. The Secretariat has analysed the situation of these States Parties in order to arrive at a reasonable determination of their status of implementation of this measure.
29. Figure 2 contains the definitions listed in Article II of the Convention that should be incorporated in implementing measures, data on the States Parties that have done so, and the progress within the time frame.

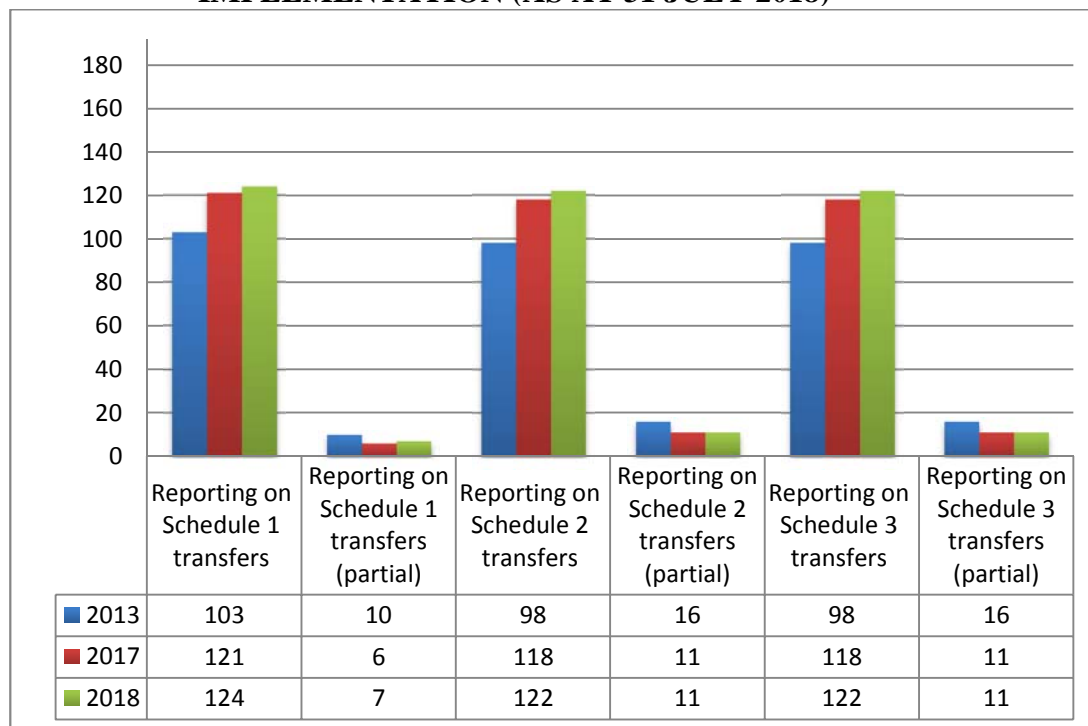
FIGURE 2: DEFINITIONS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



30. The establishment of a control regime for scheduled chemicals is required under Article VI(2) of the Convention, obliging each State Party to “adopt the necessary measures to ensure that toxic chemicals and their precursors are only developed, produced, otherwise acquired, retained, transferred, or used within its territory or in any other place under its jurisdiction or control for purposes not prohibited under this Convention”. The national legislation should ensure that the State Party is in a position:
- (a) to fulfil the prior reporting requirements concerning transfers of Schedule 1 chemicals under paragraphs 5 and 5bis of Part VI of the Verification Annex to the Convention (hereinafter “the Verification Annex”), and to provide all information that is to be included in the declaration required by paragraph 6 of Part VI of the Verification Annex and that a sanction is applicable in the event of non-compliance by natural and legal persons;
 - (b) to provide all transfer-related information that is to be included in annual declarations required by paragraphs 1 and 2 of Part VII of the Verification Annex and that a sanction is applicable in the event of non-compliance by natural and legal persons; and
 - (c) to provide all transfer-related information that is to be included in declarations pursuant to paragraph 1 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex and that a sanction is applicable in the event of non-compliance by natural and legal persons.

31. Figure 3 contains data on States Parties that have established a control regime for scheduled chemicals, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 3: SCHEDULED CHEMICALS REGIME: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)

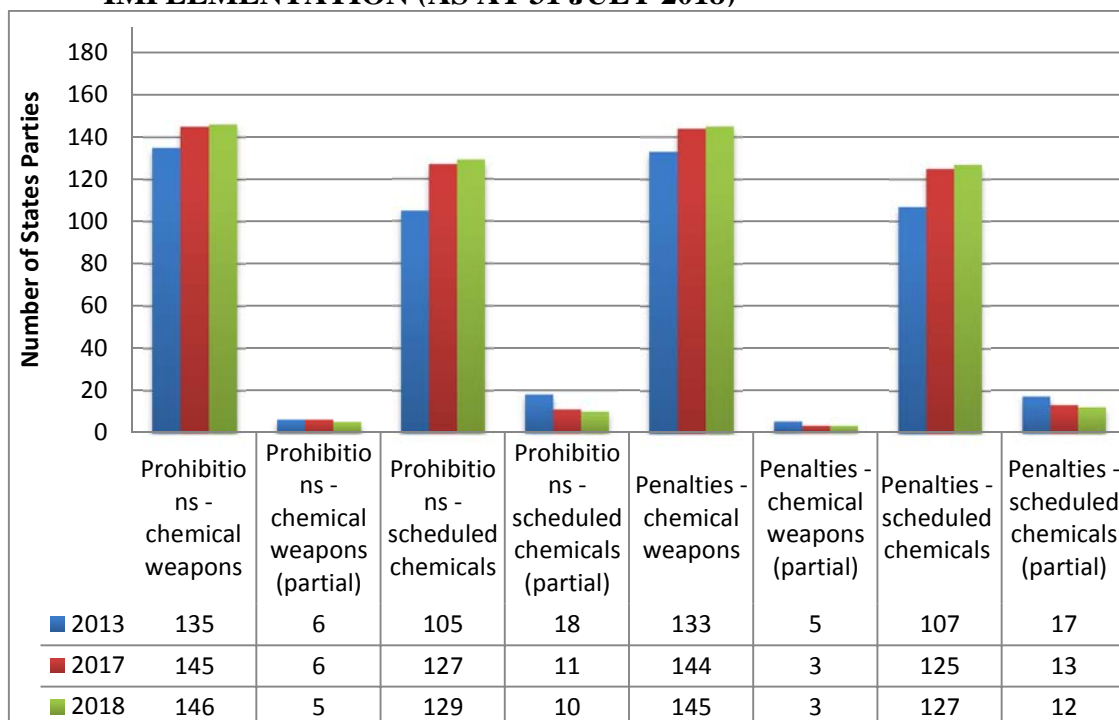


32. National implementing legislation should indicate that:
- the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention are prohibited by that State Party to natural and legal persons in accordance with subparagraph 1(a) of Article VII, and that penal sanctions are applicable in the event of violation of the above prohibitions; and
 - the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Part VI of the Verification Annex (Schedule 1 related), paragraph 31 of Part VII of the Verification Annex (Schedule 2 related),³ and paragraph 26 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex (i.e., the export of Schedule 3 chemicals to States not Party without appropriate assurance that they will only be used for purposes not prohibited under the Convention)⁴ are prohibited by that State Party to natural and legal persons in accordance with subparagraph 1(a) of Article VII, and that penal sanctions are applicable in the event of violation of the above prohibitions.
33. Figure 4 contains data on States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions and penalties in their national implementing measures, as well as the progress within the time frame.

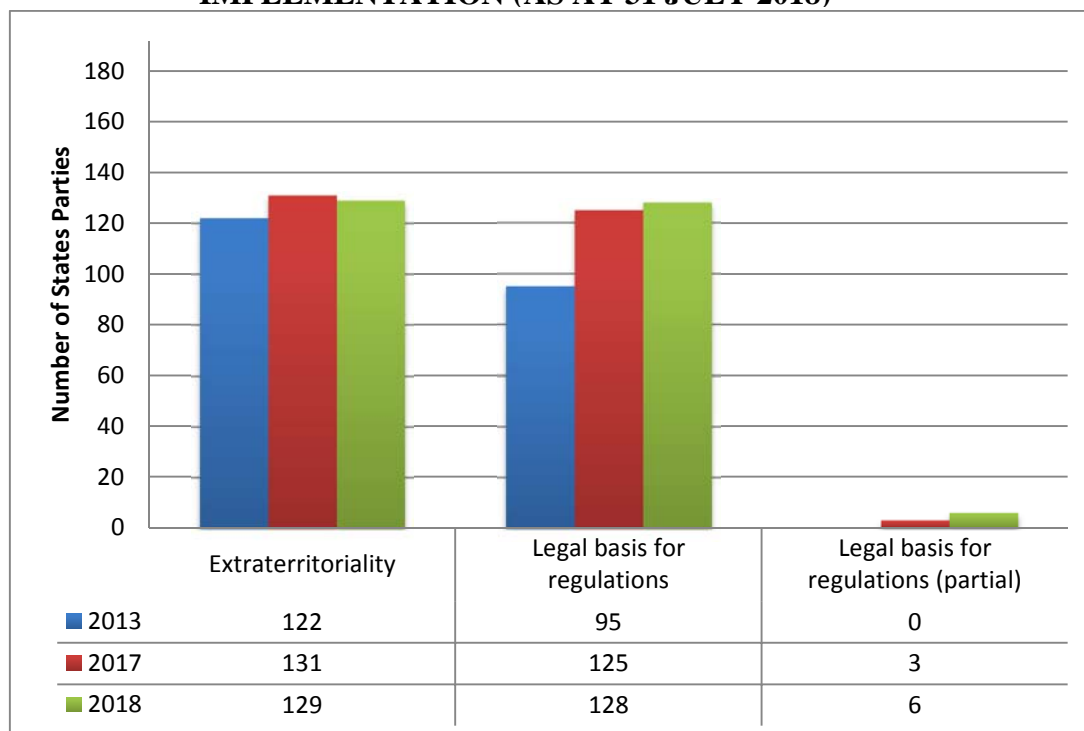
³ For exceptions, please refer to C-V/DEC.16, dated 17 May 2000.

⁴ For exceptions, please refer to C-VI/DEC.10, dated 17 May 2001.

FIGURE 4: PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



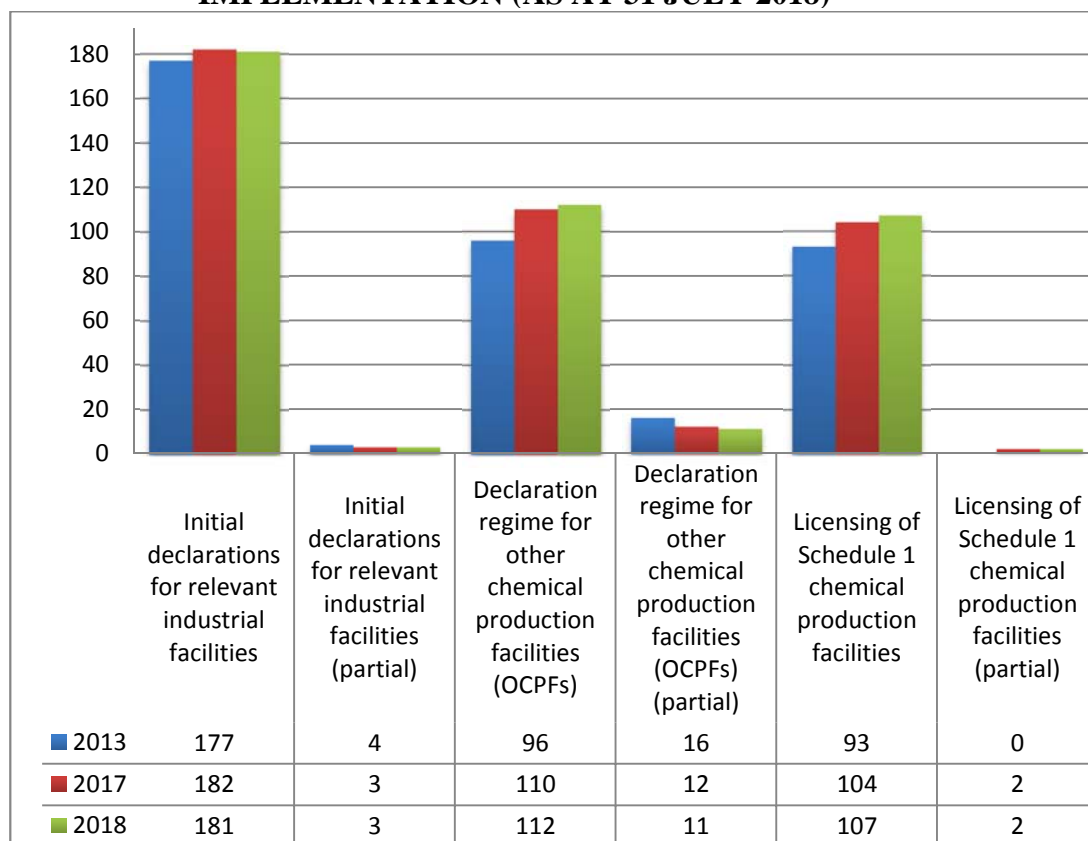
34. States Parties are obliged to implement other initial measures under the Convention. Under subparagraph (1)(c) of Article VII, a State Party shall extend its penal legislation enacted to impose the prohibitions of the Convention on any activity undertaken anywhere by natural persons possessing its nationality. Further, the implementing legislation should also contain provisions that enable the relevant ministries and governmental departments to issue measures to regulate the production, processing, and consumption of scheduled chemicals, the verification regimes, and the confidentiality regimes.
35. Figure 5 contains data on States Parties that have adopted implementing measures on the extraterritorial application of their relevant penal legislation and the legal basis for regulations, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 5: OTHER INITIAL MEASURES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)

Status of implementation of additional measures for States Parties that possess industrial facilities which are declarable under the Convention

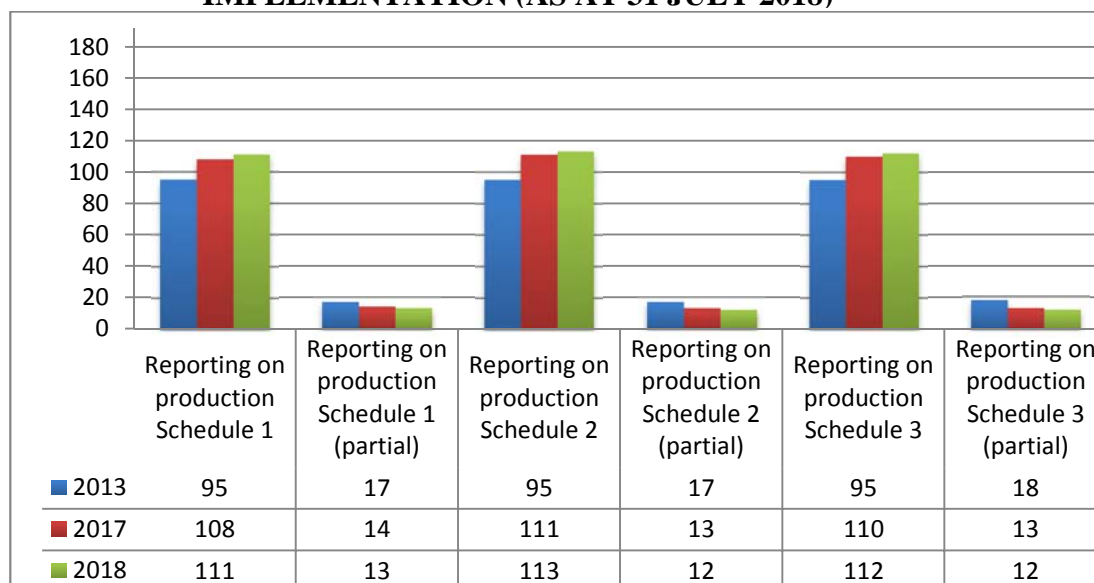
36. There has also been steady progress in respect of the adoption of the additional measures by States Parties with declarable industrial facilities, as shown in Figures 6 to 9.
37. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to provide all information required for the initial declarations for relevant industrial facilities as required under Article VI of the Convention, as well as all information required for the declaration with respect to other chemical production facilities, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Part IX of the Verification Annex and any update of that information (paragraph 3 of Part IX of the Verification Annex). National implementing legislation or regulations must also establish licensing requirements in line with paragraphs 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Part VI of the Verification Annex.
38. Figure 6 shows data on States Parties that have adopted a control regime for initial declarations, a declaration regime for other chemical production facilities and licensing of chemical production facilities, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 6: CONTROL REGIME FOR DECLARATIONS AND LICENSING OF RELEVANT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



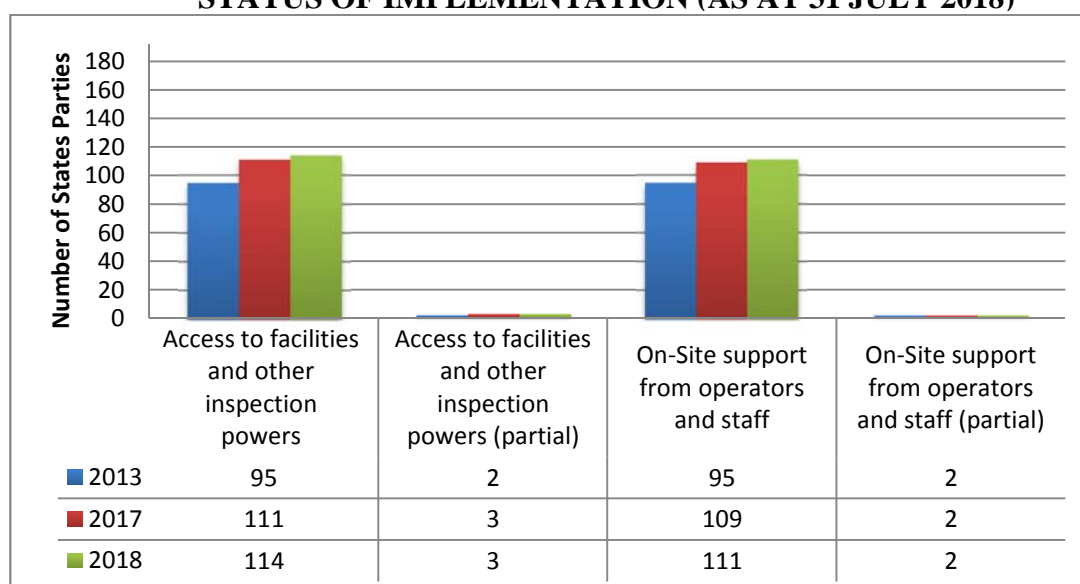
39. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to fulfil the reporting requirements concerning:
- (a) production of Schedule 1 chemicals, as required under section D of Part VI of the Verification Annex;
 - (b) production, processing, and consumption of Schedule 2 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VII of the Verification Annex; and
 - (c) production of Schedule 3 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.
40. Figure 7 shows data on States Parties that have adopted implementing measures for reporting on production of scheduled chemicals, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 7: CONTROL REGIME FOR REPORTING ON PRODUCTION OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



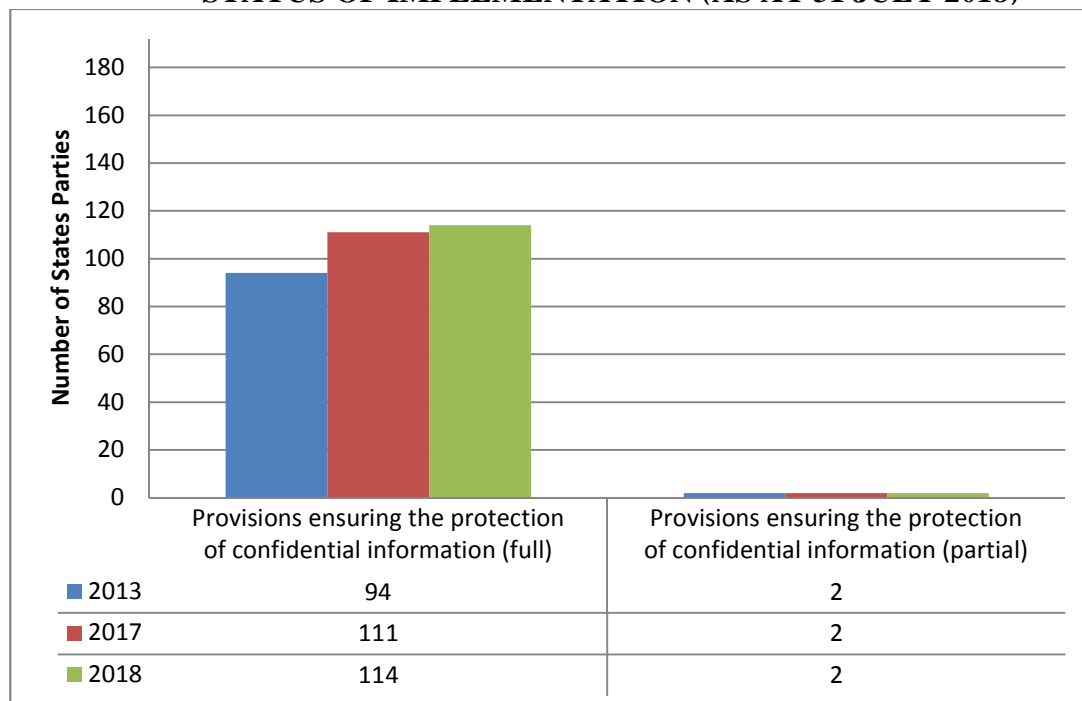
41. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to warrant OPCW inspectors access to the relevant facilities during the execution of inspection activities (including challenge inspections), pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention, and to ensure support from operators and staff of relevant facilities during the execution of such inspection activities.
42. Figure 8 shows data on States Parties that have adopted a verification regime, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 8: VERIFICATION REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



43. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure the protection of confidentiality, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention. Figure 9 shows data on States Parties that have adopted a confidentiality regime, as well as the progress within the time frame.

FIGURE 9: CONFIDENTIALITY REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Designation or establishment of National Authorities

44. 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. 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).
45. One hundred and ninety out of 193 States Parties have complied with this requirement. The three remaining States Parties that have yet to designate or appoint a National Authority are Somalia, the State of Palestine, and Timor-Leste. The Secretariat continues to actively engage with Somalia and Timor-Leste, and has initiated discussions with the State of Palestine, to encourage them to meet this requirement and to provide any necessary assistance.

Article VII(5) submissions

46. 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 Secretariat 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).

47. At the cut-off date of the report, two States Parties (Sierra Leone and Suriname) made their first Article VII(5) submission (Table 1). There are now 162 States Parties that have made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

TABLE 1: FIRST ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSION

	State Party	First Article VII(5) Submission
1.	Sierra Leone	Under cover of an email dated 9 November 2017, Sierra Leone submitted the texts of the following Acts: Explosives (Amendment) Act No. 18 of 1974; Environment Protection Agency Act No. 11 of 2008; Mines and Minerals Act No. 12 of 2009; National Commission on Small Arms and Light Weapons Act No. 6 of 2010; Arms and Ammunition Act No. 9 of 2012; Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection Act No. 42 of 2012; and Environmental and Social Regulations for the Mineral Sector of 2012.
2.	Suriname	Under cover of an email dated 20 November 2017, Suriname submitted the texts of the following Acts: Shipping Act of 25 April 1908; Act of 7 February 1930 providing for the import in, the transit through, and the export from, as well as possession and transport of and trade in firearms and ammunition in Suriname; Criminal Code of Suriname, as amended in 2015; Plant Protection Ordinance 1965 of Suriname of 8 September 1965; Pesticides Act of 7 December 1972; Economic Offences Act of 9 January 1986; Law on Narcotics of 12 February 1998; Draft Amendment to the Law on Narcotics of 12 February 1998; Visible Trade Act 2003; Amendments to the Criminal Code, Firearms Act and the Notification Act (Terrorism) No. 96 of 2011; State Decree “Negative List” 2015 providing the List of Prohibited Pesticides in Suriname.

48. A further 11 States Parties (Belgium, Colombia, Georgia, Ghana, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Togo) that had already made Article VII(5) submissions prior to the reporting period made additional Article VII(5) submissions.
49. In C-8/DEC.16, dated 24 October 2003, the Conference requested that States Parties provide the Secretariat with the full text of their national implementing legislation or regulations, including updates. During the reporting period, the number of States Parties that have submitted the full text of their implementing legislation increased from 142 to 145 (75%).

50. A number of States Parties have informed the Secretariat that they do not have a comprehensive understanding of their country's domestic legal framework on the Convention, in particular the range of laws and regulations that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention. The lack of communication and national coordination mechanisms is also a debilitating factor, as the National Authority may not be informed by other ministries and agencies of updates in this regard. The Secretariat has provided guidance, where possible, including to participants in its legal drafting workshops. This situation also highlights the need to provide additional technical assistance to States Parties in undertaking an inventory of their legal and administrative measures that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention.

Status of the legislative process in States Parties

51. States Parties that have not yet adopted implementing legislation covering all initial measures continue to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative processes.
52. As at the cut-off date of the report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 38 States Parties had not reported on the adoption of any relevant legislation, while 33 States Parties had legislation covering only some of the initial measures (see Figure 1). Nonetheless, most of these States Parties are currently in the process of developing implementing legislation.
53. According to information available to the Secretariat, 48 States Parties have a draft pending government approval,⁵ six have draft legislation before their respective legislative bodies,⁶ and the remaining 17 States Parties either have not yet started developing draft legislation or have not provided updated information to the Secretariat on the status of their legislative process⁷ (Figure 10). However, for some States Parties, the draft legislation has been pending consideration by relevant government agencies for a number of years, and has not made any considerable progress. In some cases, according to the records of the Secretariat, the State Party had developed draft text more than 10 years ago, and even received assistance from the Secretariat. However, due to staff turnover and lack of institutional knowledge management systems, the Secretariat needed to start developing new draft text and initiate outreach activities with the new National Authority focal points.

⁵ Africa: Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania.

Asia: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Vanuatu.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Group of Western European and other States (WEOG): Iceland, San Marino.

⁶ Chile, Georgia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Philippines, Sao Tome and Principe.

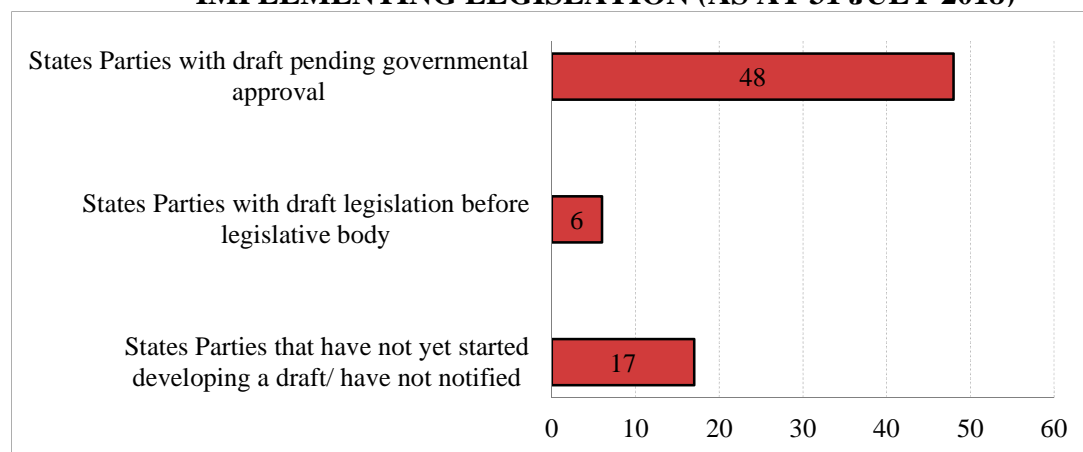
⁷ Africa: Chad, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, Guinea, Rwanda, Zimbabwe.

Asia: Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, State of Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu.

Eastern Europe: Armenia.

54. The Secretariat has begun addressing this issue by working with States Parties in developing road maps on the adoption of implementing legislation, containing indicative timelines, which facilitates follow-up action by both sides. Follow-up letters were sent to 40 States Parties that had received legislative assistance in the past two years, and feedback has been received from 20 States Parties. In their responses, States Parties provided updates on their respective progress in the implementation of the road maps and also provided information on the challenges that they are encountering in the process. The Secretariat continues to follow up with the remaining States Parties that have not yet responded, and to provide tailor-made legal technical assistance to States Parties according to their legislative status and particular circumstances (see Section E below for further details).

FIGURE 10: STATUS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN STATES PARTIES SEEKING TO AMEND, UPDATE, OR ADOPT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Analysis

55. Since the last reporting period, the number of States Parties that have legislation covering all initial measures has remained unchanged at 122.⁸ Out of the remaining 71 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive legislation, 33 States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 38 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of any legislation relevant to the Convention.
56. Nonetheless, the number of States Parties that have enacted penal legislation containing the requisite prohibitions and penalties that will enable them to prosecute perpetrators of Convention-related offences at the domestic level is higher. There are 146 States Parties that have enacted laws containing the prohibitions on chemical

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Iraq's status was changed following a comprehensive legal review in connection with the national legal workshop held from 2 to 6 April 2018 at the OPCW Headquarters, during which the Secretariat worked with a delegation from Iraq in identifying the gaps in its legislative framework and in preparing legal text to fill in said gaps. On the other hand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic enacted two relevant implementing laws in 2016 and 2017, respectively, but was only determined to have adopted legislation covering all initial measures during this reporting period, following consultations with the Secretariat on its consideration of certain measures, specifically of the definitions.

weapons under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention, and 145 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation. There are also 129 States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions in the Verification Annex pertaining to scheduled chemicals into their domestic legal framework, and 127 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation.

57. Further, States Parties have been adopting a broad range of measures, including the enactment of laws, regulations, and other administrative measures that are relevant to the Convention, albeit they may not cover the initial measures. These legislative and administrative measures pertain to a wide scope of thematic areas and may also include industry-specific regulations. Some States Parties also have chemical industry associations that actively engage their members in implementing security and safety principles.
58. However, as States Parties are obliged to transform their obligations under the Convention into domestic legislation, the Secretariat will continue to work with States Parties in realising their full and effective implementation of the Convention. The challenge for the Secretariat is multi-pronged, and includes reaching out to the remaining States Parties that have yet to develop draft text of implementing legislation; working with States Parties that have developed draft texts in following through with the legislative adoption process; reviewing the existing domestic legal and regulatory frameworks of some States Parties; and ensuring the effective implementation of all legislative and administrative measures taken by States Parties.
59. Adoption of national legislation is a slow and challenging process that involves the full engagement of all relevant stakeholders. Based on interactions of the Secretariat with States Parties, the reasons for which States Parties have not yet adopted national implementing legislation vary. In some countries, adoption of the legislation is not considered a priority as there may be other more pressing priorities that need to be addressed first. In others, there may be lack of agreement, coordination, or awareness among the relevant stakeholders. Some countries also report that they lack the technical expertise to prepare the draft legislation and require assistance from the Secretariat to enable them to meet their obligations under the Convention. In some other countries, frequent staff turnover and the absence of efficient knowledge management systems also leads to the lack of consistency in implementation and follow-up.
60. The National Authority plays a crucial role in the legislative adoption process—primarily by facilitating the preparation of the draft text, coordinating stakeholder consultations and liaising with relevant ministries and agencies, providing clarifications in case questions or issues are raised, facilitating the inclusion of the draft law in the legislative agenda, and providing information to the Secretariat on its adoption pursuant to Article VII(5) of the Convention. While a number of factors that affect the adoption process may be beyond its control, the level of commitment, knowledge, and understanding of the National Authority also reflects on the country's status of implementation of its obligations under the Convention.

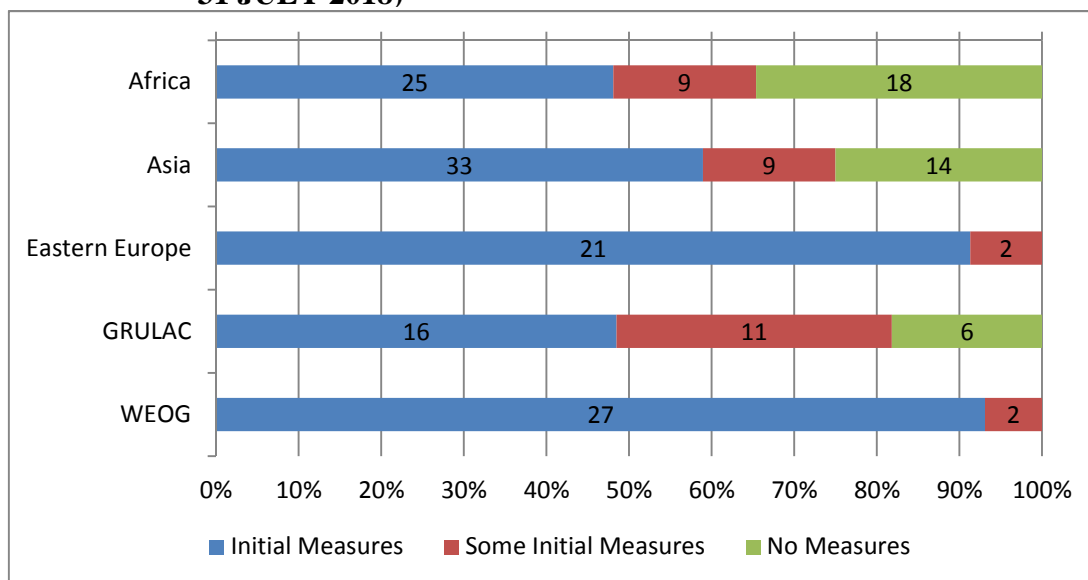
61. According to information available to the Secretariat, most States Parties are in mid-stream—they have draft laws that are pending consideration by the relevant government ministries and agencies, and have yet to submit the same to Parliament for approval. It is often at this stage where the legislative adoption process gets stalled due to staff attrition and the lack of institutional knowledge management systems. The Secretariat will continue to address this issue by monitoring and following through with States Parties on their fulfilment of the requirements of Article VII of the Convention, using various tools such as the road maps developed by the respective States Parties on the adoption of implementing legislation, follow-up letters, and bilateral discussions.
62. Some States Parties have opted to pursue a comprehensive approach implementing their obligations under United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 (2004) in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) areas rather than pursuing the adoption of a stand-alone law implementing the Convention. While the legislative approach is entirely at the discretion of States Parties, this option has considerably slowed down the adoption process because there are more complex issues involved. The Secretariat continues to monitor the progress of these States Parties and to emphasise that the initial measures should be kept intact in the comprehensive CBRN law.
63. In the case of some States Parties that adopted legislation before 2013, when the “initial measures” set of criteria was agreed on by States Parties, a comprehensive review of their legislative and regulatory framework may be warranted. The same may be required of States Parties that have not been able to provide information and updates to the Secretariat on laws, regulations, or other administrative measures that they may have adopted that are relevant to the Convention, or that have been submitting information that is at variance with their previous submissions. In these cases, the National Authority may not have a comprehensive grasp of the country’s full range of laws and regulations that are relevant to the Convention, mostly due to frequent staff turnover and the lack of effective national coordination mechanisms. This comprehensive review will also be useful for the Secretariat, as it will provide an overview of all the measures that a State Party has taken and enable it to provide tailor-made assistance, as needed.

D. REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION

64. While 21 years have passed since the entry into force of the Convention, only 122 out of 193 States Parties have legislation covering all initial measures. None of the five regions have full implementation of the Convention, with 71 States Parties that have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures. This comprises 27 out of 52 States Parties in Africa, 23 out of 56 States Parties in Asia, two out of 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe, 17 out of 33 States Parties in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC), and two out of 29 States Parties in WEOG (Figure 11). Out of the above-mentioned 71 States Parties, 33 States Parties have legislation

covering some of the initial measures, while 38 States Parties have yet to adopt legislation.⁹

FIGURE 11: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Africa

Status of implementation

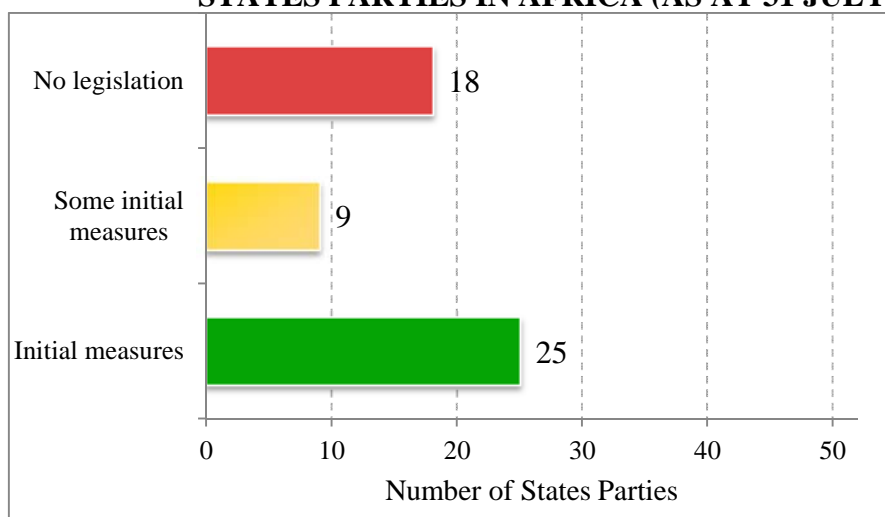
65. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention in Africa was as follows (Figure 12):
- (a) Twenty-five States Parties (48%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia).
 - (b) Nine States Parties (17%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, and Zimbabwe).

⁹

During the reporting period, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan changed membership in the OPCW regional groupings of States Parties, and moved from the Eastern European Group to the Asian Group. The change took place following a request from the two Member States and the subsequent consensus approval of the existing members of the Asian Group. The State of Palestine became a Member State of the OPCW on 16 June 2018, following the submission of its instrument of accession to the Convention on 17 May 2018, and became part of the Asian Group. The Asian Group is now comprised of 56 Member States, up from 53, while the membership of the Eastern European Group went down to 23 Member States from the previous 25.

- (c) Eighteen States Parties (35%) had yet to adopt any implementing legislation (Benin, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania).

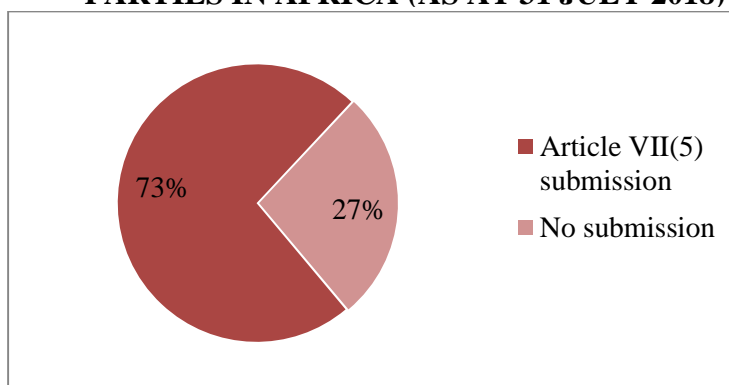
FIGURE 12: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Article VII(5) submissions

66. Figure 13 shows the status of Article VII(5) submissions as at 31 July 2018. Thirty-eight (73%) States Parties had made at least one submission, while the remaining 14 (27%) States Parties had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Benin, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania).

FIGURE 13: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Updates during the reporting period

67. During the reporting period, 27 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe).

Status of legislative process

68. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, there were 20 States Parties in Africa currently in the process of adopting legislation. Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe had reported that their respective draft laws had been submitted to their parliaments for approval. The remaining 18 States Parties had reported that their draft legislation is under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Angola, Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, and the United Republic of Tanzania).
69. Six States Parties (Chad, Eritrea, Eswatini, Guinea, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe) had not yet started developing a draft. The Secretariat continues to encourage these States Parties to participate in the legislative assistance programmes.¹⁰
70. The Secretariat continues to reach out to Gabon for information regarding its legislative process.

Analysis

71. Some States Parties in Africa developed draft legislation some years back and even received technical assistance from the Secretariat. However, due to staff attrition and lack of institutional knowledge management systems, as well as other pressing national priorities, consideration of the draft legislation stalled, and the process had to start anew. The Secretariat has begun addressing this issue by working with States Parties on the development of road maps on the adoption of implementing legislation that facilitates follow-up action by both sides. Follow-up letters were sent to 18 States Parties in Africa that had received legislative assistance in the past two years, and feedback has been received from nine States Parties. The Secretariat continues to follow up on the remaining States Parties that have not yet responded, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

¹⁰

Following the cut-off date of this report, Chad and Guinea participated in the nineteenth internship programme for legal drafters and National Authority representatives, held at the OPCW Headquarters from 6 to 10 August 2018, and successfully prepared draft texts of implementing legislation.

72. Among the States Parties that have draft legislation pending consideration by relevant governmental entities, outreach activities would be crucial in order to sustain the momentum and raise the awareness of senior policy-makers on the urgency of adopting implementing legislation on the Convention.

Asia

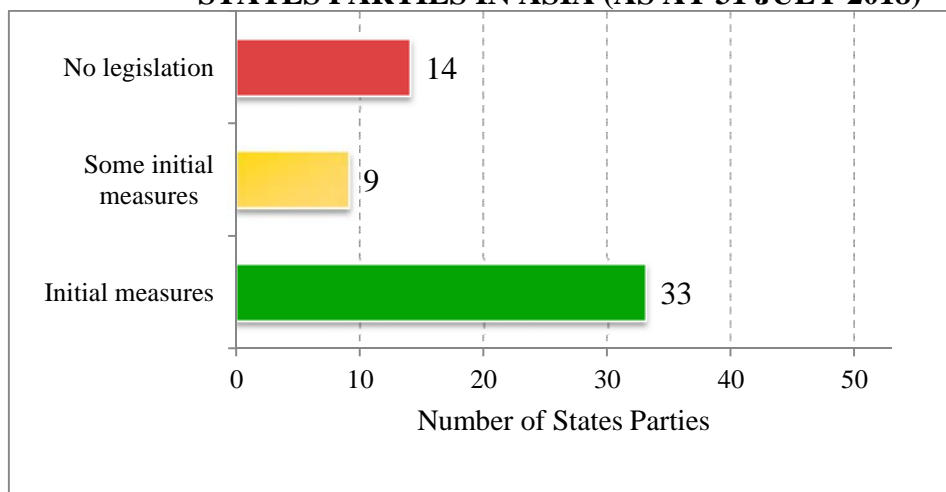
Status of implementation

73. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention in Asia was as follows (Figure 14):
- (a) Thirty-three States Parties (59%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic,¹¹ Malaysia, Micronesia (Federated States of), Niue, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, and Yemen).
 - (b) Nine States Parties (16%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Bahrain, Bhutan, Iraq,¹² Kuwait, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Samoa, and Timor-Leste).
 - (c) Fourteen States Parties (25%) had yet to adopt implementing legislation (Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Lebanon, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).

¹¹ The Lao People's Democratic Republic adopted the revised text of its Penal Code in May 2017 and its Law on Chemicals in November 2016, following its participation in the fourteenth internship programme for legal drafters and National Authority representatives, held at the OPCW Headquarters from 22 to 26 August 2016. Since the two legal texts did not include all the definitions that are part of the "initial measures" criteria, the Secretariat continued to liaise with the Lao People's Democratic Republic to inquire as to its consideration of terminology that is contained in treaties to which it is a party. Based on its feedback, the Secretariat analysed the specific situation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in determining its status of implementation of the Convention.

¹² In connection with Iraq's participation in a national legal workshop on the implementation of the Convention held at the OPCW Headquarters from 2 to 6 April 2018, a comprehensive review of Iraq's legislative and regulatory framework on the Convention was made by the Secretariat, following which Iraq was reclassified as having legislation covering some of the initial measures (from covering all of the initial measures). During the workshop, the Secretariat provided assistance to Iraq in identifying the gaps in its legislation and regulations on the Convention and prepared draft text that will be incorporated into a new comprehensive draft law that is currently being developed by the National Authority.

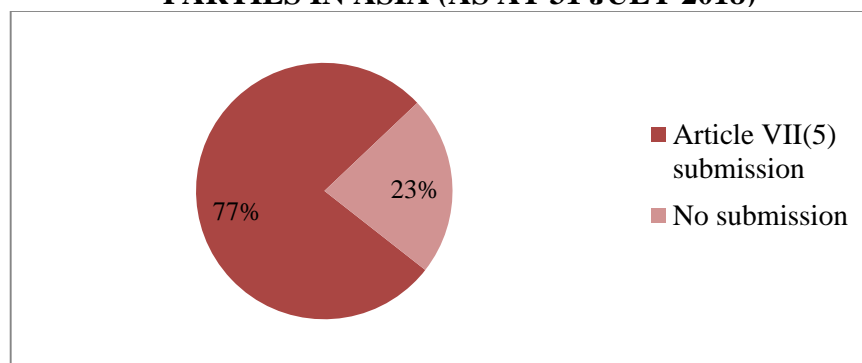
FIGURE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN ASIA (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Article VII(5) submissions

74. Figure 15 shows the status of Article VII(5) submissions as at 31 July 2018. Forty-three (77%) States Parties have made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining 13 (23%) States Parties have not made any Article VII(5) submission (Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).

FIGURE 15: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN ASIA (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Updates during the reporting period

75. During the reporting period, 29 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam).

Status of legislative process

76. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, there were 14 States Parties in Asia currently in the process of adopting legislation. Kuwait and the Philippines have reported that their respective draft laws have been submitted to their parliaments for approval. The remaining 12 States Parties have reported that their legislation is under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Lebanon, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, and Vanuatu).
77. Nine States Parties have not yet started developing a draft (the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, and Tuvalu).

Analysis

78. Some States Parties in Asia submitted information on their status of implementation that differed from the information they provided in the previous reporting periods. The Secretariat continues to liaise with these States Parties in order to clarify their status, including requesting copies of relevant legal texts, and is considering the need for a comprehensive review of their legislative and regulatory frameworks.
79. There are still a number of States Parties in Asia, in particular Pacific Island States, that have yet to report on the adoption of relevant legislation. The Secretariat has been experiencing challenges in liaising with States Parties, as they do not have permanent representation based in The Hague, nor do they regularly participate in the annual or regional meetings of National Authorities. The Secretariat will continue to use all available channels to engage with these States Parties and encourage them to participate in the legislative assistance programmes.
80. Follow-up letters were sent to eight States Parties in Asia that had received legislative assistance in the past two years, and feedback has been received from three States Parties. The Secretariat continues to follow up on the remaining States Parties that have not yet responded and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

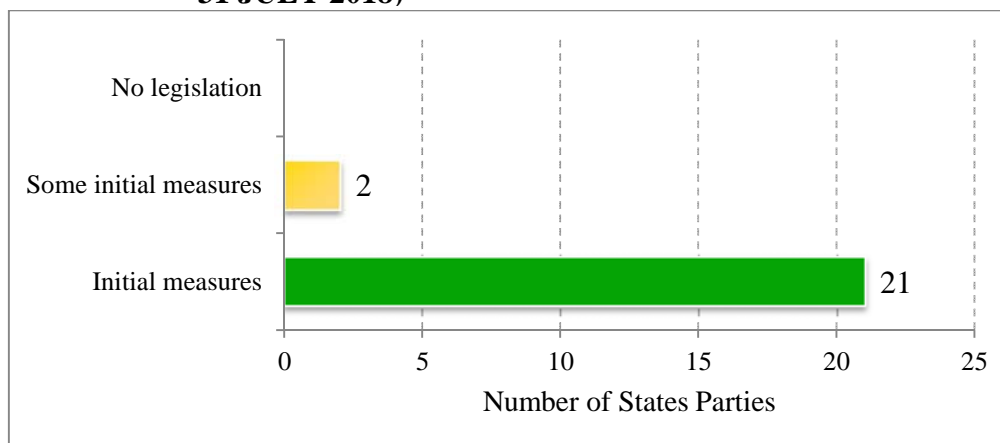
Eastern Europe

Status of implementation

81. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention in Eastern Europe was as follows (Figure 16):
 - (a) Twenty-one States Parties (91%) had legislation covering all initial measures (Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Ukraine).

- (b) Two States Parties (9%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Armenia and Georgia).

FIGURE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Article VII(5) submissions

82. As at 31 July 2018, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

83. During the reporting period, all 23 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention.

Status of legislative process

84. During the reporting period, Georgia informed the Secretariat that the draft revised text of its penal legislation had been submitted to Parliament for approval, and that it had completed a comprehensive review of its existing legislation and regulations, with a view to fulfilling the requirements of the Convention.

85. The Secretariat continues to work with Armenia to support its legislative process.

Analysis

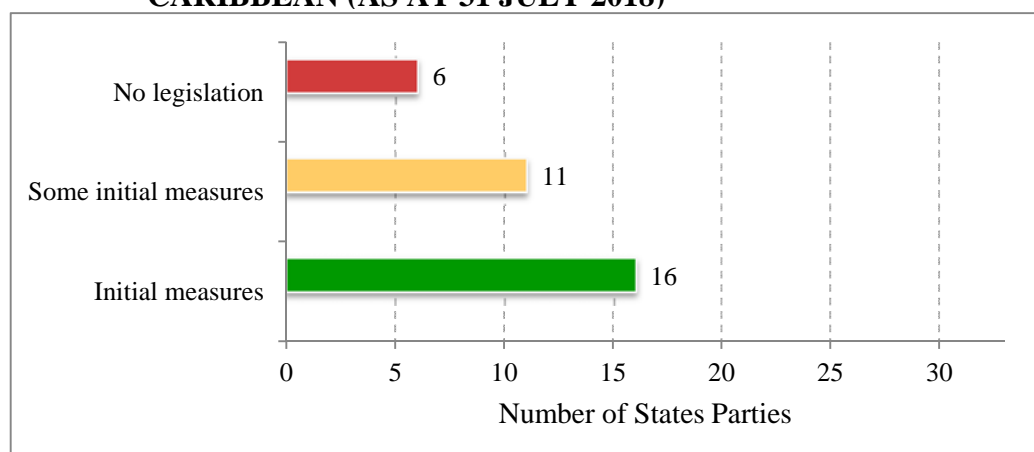
86. Some States Parties in Eastern Europe submitted information on their status of implementation that differed from the information they provided in the previous reporting periods. The Secretariat continues to liaise with these States Parties in order to clarify their status, and is considering the need for a comprehensive legal review of their respective legislative and regulatory frameworks.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Status of implementation

87. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention in the Latin America and Caribbean region was as follows (Figure 17):
- (a) Sixteen States Parties (49%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay).
 - (b) Eleven States Parties (33%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Antigua and Barbuda, Chile, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).
 - (c) Six States Parties (18%) had not yet adopted implementing legislation (the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago).

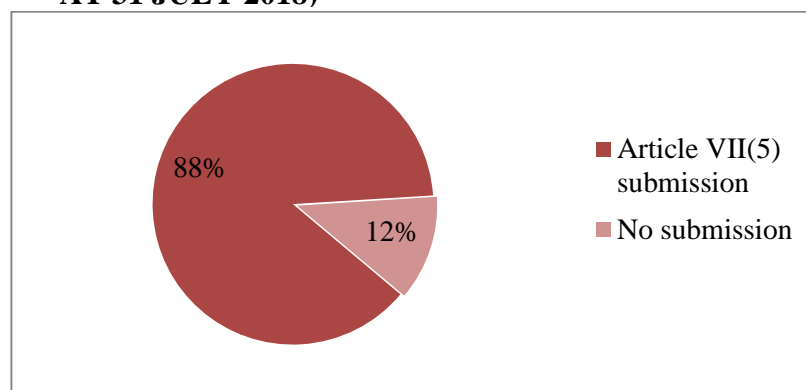
FIGURE 17: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Article VII(5) submissions

88. As reflected in Figure 18, at the cut-off date of this report, 29 States Parties (88%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while four States Parties (12%) had not yet made any Article VII(5) submission (the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago).

FIGURE 18: STATUS OF ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS BY STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Updates during the reporting period

89. During the reporting period, 23 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),¹³ Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Status of legislative process

90. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 17 States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean that have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures are currently in the process of adopting comprehensive legislation. Chile has informed the Secretariat that the draft law has been submitted to Parliament for approval, while the other 16 States Parties have reported that their legislation is under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

¹³

The Plurinational State of Bolivia has informed the Secretariat that it has legislation covering only some of the measures and has requested legislative assistance in addressing the gaps in its legislative and regulatory framework on the Convention. The Secretariat is seeking further clarification from the Plurinational State of Bolivia, since this information differs from its submissions from previous reporting periods, stating that it has adopted comprehensive implementing legislation.

Analysis

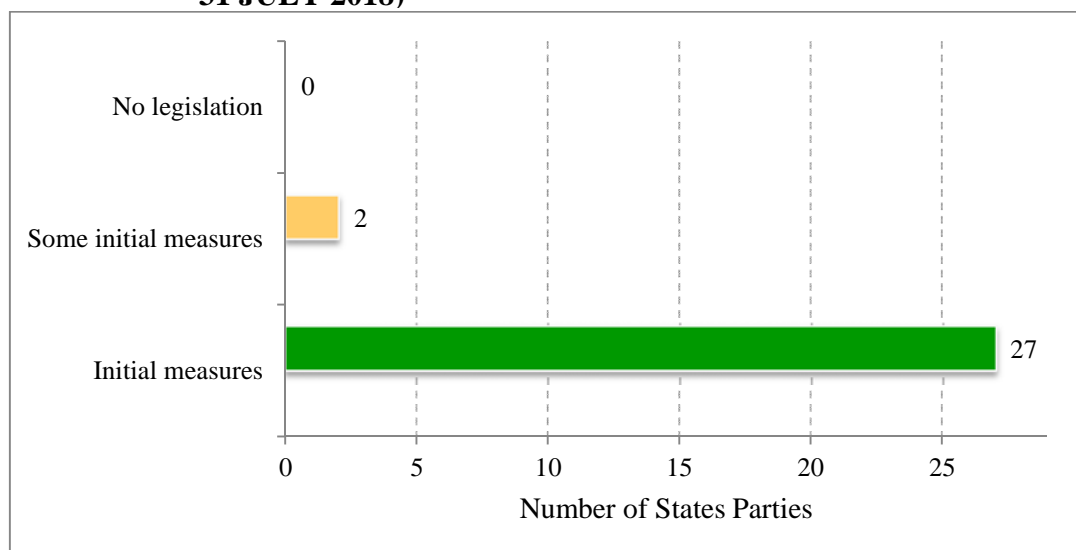
91. The Secretariat has provided assistance to States Parties in the Caribbean in the development of draft implementing legislation. However, rather than pursuing the adoption of a stand-alone law implementing the Convention, States Parties in the Caribbean are now opting for a comprehensive approach implementing their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the CBRN areas pursuant to the regional strategy of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). While this approach was deemed to be more practical for the SIDS in the Caribbean, since they have small government bureaucracies that have the same offices covering the entire CBRN spectrum, it has considerably slowed down the process, primarily because there are more complex issues involved. The Secretariat continues to liaise with States Parties in the Caribbean, as well as with CARICOM, on following through with the adoption process and has emphasised to the latter that the initial measures should be kept intact in the comprehensive CBRN law.
92. Since all 17 States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean are now in the process of adopting comprehensive legislation, the main challenge is in placing the Convention high on the national agenda in light of multiple priorities. Outreach activities, in particular to senior policy-makers in order to raise their awareness of the urgency of adopting implementing legislation, as well as monitoring of progress in the adoption process, needs to be sustained. Follow-up letters were sent to 13 States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean that had received legislative assistance in the past two years, and feedback has been received from six States Parties. The Secretariat continues to follow up on the remaining States Parties that have not yet responded, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

Western Europe and other States

Status of implementation

93. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention among WEOG States Parties was as follows (Figure 19):
- (a) Twenty-seven States Parties (93%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America).
 - (b) Two States Parties (7%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Iceland and San Marino).

FIGURE 19: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF WEOG STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2018)



Article VII(5) submissions

94. As at 31 July 2018, all 29 WEOG States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

95. During the reporting period, all 29 WEOG States Parties provided an update to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention.

Status of legislative process

96. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided comments on a draft law submitted by San Marino upon its request. Iceland informed the Secretariat that a draft bill was set to be submitted to Parliament.

Analysis

97. Most WEOG States Parties enacted implementing legislation before 2013, when the “initial measures” set of criteria was agreed on by States Parties. Since then, most of them have reported that they have comprehensive legislative and regulatory frameworks, although some WEOG States Parties have recently submitted information that differed from their submissions in previous reporting periods and which shows that they do not, in fact, cover all initial measures. The Secretariat has been liaising with these States Parties in order to clarify their actual status of implementation.

E. LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Overview of assistance programmes provided by the Secretariat

98. 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 the assistance that is offered if they consider it appropriate (paragraphs 4 and 5 of C-14/DEC.12).
99. In RC-3/3*, the Third Review Conference requested the Secretariat to include an assessment in the annual reports, for consideration by the policy-making organs, containing a comprehensive and objective analysis of the current status of national implementation, with a view to tracking the progress made and formulating focused assistance programmes.
100. Upon request, the Secretariat reviews drafts of implementing legislation and provides comments thereon in order to ensure that the drafts meet the requirements of the Convention. States Parties also request insights into the advantages or disadvantages encountered by other States Parties that have taken policy choices similar to those the requesting State Party is considering. This approach has proved particularly useful for a number of States Parties.
101. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided comments on the texts of seven draft laws. The Secretariat also reviewed the texts of newly enacted legislation that were provided as Article VII submissions to determine whether they meet the requirements of the Convention, and met with a number of States Parties to discuss the status of their implementation of Article VII.
102. The Secretariat organised two sessions of the internship programme for legal drafters and National Authority representatives, which were attended by five States Parties: Benin, Djibouti, and Ghana at the August 2017 session; and Sierra Leone and Suriname at the November 2017 session. During the sessions, the Secretariat emphasised the elements of comprehensive implementing legislation that address current and emerging issues, including terrorism. The participating States Parties developed road maps detailing the steps and activities for the adoption of draft legislation that will also serve as the basis for monitoring and follow-up by the Secretariat.
103. Three regional stakeholders' forums on the adoption of national implementing legislation were held: in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from 12 to 14 September 2017 for French-speaking countries in Africa; in Santiago, Chile from 26 to 28 September 2017 for Latin America and the Caribbean; and in The Hague, the Netherlands, from 13 to 15 November 2017 for Asia. These forums sought to raise the status of national implementing legislation by bringing together target States in a region to discuss the practical steps towards developing and adopting national

legislation and learning from the experiences of States that have adopted comprehensive implementing legislation.

104. The Secretariat also implemented the third Influential Visitors Programme with Nigeria from 18 to 20 October 2017. Under the programme, which is targeted at States Parties that are at the final stages of adoption of implementing legislation, the National Authority along with key high-level officials from Nigeria who may facilitate the process of the adoption of legislation were invited to the OPCW Headquarters for a series of meetings to sensitise them on Convention-related issues. A road map on the adoption of its draft legislation was developed and is currently being implemented.
105. On 6 December 2017, the Secretariat participated in a national awareness-raising workshop that was held in Windhoek, Namibia, as a follow-up to the Influential Visitors Programme organised in April 2017 at OPCW Headquarters. The urgency of adopting national implementing legislation was highlighted during the follow-up workshop. The authorities of Namibia reported on the steps they had taken since the high-level visit, and informed the Secretariat that they aim to table the draft Bill before Parliament in 2018.
106. From 2 to 6 April 2018, a national legal workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Iraq was held at the OPCW Headquarters in The Hague. The workshop, which was organised in response to Iraq's request for technical assistance in addressing the gaps in its existing legislative and regulatory framework, was attended by five representatives from the Iraqi National Monitoring Authority, the Higher Judicial Council, and the National Security Council. During the workshop, the Iraqi delegation prepared draft text addressing the gaps in its laws and regulations, which will be incorporated into a comprehensive draft law that is currently being developed by the National Authority.
107. The Secretariat also participated in a national awareness-raising and legislative assistance workshop on the implementation of the Convention in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam, on 11 and 12 April 2018. The workshop was aimed at enhancing the awareness and understanding of relevant national stakeholders of their obligations under the Convention, and consisted of two parallel sessions: one on legal drafting; and another that addressed verification-related issues. At the end of the workshop, Brunei Darussalam produced a revised version of the initial text of its draft legislation for further consideration by relevant authorities. The workshop provided the Secretariat with an important opportunity to engage with a Member State on a national level and underscored the effectiveness of country-specific legal assistance.
108. The Secretariat organised the first subregional stakeholders' forum on advancing national implementation of the Convention and regional cooperation in Southeast Asia in Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 to 26 April 2018. The forum brought together over 40 participants from 11 States Parties in Asia, nine of which are members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The pilot project brought together States Parties within ASEAN to discuss means to enhance coordination and cooperation at the national and subregional levels for more effective implementation

of the Convention. Among the themes discussed was the role of implementing legislation in addressing security concerns, and bilateral and regional assistance that could be utilised in the development, adoption, and implementation of legislation.

109. The Secretariat also participated in a number of events organised by other entities in order to raise awareness of the Convention. Furthermore, the Secretariat met with States Parties in the margins of the Annual Meeting of National Authorities, as well as the regional meetings of representatives of National Authorities, in order to discuss the status of their implementation of Article VII and to offer technical assistance as appropriate.
110. The Annex to this document contains further details on the implementation status and processes of each of the States Parties with regard to the national implementation of Article VII.

Cooperation, support, and assistance provided bilaterally by States Parties

111. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article VII of the Convention, States Parties are required to “cooperate with other States Parties and afford the appropriate form of legal assistance to facilitate the implementation of the obligations under paragraph 1”. Furthermore, on a number of occasions, the Conference has recalled the importance of this obligation and has requested States Parties to offer and/or provide assistance to other States Parties (C-8/DEC.16; C-9/DEC.4, dated 30 November 2004; C-10/DEC.16, dated 11 November 2005; C-12/DEC.9, dated 9 November 2007; C-13/DEC.7, dated 5 December 2008; and C-14/DEC.12).
112. The Secretariat continued to support bilateral cooperation between National Authorities on various issues, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme, in which National Authorities that have proven to be effective in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention provide guidance to National Authorities that require additional support for enhancing their effective functioning. During the reporting period, representatives of the National Authority of Cuba visited the Plurinational State of Bolivia, representatives of the National Authority of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland visited Nigeria, representatives of Brazil visited Panama, and representatives of Guatemala visited Argentina, and vice versa. The mentor countries shared their technical expertise, experiences, and good practices in the process of developing, adopting, and implementing their respective legislation on the Convention with their partner countries, as well as on other relevant thematic issues.

Annex (English only):

Status and Progress Regarding Legislative and Regulatory Implementation by States Parties as at 31 July 2018

Annex

**STATUS AND PROGRESS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE
AND REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES PARTIES
AS AT 31 JULY 2018**

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Afghanistan (24 October 2003)	13 May 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Albania (29 April 1997)	11 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Algeria (29 April 1997)	28 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Andorra (29 March 2003)	9 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Angola (16 October 2015)	18 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda (28 September 2005)	30 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Argentina (29 April 1997)	2 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Armenia (29 April 1997)	14 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Australia (29 April 1997)	8 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Austria (29 April 1997)	9 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Azerbaijan (30 March 2000)	10 July 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Bahamas (21 May 2009)	24 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Bahrain (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Bangladesh (29 April 1997)	12 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Barbados (6 April 2007)	7 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Belarus (29 April 1997)	18 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belgium (29 April 1997)	28 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belize (31 December 2003)	11 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Benin (13 June 1998)	21 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Bhutan (17 September 2005)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (13 September 1998)	13 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina (29 April 1997)	23 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Botswana (30 September 1998)	11 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brazil (29 April 1997)	25 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brunei Darussalam (29 August 1997)	13 April 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval	None
Bulgaria (29 April 1997)	21 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burkina Faso (7 August 1997)	29 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burundi (4 October 1998)	8 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cabo Verde (9 November 2003)	4 December 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cambodia (18 August 2005)	29 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cameroon (29 April 1997)	29 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Canada (29 April 1997)	27 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Central African Republic (20 October 2006)	6 June 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Chad (14 March 2004)	20 July 2017	No legislation.	None
Chile (29 April 1997)	16 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
China (29 April 1997)	27 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Colombia (5 May 2000)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Comoros (17 September 2006)	5 September 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Congo (3 January 2008)	12 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cook Islands (29 April 1997)	25 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Costa Rica (29 April 1997)	21 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire (29 April 1997)	11 April 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Croatia (29 April 1997)	20 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cuba (29 May 1997)	30 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cyprus (27 September 1998)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Czech Republic (29 April 1997)	25 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo (11 November 2005)	27 May 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Denmark (29 April 1997)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Djibouti (24 February 2006)	31 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Dominica (13 March 2001)	9 May 2014	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Dominican Republic (26 April 2009)	12 July 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Ecuador (29 April 1997)	26 March 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
El Salvador (29 April 1997)	13 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Equatorial Guinea (29 April 1997)	28 March 2007	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Eritrea (15 March 2000)	30 November 2013	No legislation.	None
Estonia (25 June 1999)	10 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Eswatini (29 April 1997)	29 June 2018	No legislation.	None

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Ethiopia (29 April 1997)	18 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Fiji (29 April 1997)	5 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Finland (29 April 1997)	11 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
France (29 April 1997)	28 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Gabon (8 October 2000)	29 September 2010	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Gambia (18 June 1998)	22 November 2012	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Georgia (29 April 1997)	30 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
Germany (29 April 1997)	29 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Ghana (8 August 1997)	15 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Greece (29 April 1997)	13 July 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Grenada (3 July 2005)	7 May 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Guatemala (14 March 2003)	24 April 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Guinea (9 July 1997)	30 November 2013	No legislation.	Yes
Guinea Bissau (19 June 2008)	9 December 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Guyana (12 October 1997)	29 May 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Haiti (24 March 2006)	28 June 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Holy See (11 June 1999)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Honduras (28 September 2005)	15 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Hungary (29 April 1997)	2 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Iceland (29 April 1997)	4 July 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law to be submitted to Parliament.	Yes
India (29 April 1997)	18 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Indonesia (12 December 1998)	31 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3 December 1997)	1 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iraq (12 February 2009)	6 April 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Ireland (29 April 1997)	21 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Italy (29 April 1997)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Jamaica (8 October 2000)	15 June 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Japan (29 April 1997)	3 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Jordan (28 November 1997)	9 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kazakhstan (22 April 2000)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kenya (29 April 1997)	12 April 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Kiribati (7 October 2000)	7 July 2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kuwait (28 June 1997)	16 May 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
Kyrgyzstan (29 October 2003)	21 July 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic (29 April 1997)	26 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Latvia (29 April 1997)	22 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lebanon (20 December 2008)	18 June 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Lesotho (29 April 1997)	25 November 2012	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Liberia (25 March 2006)	27 November 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Libya (5 February 2004)	10 October 2014	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Liechtenstein (24 December 1999)	4 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lithuania (15 May 1998)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Luxembourg (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Madagascar (9 November 2004)	30 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Malawi (11 July 1998)	7 October 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Malaysia (20 May 2000)	13 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Maldives (29 April 1997)	14 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Mali (29 April 1997)	7 July 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Malta (29 April 1997)	19 July 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Marshall Islands (18 June 2004)	31 January 2008	No legislation.	None
Mauritania (11 March 1998)	6 June 2013	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mauritius (29 April 1997)	21 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mexico (29 April 1997)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of) (21 July 1999)	27 May 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Monaco (29 April 1997)	2 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mongolia (29 April 1997)	10 April 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Montenegro (3 June 2006)	4 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Morocco (29 April 1997)	8 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mozambique (14 September 2000)	16 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Myanmar (7 August 2015)	21 July 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Namibia (29 April 1997)	6 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Nauru (12 December 2001)	5 July 2010	No legislation.	None
Nepal (18 December 1997)	25 November 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Netherlands (29 April 1997)	27 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
New Zealand (29 April 1997)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Nicaragua (5 December 1999)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Niger (29 April 1997)	16 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Nigeria (19 June 1999)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
Niue (21 May 2005)	20 July 2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Norway (29 April 1997)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Oman (29 April 1997)	11 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Pakistan (27 November 1997)	24 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Palau (5 March 2003)	14 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Panama (6 November 1998)	17 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Papua New Guinea (29 April 1997)	20 August 2014	No legislation.	None
Paraguay (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Peru (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Philippines (29 April 1997)	4 July 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
Poland (29 April 1997)	14 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Portugal (29 April 1997)	30 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Qatar (3 October 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Republic of Korea (29 April 1997)	15 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Republic of Moldova (29 April 1997)	27 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Romania (29 April 1997)	17 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Russian Federation (5 December 1997)	28 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Rwanda (30 April 2004)	30 November 2012	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis (20 June 2004)	5 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Saint Lucia (29 April 1997)	27 November 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (18 October 2002)	18 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Samoa (27 October 2002)	22 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
San Marino (9 January 2000)	25 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe (9 October 2003)	23 March 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	None
Saudi Arabia (29 April 1997)	1 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Senegal (19 August 1998)	5 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Serbia (20 May 2000)	18 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Seychelles (29 April 1997)	14 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Sierra Leone (30 October 2004)	9 December 2011	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Singapore (20 June 1997)	6 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Slovakia (29 April 1997)	24 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Slovenia (11 July 1997)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Solomon Islands (23 October 2004)	10 September 2007	No legislation.	None
Somalia (28 June 2013)	21 July 2015	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
South Africa (29 April 1997)	23 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures	Yes
Spain (29 April 1997)	26 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Sri Lanka (29 April 1997)	3 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
State of Palestine (16 June 2018)	No updates	No legislation.	None
Sudan (23 June 1999)	22 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Suriname (29 April 1997)	15 March 2013	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Sweden (29 April 1997)	10 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Switzerland (29 April 1997)	28 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic (14 October 2013)	1 December 2014	No legislation.	None
Tajikistan (29 April 1997)	14 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Thailand (9 January 2003)	9 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (20 July 1997)	25 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Timor-Leste (6 June 2003)	29 November 2015	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Togo (29 April 1997)	16 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Tonga (28 June 2003)	7 July 2010	No legislation.	None
Trinidad and Tobago (24 July 1997)	30 June 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Tunisia (29 April 1997)	7 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Turkey (11 June 1997)	14 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Turkmenistan (29 April 1997)	31 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Tuvalu (18 February 2004)	7 July 2010	No legislation.	None
Uganda (30 December 2001)	7 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Ukraine (15 November 1998)	25 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Arab Emirates (28 December 2000)	23 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (29 April 1997)	26 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania (25 July 1998)	14 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
United States of America (29 April 1997)	12 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Uruguay (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Uzbekistan (29 April 1997)	17 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Vanuatu (16 October 2005)	15 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2 January 1998)	18 May 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Viet Nam (30 October 1998)	3 April 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Yemen (1 November 2000)	8 April 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Zambia (11 March 2001)	12 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Zimbabwe (29 April 1997)	21 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes