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**OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 JULY 2019**



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A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been produced for the Ninety-Second 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 2018 to 31 July 2019.
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 2019 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, 126 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. In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of States Parties responding to the annual note verbale issued by the Secretariat. This has enhanced the Secretariat’s understanding of the global status of implementation, enabling it to clarify the status of implementation by States Parties, conduct legal reviews, and provide appropriate technical assistance.
6. 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, 160 States Parties have adopted national implementing legislation, of which 119 States Parties have legislation covering all the initial measures. Forty-one States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 33 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.
7. For States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention, 109 States Parties have adopted additional measures pertaining to declarable industrial facilities.

8. As required under Article VII(5) of the Convention, 165 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 148 States Parties have provided copies of the texts of adopted measures.
9. The total number of States Parties that have designated or established a National Authority is 191. Hence, there are two remaining States Parties that have yet to designate or establish a National Authority.
10. 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 three times during the reporting period and attended by 16 participants from eight States Parties. Furthermore, the Secretariat participated in 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.
11. 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 10 representatives from two States Parties. 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.
12. The Secretariat held two subregional stakeholders' forums on advancing national implementation of the Convention and regional cooperation. These forums 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 three partnerships were formed between the National Authorities of six States Parties.
13. The Secretariat also held two workshops on the role of implementing legislation on the Convention in addressing threats arising from non-State actors. These workshops were aimed at raising awareness among relevant stakeholders on how national implementing legislation can contribute to addressing threats involving toxic chemicals, including chemical terrorism, arising from non-State actors.
14. 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

15. 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.
16. 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
17. 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.

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

² Subparagraph 9.103(h) of RC-3/3*.

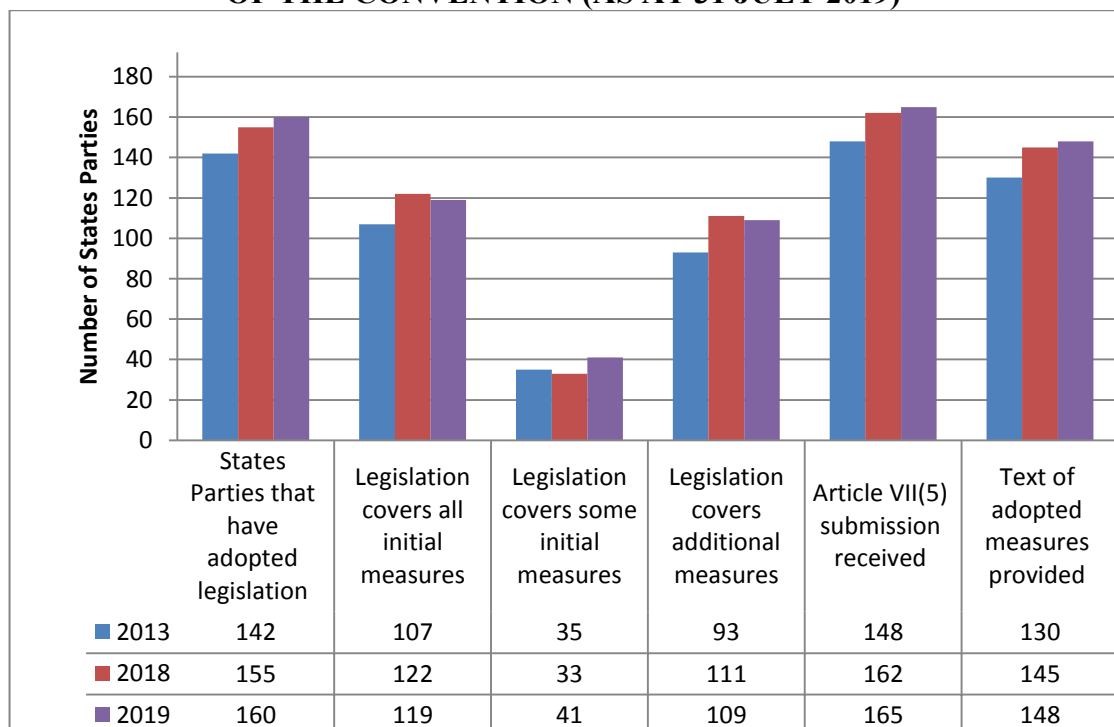
18. Possessor States and States Parties that have declarable chemical production facilities must also implement additional measures on the basis of their specific profile and circumstances in accordance with the Convention.
19. These new criteria were first used in the annual reports on the implementation 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, 2017, and 2018.
20. These new criteria are aimed at providing a more comprehensive and objective overview of the implementation of the Convention by States Parties, and serve as guidance to the Secretariat in 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.
21. Pursuant to the request received from the Third Review Conference, the Secretariat sent a note verbale on 28 February 2019 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).
22. States Parties have reiterated the challenges they encountered in assessing their status of national implementation and providing information to the Secretariat, including limited human resources, staff turnover, and lack of institutional knowledge management systems. 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 provided technical guidance to States Parties, where possible.
23. The Secretariat has also continued to experience challenges in receiving updates from a number of States Parties. Notably, of the 74 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive implementing legislation, only 19 (26%) responded to the note verbale circulated by the Secretariat. Critically, the Secretariat received only four (36%) responses from the 11 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 two (9%) 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.

24. 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.
25. The reporting period for this document is between 1 August 2018—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-Ninth Session and to the Conference at its Twenty-Third Session (EC-89/DG.7 C-23/DG.6, EC-89/DG.8 C-23/DG.7, and EC-89/DG.9 C-23/DG.8, all dated 24 August 2018)—and 31 July 2019, 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 2019)



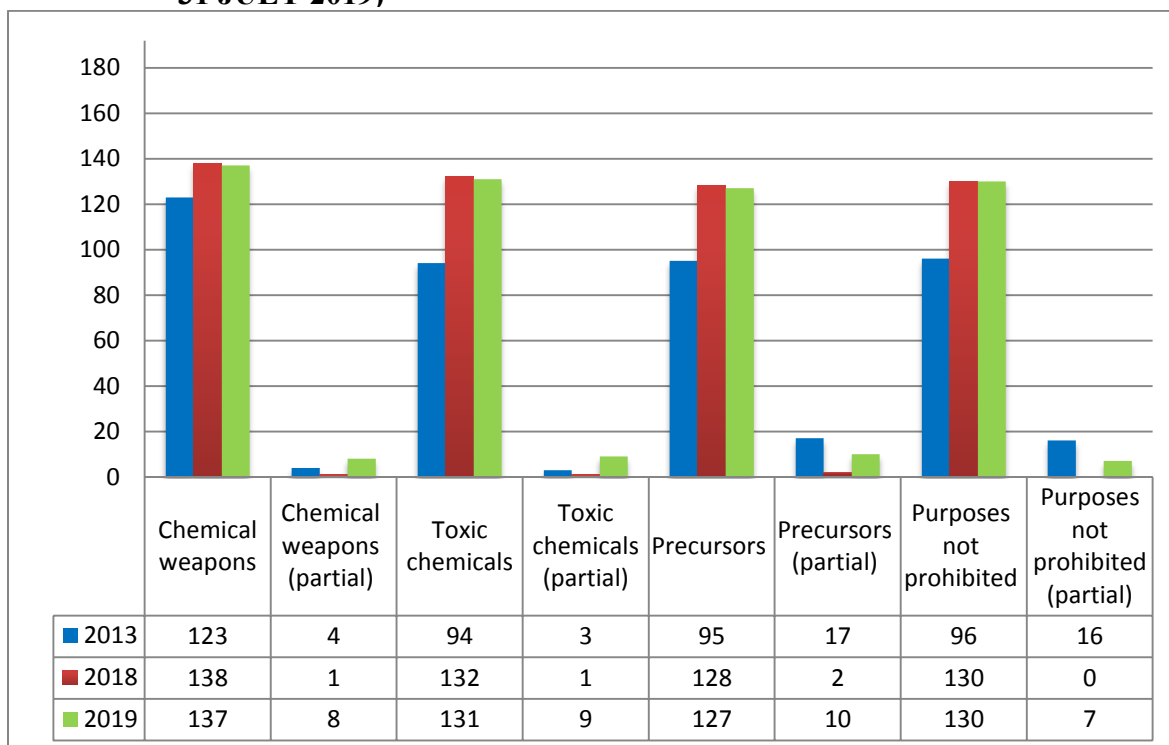
26. There has been steady progress in the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention (Figure 1). At the end of the reporting period:

- (a) 160 States Parties (83%) had reported the adoption of national implementing legislation to the Secretariat;
- (b) of the 160 States Parties with implementing measures in place, 119 States Parties (62%) had reported that their national legislation covers all the initial measures required under the Convention;
- (c) the remaining 41 States Parties (21%) 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) 109 States Parties (56%) 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, 165 States Parties (85%) had submitted information to the Secretariat, of which 148 States Parties (77%) provided a copy of the text of adopted measures.

Status of implementation of the initial measures

- 27. Notwithstanding the short time frame under scrutiny (August 2013 to July 2019), Figures 2 to 5 below show that substantial progress has been made in respect of each of the initial measures.
- 28. National implementing legislation should contain definitions of relevant terms in order to establish a link between the Convention and the provisions of the legislation.
- 29. 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.
- 30. 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.

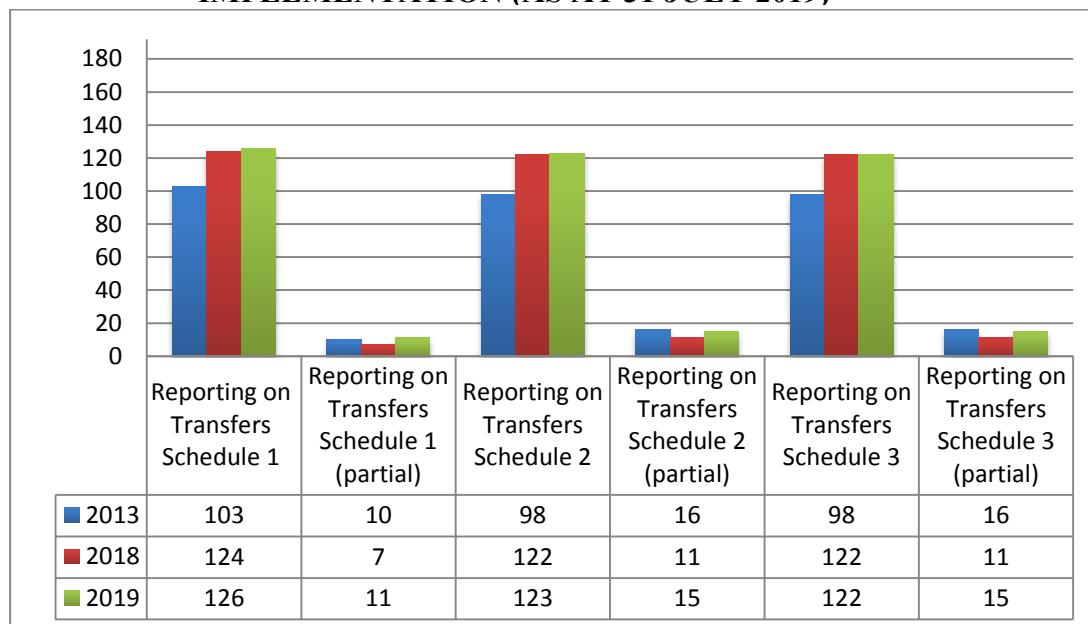
FIGURE 2: DEFINITIONS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



31. 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.

32. 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.

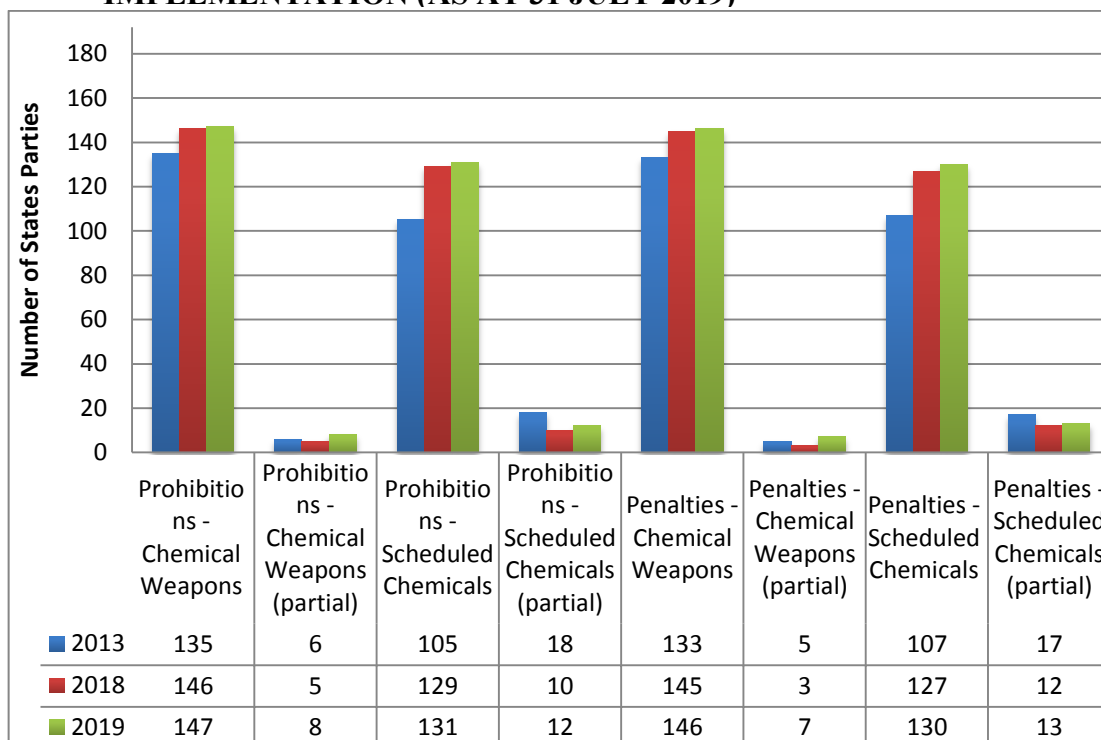
FIGURE 3: SCHEDULED CHEMICALS REGIME: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



33. 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.
34. 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.

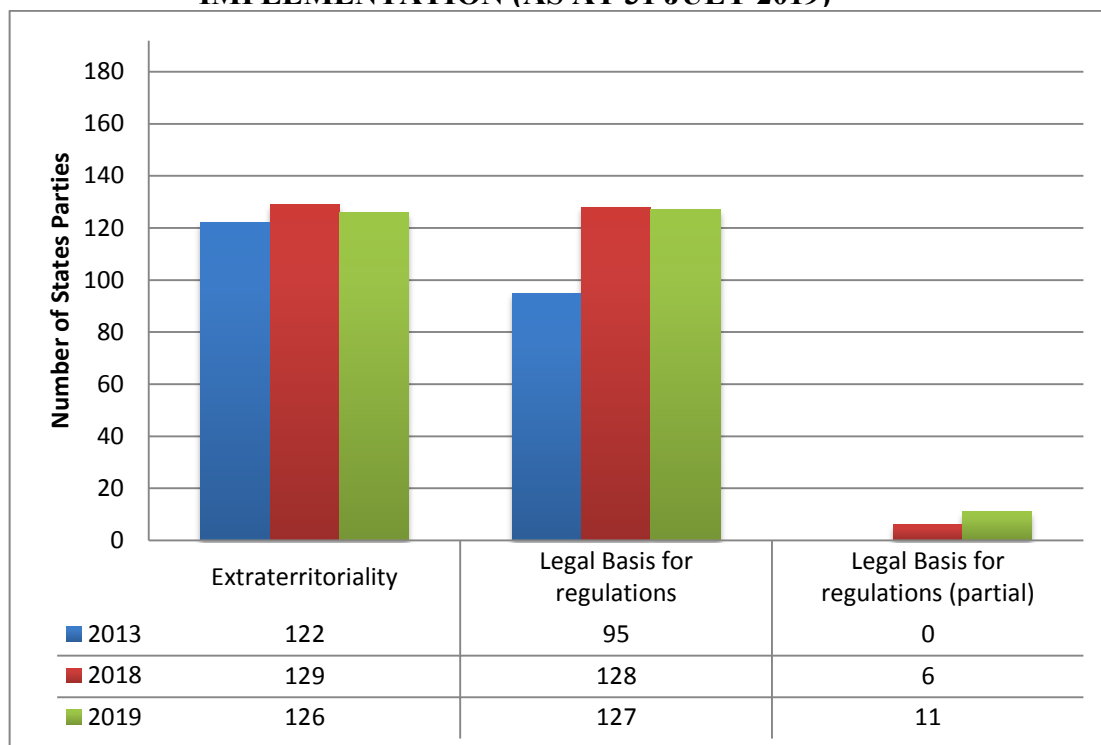
³ For exceptions, please refer to C-V/DEC.16, dated 17 May 2000.

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 2019)

35. 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.
36. 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.

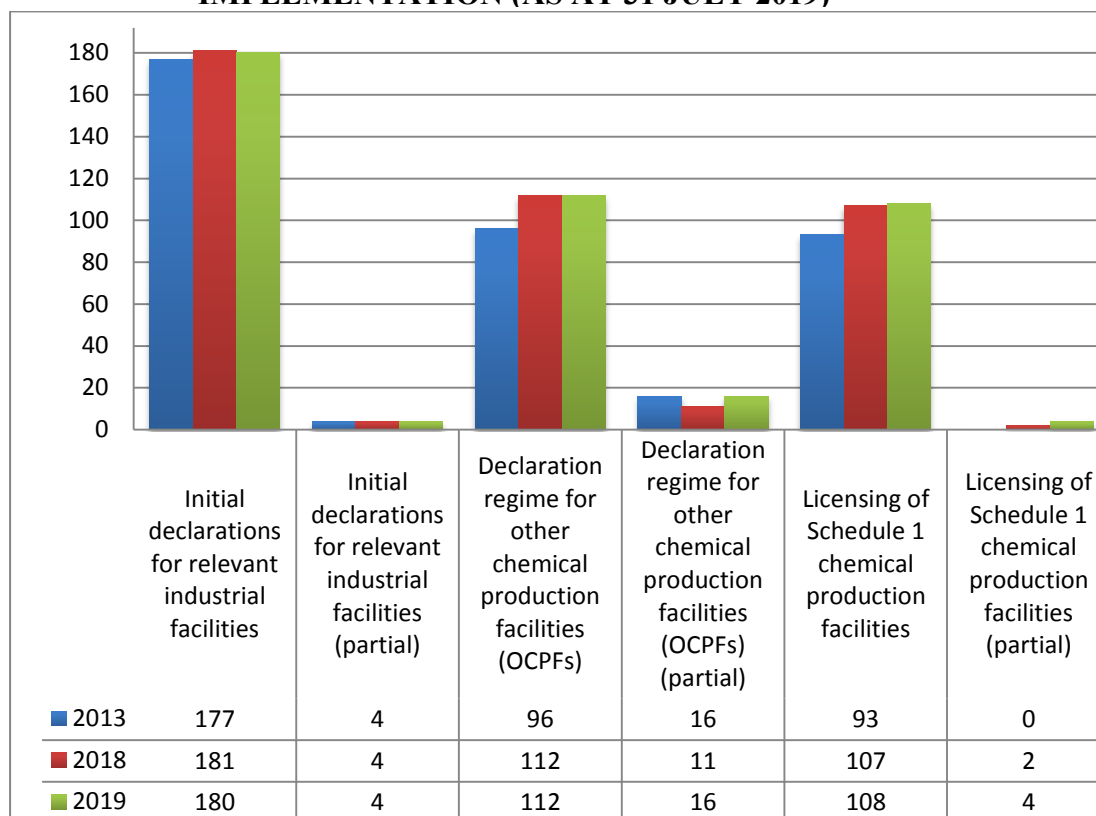
FIGURE 5: OTHER INITIAL MEASURES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



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

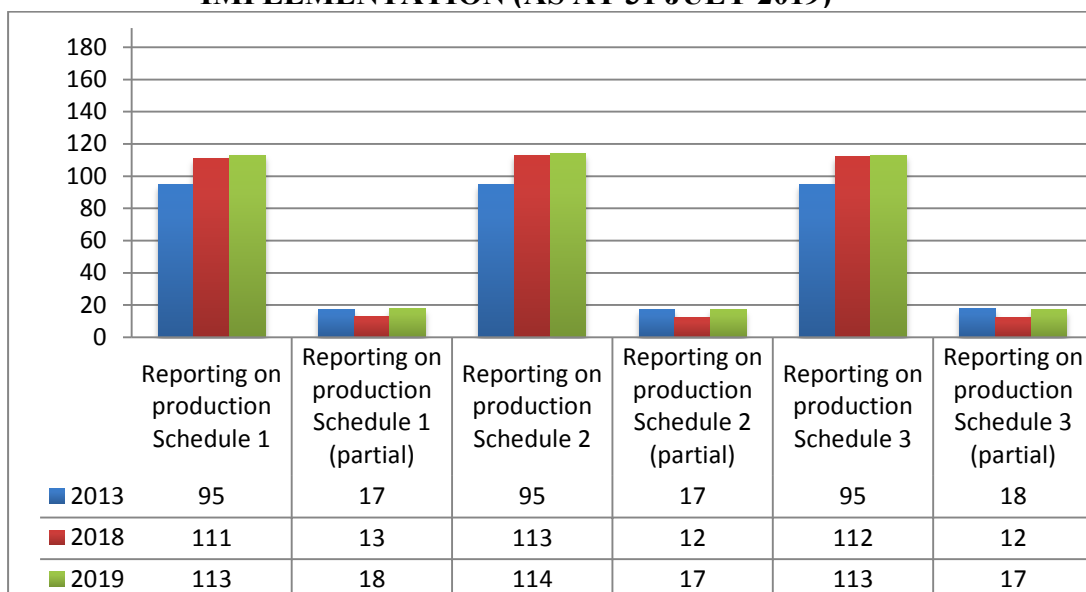
37. There has also been steady progress in respect of the adoption of the additional measures by States Parties with declarable industrial facilities, as shown in Figures 6 to 9.
38. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to provide all information 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.
39. 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 2019)



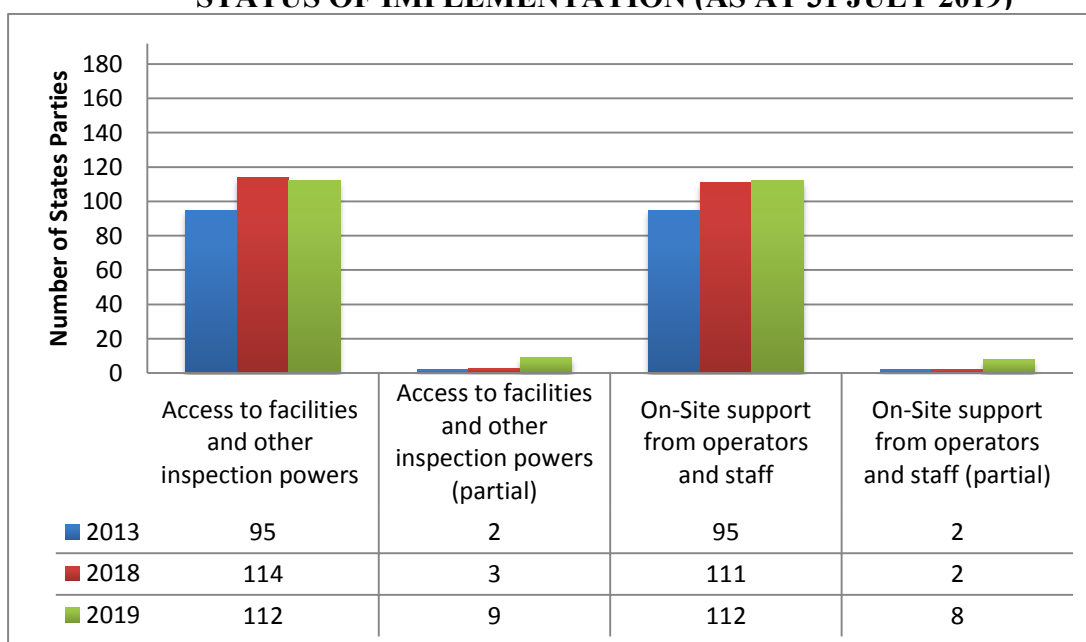
40. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to fulfil the reporting requirements concerning:
- production of Schedule 1 chemicals, as required under section D of Part VI of the Verification Annex;
 - production, processing, and consumption of Schedule 2 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VII of the Verification Annex; and
 - production of Schedule 3 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.
41. 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 2019)



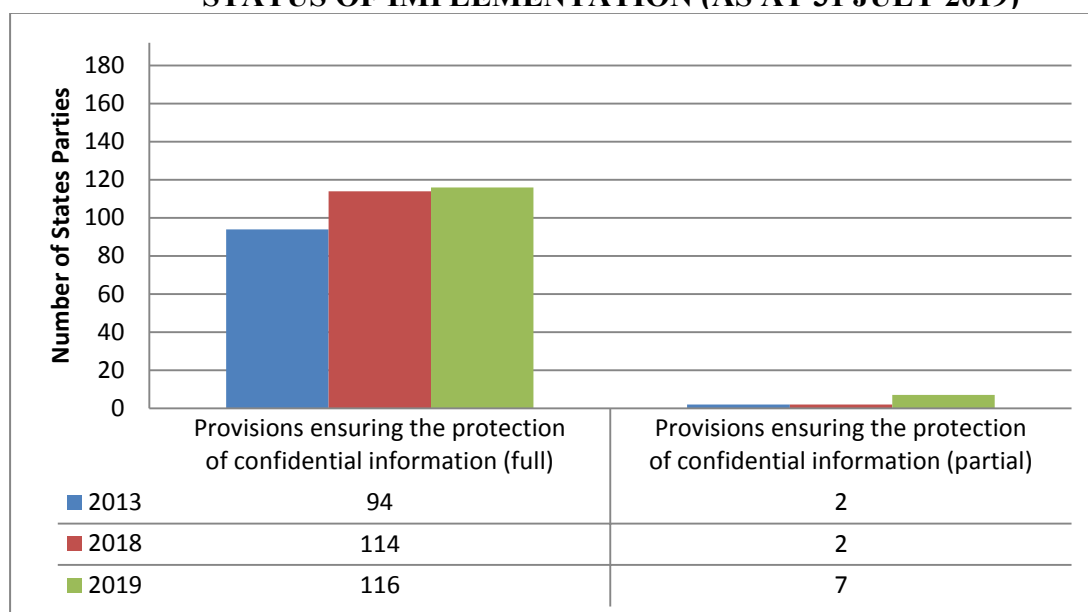
42. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to warrant OPCW inspectors access to the relevant facilities during the execution of inspection activities (including challenge inspections), pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention, and to ensure support from operators and staff of relevant facilities during the execution of such inspection activities.
43. 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 2019)



44. 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 2019)



Designation or establishment of National Authorities

45. 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).
46. One hundred and ninety-one out of 193 States Parties have complied with this requirement. The two remaining States Parties that have yet to designate or appoint a National Authority are Somalia and Timor-Leste. The Secretariat continues to actively reach out to Somalia and has initiated discussions with Timor-Leste to encourage it to meet this requirement and to provide any necessary assistance.
47. During the reporting period, the State of Palestine designated an interim National Authority.

Article VII(5) submissions

48. 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).

49. At the cut-off date of the report, three States Parties (Brunei Darussalam, Maldives, and the Marshall Islands) had made their first Article VII(5) submission. There are now 165 States Parties that have made at least one Article VII(5) submission.
50. A further seven States Parties (Botswana, Cuba, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Montenegro, and Nicaragua) that had already made Article VII(5) submissions prior to the reporting period made additional Article VII(5) submissions.
51. 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 145 to 148 (77%).
52. A number of States Parties continue to inform the Secretariat that they do not have a comprehensive understanding of their country's domestic legal framework on the Convention, in particular the laws and regulations that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention. The lack of effective national coordination mechanisms remains a debilitating factor, as the National Authority may not be informed by other ministries and agencies of updates in this regard. The Secretariat continues to provide technical assistance, where possible, to States Parties in undertaking an inventory of their legal and administrative measures that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention.

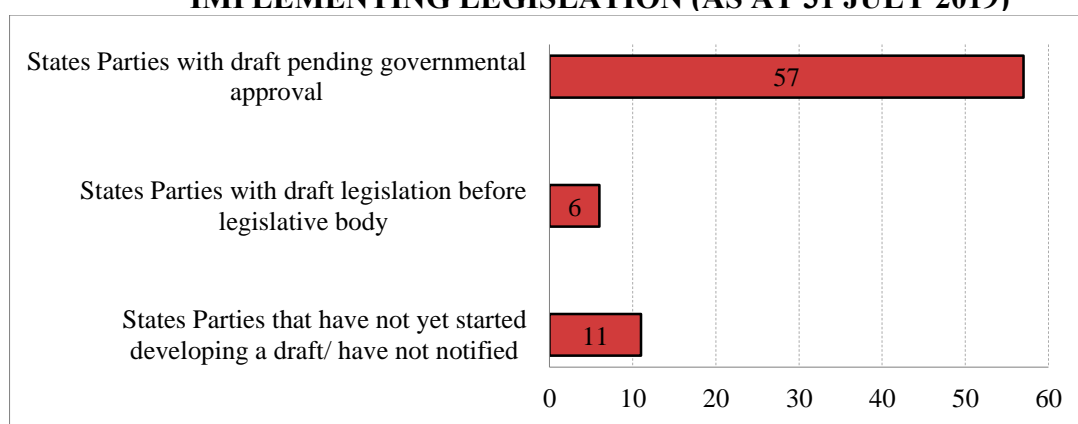
Status of the legislative process in States Parties

53. 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.
54. As at the cut-off date of the report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 33 States Parties had not reported on the adoption of any relevant legislation, while 41 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.
55. According to information available to the Secretariat, 57 States Parties have a draft pending government approval,⁵ six have draft legislation before their respective

⁵ Africa: Angola, Benin, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe.
Asia: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu.
Latin America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti,

legislative bodies,⁶ and the remaining 11 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.

FIGURE 10: STATUS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN STATES PARTIES SEEKING TO AMEND, UPDATE, OR ADOPT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



Analysis

56. Despite the challenges being faced by many States Parties in assessing their status of implementation, the number of States Parties responding to the Secretariat’s annual note verbale requesting updates on the status of implementation of Article VII has increased significantly—126 responses in 2019, 130 in 2018, and 118 in 2017. This is a significant increase from the responses received by the Secretariat from 2014 to 2016 (53, 53, and 89 responses, respectively). Further, the Secretariat has increased its engagement with States Parties in clarifying their status of implementation of Article VII. These factors have provided the Secretariat with an enhanced understanding of the global status of implementation of Article VII—enabling it to clarify any inconsistencies in the responses over the years and to conduct legal reviews accordingly. Thus, while the modality of self-assessment has not proven to

Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

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

6

Chile, Kuwait, Maldives, Nigeria, Philippines, and Sao Tome and Principe.

7

Africa: Eritrea and Rwanda.

Asia: Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, and Tuvalu.

Eastern Europe: Armenia and Slovakia

WEOG: Andorra.

be the most effective means of collecting information, owing to the lack of technical expertise as expressed by a number of States Parties, it has enabled the Secretariat to identify and clarify potential inaccuracies in the submissions and provide appropriate technical assistance.

57. 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. After comprehensive reviews and discussions with these States Parties, it was established that four States Parties had inaccurately reported their status in previous reporting periods, and that their existing legislation covered only some of the initial measures. Two of these States Parties now have draft legislation pending government approval that is aimed at filling the gaps in their existing legislative framework. The Secretariat continues to engage with the other States Parties in order to clarify their actual status of implementation.
58. Since the last reporting period, the number of States Parties that have legislation covering all initial measures has been revised to 119.⁸ Out of the remaining 74 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive legislation, 41 States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 33 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of any legislation relevant to the Convention.
59. 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 147 States Parties that have enacted laws containing the prohibitions on chemical weapons under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention, and 146 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation. There are also 131 States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions in the Verification Annex pertaining to scheduled chemicals into their domestic legal framework, and 130 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation.
60. 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, although 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.

⁸

The status of Andorra, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Kyrgyzstan, and Slovakia (as having comprehensive legislation) was adjusted to having legislation covering only some of the initial measures following discussions with said States Parties and comprehensive reviews of their existing legislative frameworks on the Convention. More details are contained in the regional overview.

61. 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.
62. 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 lend to the lack of consistency in implementation and follow-up.
63. 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.
64. Most States Parties are still at the mid-stream stage—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.
65. 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

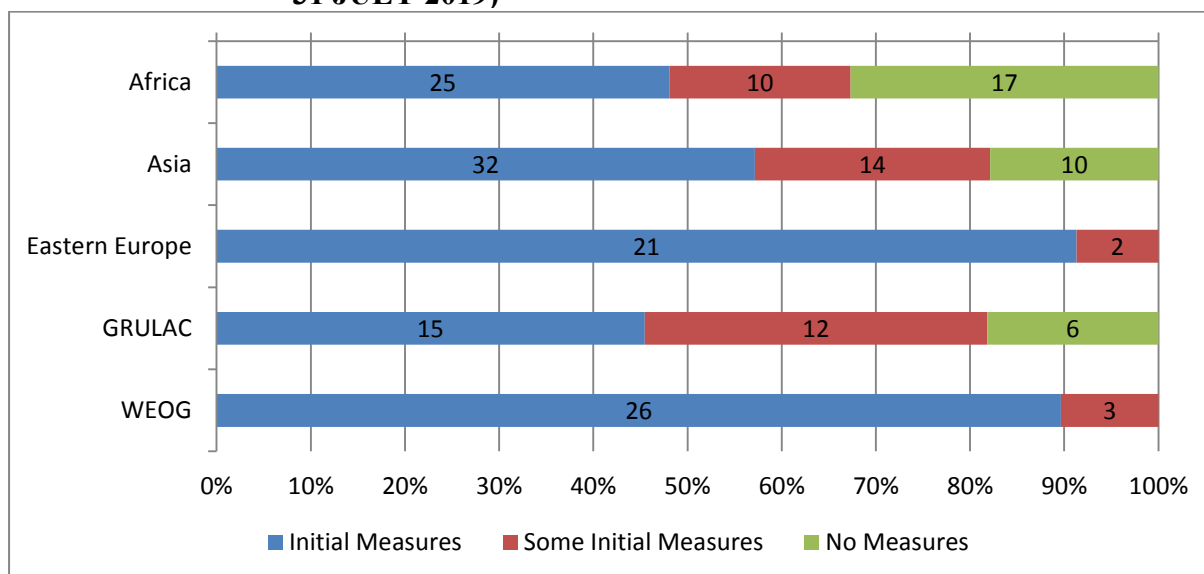
legislative approach is entirely at the discretion of States Parties, this option has considerably slowed down the adoption process because there are more complex issues involved. The Secretariat continues to monitor the progress of these States Parties and to emphasise that the initial measures should be kept intact in the comprehensive CBRN law.

66. 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

67. While 22 years have passed since the entry into force of the Convention, only 119 out of 193 States Parties have legislation covering all initial measures. None of the five regions have full implementation of the Convention, with 74 States Parties that have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures. This comprises 27 out of 52 States Parties in Africa, 24 out of 56 States Parties in Asia, two out of 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe, 18 out of 33 States Parties in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC), and three out of 29 States Parties in WEOG (Figure 11). Out of the above-mentioned 74 States Parties, 41 States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 33 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.

FIGURE 11: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)

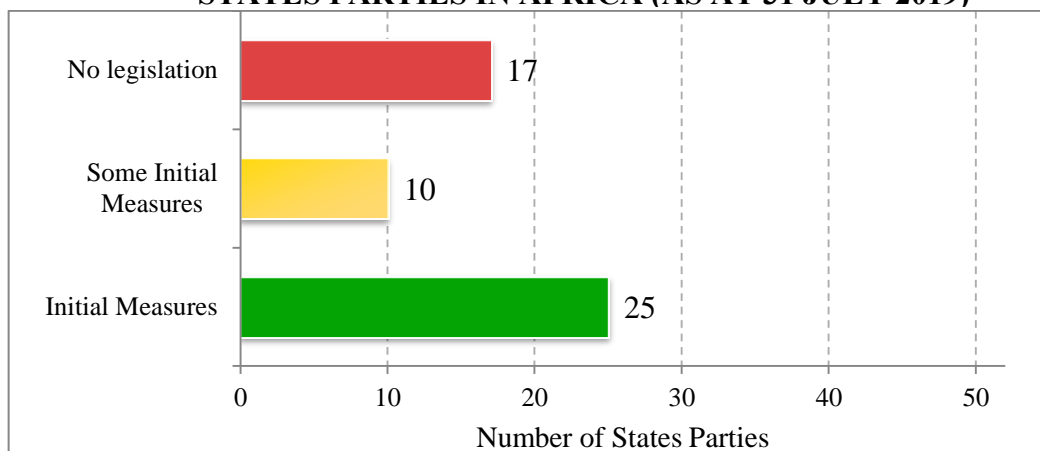


Africa

Status of implementation

68. 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):
- 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).
 - Ten States Parties (19%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Angola, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles, Togo, and Zimbabwe).
 - Seventeen States Parties (33%) had yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation (Benin, Chad, 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 2019)



Article VII(5) submissions

69. As at 31 July 2019, 38 (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).

Updates during the reporting period

70. During the reporting period, 24 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Algeria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, and Zimbabwe).

Status of legislative process

71. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, there were 25 States Parties in Africa in the process of adopting legislation. Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe had reported that their respective draft laws are pending approval in their parliaments. The remaining 23 States Parties had reported that their draft legislation is under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Angola, Benin, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).
72. Two States Parties (Eritrea and Rwanda) had not yet started developing a draft. The Secretariat continues to encourage these States Parties to participate in the legislative assistance programmes.

Analysis

73. 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. The Secretariat continues to follow up with States Parties that have received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.
74. 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. The Secretariat has been encouraging these States Parties to organise awareness-raising events at the national level in order to sensitise all relevant stakeholders on issues relating to the Convention, although a few have raised the issue of financial constraints as a limiting factor in this regard. The Secretariat continues to explore cost-effective ways to reach out to relevant stakeholders at the national level, including by working with other international and regional organisations.

Asia

Status of implementation

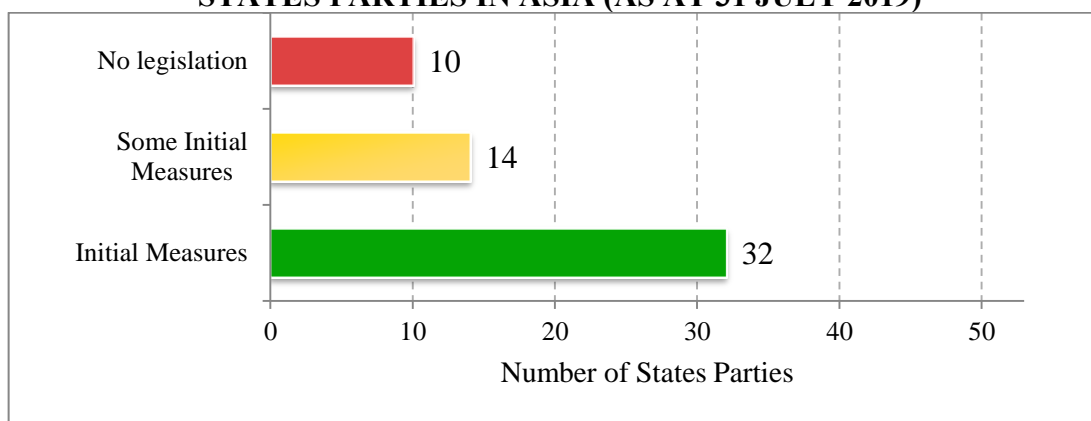
75. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the Convention in Asia was as follows (Figure 13):
- (a) Thirty-two States Parties (57%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 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) Fourteen States Parties (25%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Bhutan, Iraq, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan,⁹ Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Nepal, Samoa, the State of Palestine, and Timor-Leste).

⁹

Based on its previous submissions, Kyrgyzstan had legislation covering all initial measures. However, in 2018, Kyrgyzstan, with the assistance of the Secretariat, reviewed its legislative framework on the Convention and identified some gaps. The Secretariat provided assistance to Kyrgyzstan in developing and finalising draft regulations to address these gaps, including by providing support to a national awareness-raising and legislative assistance workshop organised in

- (c) Ten States Parties (18%) had yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation (Afghanistan, Lebanon, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).

FIGURE 13: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN ASIA (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



Article VII(5) submissions

76. As at 31 July 2019, 46 (82%) States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining 10 (18%) States Parties had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Afghanistan, Nauru, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).

Updates during the reporting period

77. During the reporting period, 29 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, and Viet Nam).

Status of legislative process

78. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, there were 18 States Parties in Asia currently in the process of adopting legislation. Kuwait, Maldives, and the Philippines have reported that their respective draft laws have been submitted to their parliaments for approval. The remaining 15 States Parties have reported that their legislation is under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan,

Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan, from 20 to 22 June 2019. The draft is now pending consideration by the Government.

Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, the State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu).

79. Six States Parties have not yet started developing a draft (Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, and Tuvalu).

Analysis

80. Some States Parties in Asia submitted information on their status of implementation that differed from the information they provided in the previous reporting periods. This includes Kyrgyzstan, the status of which was changed from having comprehensive legislation to having legislation covering only some of the initial measures. The Secretariat continues to liaise with these States Parties in order to clarify their status, including requesting copies of relevant legal texts, and will undertake comprehensive reviews of their legislative and regulatory frameworks, as needed.
81. The Secretariat continues to experience challenges in liaising with Pacific Island States, most of which have yet to report on the adoption of relevant legislation. These States Parties 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 programme, including by engaging with regional organisations and other States Parties in the region.
82. The Secretariat continues to follow up on the States Parties that have received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

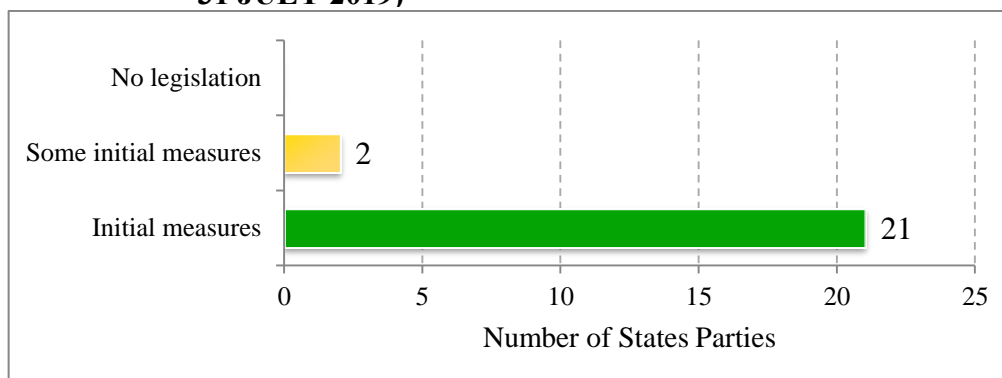
Eastern Europe

Status of implementation

83. 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 14):
- (a) Twenty-one States Parties (91%) had legislation covering all initial measures (Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, and Ukraine).

- (b) Two States Parties (9%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Armenia and Slovakia¹⁰).

FIGURE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



Article VII(5) submissions

84. As at 31 July 2019, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

85. During the reporting period, 21 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they have taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Albania, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine).

Status of legislative process

86. During the reporting period, Georgia informed the Secretariat that on 22 December 2018, the Parliament approved, and the President signed, the law on amendments to the Criminal Code of Georgia which brought it in line with the requirements of the Convention. The draft amendments to the Criminal Code were developed with the assistance of the Secretariat during a national legal workshop held on 1 and 2 May 2017. With the adoption of the law, Georgia's legislative framework now covers all the initial measures required under the Convention.
87. The Secretariat continues to engage with Armenia and Slovakia to address the remaining gaps in its legislative framework on the Convention.

¹⁰

In 2018, Slovakia informed the Secretariat that upon comprehensive review of its legislative framework on the Convention, it did not have any provision on the extra-territorial application of its penal legislation, as required under Article VII(1)[c].

Analysis

88. 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 will undertake comprehensive legal reviews of their respective legislative and regulatory frameworks, as needed.

Latin America and the Caribbean

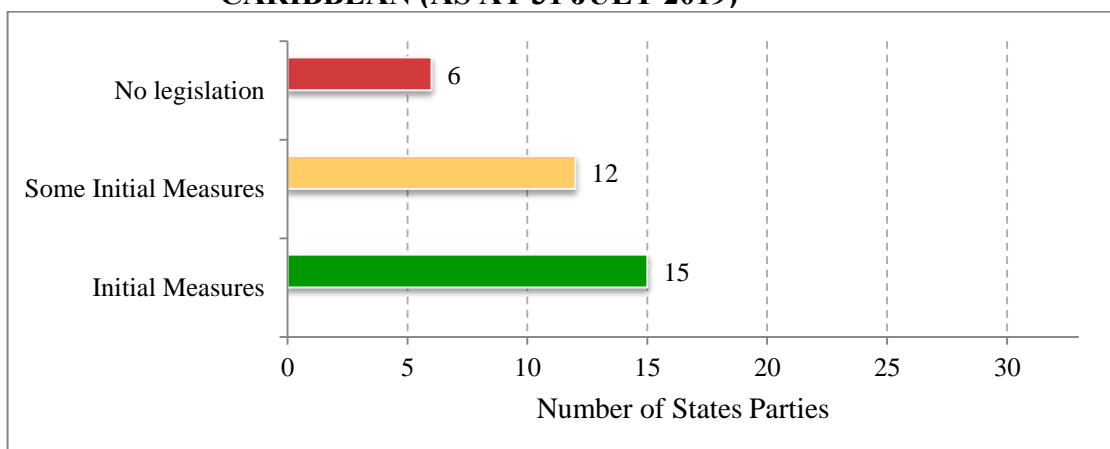
Status of implementation

89. 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 15):
- (a) Fifteen States Parties (46%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay).
 - (b) Twelve States Parties (36%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of),¹¹ Chile, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).
 - (c) Six States Parties (18%) had yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation (the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago).

¹¹

Until 2017, the Plurinational State of Bolivia had been reporting that it had legislation covering all initial measures. In 2018, the Plurinational State of Bolivia reported otherwise, prompting the Secretariat to review its legal framework on the Convention, and confirming the update from the Plurinational State of Bolivia. In the same year, the Plurinational State of Bolivia participated in the Mentorship/Partnership Programme with Cuba, which also enabled the latter to review the Plurinational State of Bolivia's legislative framework on the Convention and to assist the Plurinational State of Bolivia in preparing the initial text of draft implementing legislation. Upon request, the Secretariat has also reviewed the draft, and the same is now pending consideration by relevant government ministries.

FIGURE 15: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



Article VII(5) submissions

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

Updates during the reporting period

91. 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, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Status of legislative process

92. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 18 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 is pending approval by the Senate, while the other 17 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, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Analysis

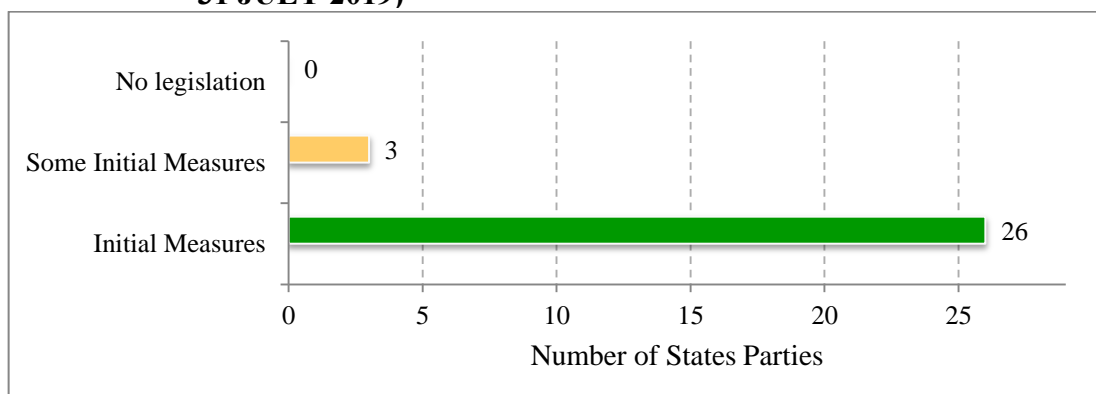
93. The Secretariat has provided assistance to States Parties in the Caribbean in the development of draft implementing legislation. However, rather than pursuing the adoption of a stand-alone law implementing the Convention, States Parties in the Caribbean are opting for a comprehensive approach implementing 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.
94. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the main challenge remains placing the Convention high on the national agenda in light of other competing 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. The Secretariat continues to follow up with States Parties that had received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

Western Europe and other States

Status of implementation

95. 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 16):
- (a) Twenty-six States Parties (90%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (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) Three States Parties (10%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Andorra, Iceland, and San Marino).

FIGURE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF WEOG STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2019)



Article VII(5) submissions

96. As at 31 July 2019, all 29 WEOG States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

97. 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

98. During the reporting period, San Marino informed the Secretariat that it intends to submit its draft law to Parliament in 2019. The Secretariat had provided comments on the draft law in 2018 upon the request of San Marino. Iceland informed the Secretariat that no progress had been made on the adoption of its draft bill, which is still pending consideration in government. The Secretariat continues to engage with Andorra in order to provide appropriate assistance and enable it to fill the gaps in its legislative framework.¹²

Analysis

99. 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

¹²

Andorra informed the Secretariat that the composition of its National Authority had changed in 2016, and the new members had undertaken an exhaustive analysis of its earlier submissions. Following a review of its legislative framework on the Convention, the National Authority found that the previous interpretation of Andorra’s current law had been too broad, and that it actually does not cover some of the initial measures.

continues to liaise 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

100. 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).
101. 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.
102. 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.
103. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided comments on the texts of three draft laws. The Secretariat also reviewed the texts of 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.
104. The Secretariat organised three sessions of the internship programme for legal drafters and National Authority representatives, which were attended by eight States Parties: Chad and Guinea at the August 2018 session; Eswatini, the State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, and Zimbabwe at the October 2018 session; and Maldives and Marshall Islands at the March 2019 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.
105. Two subregional stakeholders' forums on implementation of the Convention and subregional cooperation were held in Tirana, Albania, from 2 to 4 October 2018 for States Parties in the Western Balkans and in Nairobi, Kenya, from 21 to 23 May 2019 for States Parties in East Africa. The participating States Parties

exchanged views on challenges and best practices in national implementation of the Convention, and ways to strengthen subregional cooperation.

106. The pilot workshop on the role of implementing legislation on the Convention in addressing threats arising from non-State actors was organised in Abuja, Nigeria, from 16 to 18 October 2018. The workshop was aimed at raising the awareness of relevant stakeholders from States Parties in the Sahel and West Africa on how implementing legislation on the Convention can serve as an effective tool in addressing threats involving toxic chemicals, including chemical terrorism, arising from non-State actors. The workshop was attended by over 80 participants from 10 States Parties and a number of international organisations. The second workshop was organised for States Parties in Asia and was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 9 to 11 April 2019. The workshop was attended by over 50 participants from 12 States Parties in Asia, as well as representatives from a number of international and regional organisations.
107. The Secretariat also implemented the fourth and fifth sessions of the Influential Visitors Programme with Chile from 12 to 14 September 2018 and Togo from 27 to 29 May 2019. The programme is targeted at States Parties that are in the final stages of adoption of implementing legislation. Under the programme, National Authority representatives, along with key high-level officials from States Parties who may facilitate the process of the adoption of legislation, are invited to the OPCW Headquarters for a series of meetings to sensitise them on Convention-related issues. The delegation of Chile included three parliamentarians, while the delegation of Togo included two. The participating States Parties also developed and presented road maps on the adoption of their draft bills, and committed to follow through on the process upon their return to their countries.
108. The Secretariat also provided support to national awareness-raising and legislative assistance workshops upon the request of States Parties. On 26 and 27 March 2019, the Secretariat provided technical support to a national legal workshop on the implementation of the Convention held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. The event was organised by the Ministry of Defence of Brunei Darussalam and was attended by over 40 representatives from 12 government ministries and agencies. The workshop was aimed at supporting Brunei Darussalam in finalising the draft text of its implementing legislation on the Convention. From 20 to 22 June 2019, the Secretariat also provided technical support to a national awareness-raising and legislative assistance workshop held in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan. The event was co-organised by the Ministry of Economy of Kyrgyzstan and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and was attended by some 25 representatives from 11 government ministries and agencies. The workshop was aimed at assisting Kyrgyzstan in finalising the draft text of regulations that would fill in the gaps in its legislative framework on the Convention.
109. The Secretariat, in cooperation with the National Authority of Qatar, organised a round-table discussion on the role of parliamentarians in enhancing national implementation of the Convention. The event took place on 7 April 2019 in Doha, Qatar, in the margins of the 140th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Parliamentarians from Bangladesh, Chile, Mongolia, Qatar, and Spain participated in

the event and shared their views on how parliaments can play a more active role in enhancing national implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate and engage with the IPU on issues related to the legal implementation of the Convention.

110. 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.
111. 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

112. 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).
113. 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. The programme is part of the efforts of the Secretariat to enhance the technical support and assistance provided to States Parties in support of their national implementation efforts by facilitating an exchange of visits between National Authorities. During the reporting period, representatives of the National Authority of Togo visited Morocco, and vice versa; representatives of the National Authority of the Gambia visited the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; and representatives of the National Authority of Afghanistan visited India. 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 2019

Annex

**STATUS AND PROGRESS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE
AND REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES PARTIES
AS AT 31 JULY 2019**

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Afghanistan (24 October 2003)	31 May 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Albania (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Algeria (29 April 1997)	2 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Andorra (29 March 2003)	13 March 2019	Legislation covers some of the 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)	4 April 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Argentina (29 April 1997)	25 April 2019	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)	10 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Austria (29 April 1997)	18 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Azerbaijan (30 March 2000)	31 May 2019	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)	8 May 2019	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)	29 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belgium (29 April 1997)	8 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belize (31 December 2003)	13 May 2019	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)	12 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (13 September 1998)	11 March 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina (29 April 1997)	12 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Botswana (30 September 1998)	11 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brazil (29 April 1997)	9 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brunei Darussalam (29 August 1997)	11 July 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Bulgaria (29 April 1997)	20 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burkina Faso (7 August 1997)	13 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burundi (4 October 1998)	19 June 2019	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)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Canada (29 April 1997)	7 June 2019	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)	22 May 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Chile (29 April 1997)	28 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
China (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Colombia (5 May 2000)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Comoros (17 September 2006)	5 September 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
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)	13 May 2019	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)	27 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cuba (29 May 1997)	10 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cyprus (27 September 1998)	11 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Czech Republic (29 April 1997)	10 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo (11 November 2005)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Denmark (29 April 1997)	3 April 2019	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)	3 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
El Salvador (29 April 1997)	30 April 2019	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)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Eswatini (29 April 1997)	29 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Ethiopia (29 April 1997)	11 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Fiji (29 April 1997)	5 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Finland (29 April 1997)	16 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
France (29 April 1997)	28 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Gabon (8 October 2000)	14 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Gambia (18 June 1998)	8 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Georgia (29 April 1997)	20 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Germany (29 April 1997)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Ghana (8 August 1997)	4 July 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Greece (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Grenada (3 July 2005)	7 August 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Guatemala (14 March 2003)	3 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Guinea (9 July 1997)	30 November 2013	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	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)	24 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Honduras (28 September 2005)	8 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Hungary (29 April 1997)	2 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Iceland (29 April 1997)	21 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
India (29 April 1997)	3 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Indonesia (12 December 1998)	16 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3 December 1997)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iraq (12 February 2009)	6 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Ireland (29 April 1997)	30 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Italy (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	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 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Jordan (28 November 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kazakhstan (22 April 2000)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kenya (29 April 1997)	24 June 2019	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)	30 April 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic (29 April 1997)	26 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Latvia (29 April 1997)	22 May 2019	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

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Liberia (25 March 2006)	27 November 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Libya (5 February 2004)	10 October 2014	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Liechtenstein (24 December 1999)	6 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lithuania (15 May 1998)	10 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Luxembourg (29 April 1997)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Madagascar (9 November 2004)	24 June 2019	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)	25 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Maldives (29 April 1997)	25 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
Mali (29 April 1997)	18 July 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Malta (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Marshall Islands (18 June 2004)	4 March 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Mauritania (11 March 1998)	6 June 2013	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mauritius (29 April 1997)	13 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mexico (29 April 1997)	14 March 2019	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)	8 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mongolia (29 April 1997)	14 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Montenegro (3 June 2006)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Morocco (29 April 1997)	8 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mozambique (14 September 2000)	16 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Myanmar (7 August 2015)	21 July 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Namibia (29 April 1997)	20 June 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Nauru (12 December 2001)	5 July 2010	No legislation.	None
Nepal (18 December 1997)	17 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Netherlands (29 April 1997)	13 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
New Zealand (29 April 1997)	21 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Nicaragua (5 December 1999)	28 March 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Niger (29 April 1997)	30 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Nigeria (19 June 1999)	15 May 2019	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
North Macedonia (20 July 1997)	20 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Norway (29 April 1997)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Oman (29 April 1997)	11 May 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Pakistan (27 November 1997)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Palau (5 March 2003)	14 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Panama (6 November 1998)	24 April 2019	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)	30 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
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 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Portugal (29 April 1997)	3 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Qatar (3 October 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Republic of Korea (29 April 1997)	23 May 2019	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)	30 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Russian Federation (5 December 1997)	16 May 2019	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)	22 May 2019	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)	28 May 2019	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)	30 May 2019	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)	12 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Senegal (19 August 1998)	20 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Serbia (20 May 2000)	30 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Seychelles (29 April 1997)	17 June 2019	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

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Singapore (20 June 1997)	11 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Slovakia (29 April 1997)	22 March 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Slovenia (11 July 1997)	6 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
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)	30 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures	Yes
Spain (29 April 1997)	5 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Sri Lanka (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
State of Palestine (16 June 2018)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	None
Sudan (23 June 1999)	14 May 2019	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)	23 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Switzerland (29 April 1997)	15 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic (14 October 2013)	7 June 2019	No legislation.	None
Tajikistan (29 April 1997)	21 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Thailand (9 January 2003)	19 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Timor-Leste (6 June 2003)	26 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Togo (29 April 1997)	24 June 2019	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

States Parties	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Turkey (11 June 1997)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Turkmenistan (29 April 1997)	31 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
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)	15 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Arab Emirates (28 December 2000)	17 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (29 April 1997)	22 May 2019	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)	23 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Uruguay (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	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)	17 April 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
Viet Nam (30 October 1998)	14 May 2019	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 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes