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**REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL**

**OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII  
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 JULY 2020**



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**A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. This report has been produced for the Ninety-Fifth 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 2019 to 31 July 2020.
3. This report 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 2020 requesting them to provide updates on the status of implementation of Article VII and to fill in the matrices attached to the note verbale. The online platform for the submission of updates was also launched in February 2020. For the States Parties that did not provide responses, their respective status as indicated in previous reports was left unchanged.
5. While there has been a steady increase in the number of States Parties responding to the annual note verbale issued by the Secretariat, the number of responses received this year went down, partly because of the situation brought about by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, since most countries remained in partial or even total lockdown. At the cut-off date of this report, 103 States Parties had replied to the note verbale, which is lower than the 127 States Parties that responded last year. Nonetheless, the number of responses received in recent years and active engagement with States Parties have enhanced the Secretariat’s understanding of the global status of implementation of Article VII, enabling it to clarify States Parties’ respective status of implementation, to conduct legal reviews, and to provide appropriate technical assistance.

6. The system for providing updates on the status of implementation of Article VII is based on self-reporting. For some States Parties, the information submitted on their status of implementation differed from the information they provided in previous reporting periods, in large part because of the inadequacy of institutional knowledge management systems in place. The Secretariat engaged with these States Parties to review their legal texts in order to ascertain their accurate status of implementation, following which corrections were made on the submissions. With the launch of the online platform for the submission of updates on the status of implementation of Article VII, discrepancies and inconsistencies in the information provided by States Parties will hopefully be minimised in the future.
7. Out of the 193 States Parties to the Convention, 158 States Parties have adopted national implementing legislation, of which 119 States Parties have legislation covering all the initial measures. Thirty-nine States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 35 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation. Following discussions and legal reviews, corrections were made to accurately reflect the status of implementation of specific States Parties.
8. For States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention, 105 States Parties have adopted all additional measures pertaining to declarable industrial facilities.
9. As required under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention, 172 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 154 States Parties have provided copies of the texts of adopted measures.
10. In total, 192 States Parties have designated or established a National Authority. Hence, there is one remaining States Party that has yet to designate or establish a National Authority.
11. 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 once during the reporting period and attended by six participants from three States Parties. The Secretariat also organised a national legal workshop for the Syrian Arab Republic to provide tailor-made assistance in the drafting of national implementing legislation. Upon request by States Parties, the Secretariat also reviewed the texts of draft legislation and newly enacted or existing legislation, to advise whether such texts comply with the requirements of the Convention. Furthermore, on the sidelines of events, particularly the annual and regional meetings of representatives of National Authorities and the regular session of 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 organised a subregional stakeholders' forum on advancing national implementation of the Convention and subregional cooperation. The forum brought together States Parties to discuss means to enhance coordination and cooperation at the national and subregional levels for effective implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat also organised the Global Stakeholders Forum on national implementing legislation, which brought together key decision-makers from States Parties to share best practices in national implementation of the Convention and challenges in the adoption of implementing legislation. The Secretariat also facilitated bilateral cooperation between States Parties, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme for National Authorities, under which one partnership was formed between the National Authorities of two States Parties during the reporting period.
13. The Secretariat held a pilot technical workshop on the sharing of best practices in the development of a legislative and regulatory framework on chemical security. The workshop was aimed at providing a forum for the sharing of information on participating States Parties' legal and regulatory frameworks on chemical security, as well as for discussing approaches in the development of chemical security measures.
14. Because of the restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19, a number of capacity-building activities scheduled for 2020 had to be postponed or cancelled. Nonetheless, the Secretariat has begun implementing technical assistance activities online as a supplementary modality for the delivery of capacity-building support. The Secretariat has continued to further explore alternative means to provide support to States Parties during this period and plans to implement such activities in the coming year. Similarly, the Secretariat continues to pursue a results-based approach by monitoring and following up with States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations under 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 (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”.<sup>1</sup> 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”.<sup>2</sup>
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.
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 in 2013,<sup>3</sup> and the same criteria have been used for all subsequent reports in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019.

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<sup>1</sup> Subparagraph 9.103(c) of RC-3/3\* (dated 19 April 2013).

<sup>2</sup> Subparagraph 9.103(h) of RC-3/3\*.

<sup>3</sup> EC-74/DG.7 C-18/DG.9 (dated 28 August 2013) and Corr.1 (dated 14 November 2013); EC-74/DG.8 C-18/DG.10 (dated 28 August 2013) and Corr.1 (dated 11 September 2013) and Corr.2 (dated 14 November 2013); and EC-74/DG.9 C-18/DG.11 (dated 28 August 2013) and Corr.1 (dated 11 September 2013) and Corr.2 (dated 14 November 2013).



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 2020 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. This year, the Secretariat also launched an online platform for the submission of updates on the implementation of Article VII, which is aimed at providing a more systematic and efficient way of submitting and collecting information. The online platform is also intended to serve as a knowledge management tool and is aimed at minimising discrepancies in the information submitted by States Parties, since data submitted from previous years can be accessed through the system. As this was the first time that the online platform was used, the Secretariat continued to accept updates submitted through other modalities, such as by email or under cover of a note verbale, and input the data into the online platform. 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 inadequate 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 17 (23%) responded to the note verbale circulated by the Secretariat. Critically, the Secretariat received only two (33%) responses from the six States Parties that have yet to develop drafts of national implementing legislation. The lack of updates is more pervasive among small island developing states (SIDS) because of limited human and technical capacity to provide comprehensive responses; of the 23 SIDS that have not yet adopted legislation covering all initial measures, only four (17%) 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 report provides 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 Director-General is pleased to submit this report, 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. The reporting period for this document is from 1 August 2019—the date following the cut-off date for the last annual reports on the status of implementation as submitted to the Council at its Ninety-Second Session and to the Conference at its Twenty-Fourth Session (EC-92/DG.7 C-24/DG.8, dated 26 August 2019 and Corr.1, dated 28 November 2019; EC-92/DG.8 C-24/DG.9, dated 26 August 2019 and Corr.1, dated 28 November 2019; and EC-92/DG.9 C-24/DG.10, dated 26 August 2019 and Corr.1, dated 28 November 2019)—to 31 July 2020, the cut-off date for this and the two concurrent reports mentioned in the paragraph above.

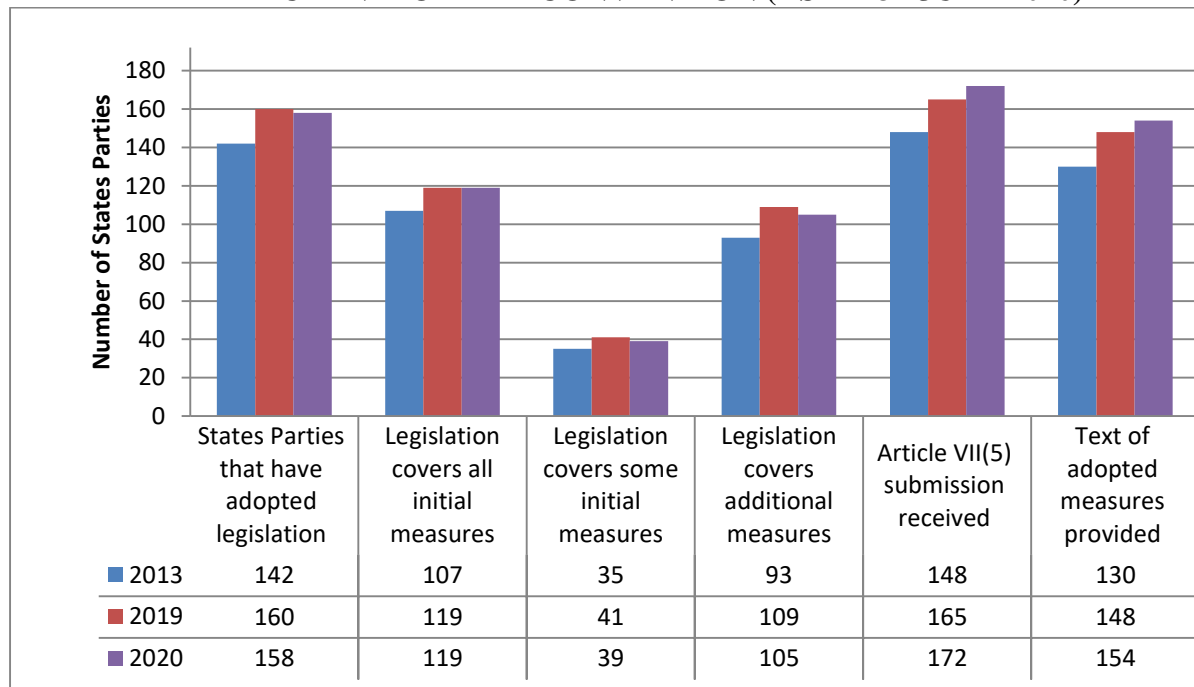
## **C. OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION**

### **Global overview of implementation**

26. The Secretariat continues to clarify the status of implementation of Article VII by States Parties. At the end of the reporting period:
- (a) 158 States Parties (82%) had reported the adoption of national implementing legislation to the Secretariat;
  - (b) of the 158 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 39 States Parties (20%) 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) 105 States Parties (54%) 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, 172 States Parties (89%) had submitted information to the Secretariat, of which 154 States Parties (80%) provided a copy of the text of adopted measures.

27. An overview of the status of implementation of Article VII as at 31 July 2020 is provided in Figure 1 below.

**FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**

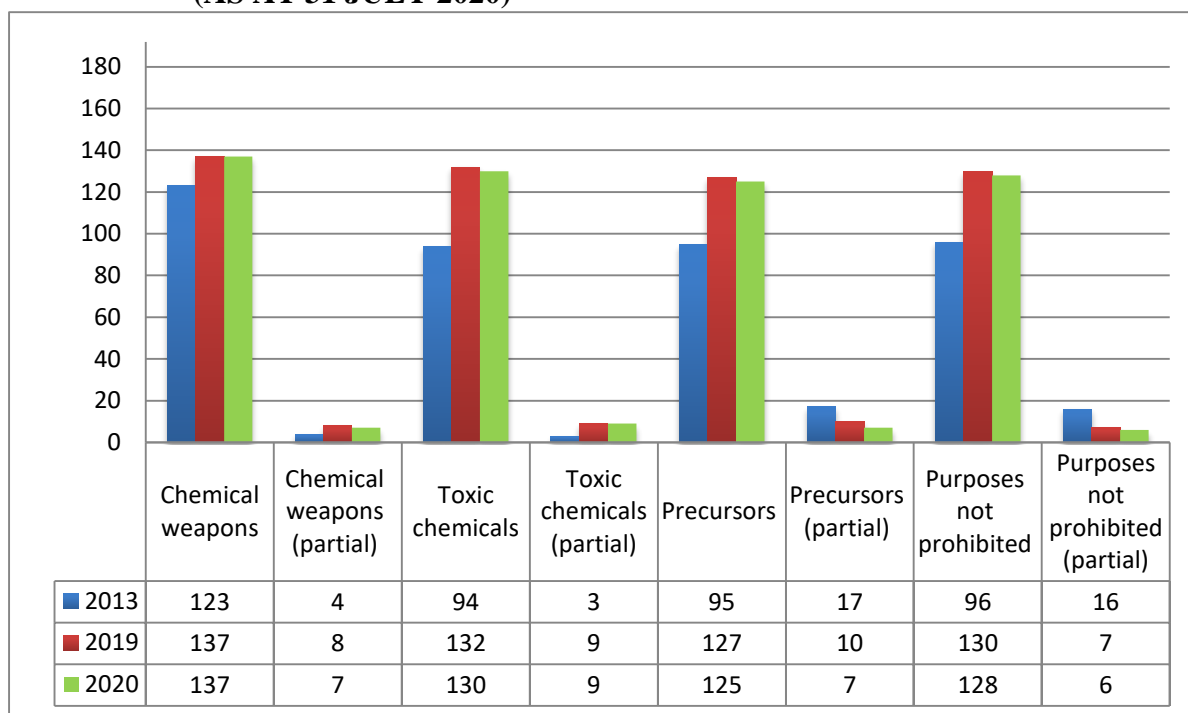


#### **Status of implementation of the initial measures**

28. Notwithstanding the short time frame under scrutiny (August 2013 to July 2020), Figures 2 to 5 below show that substantial progress has been made in respect of each of the initial measures.
29. National implementing legislation should contain definitions of relevant terms in order to establish a link between the Convention and the provisions of the legislation.
30. 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.

31. Figure 2 below 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 shows the progress within the time frame.

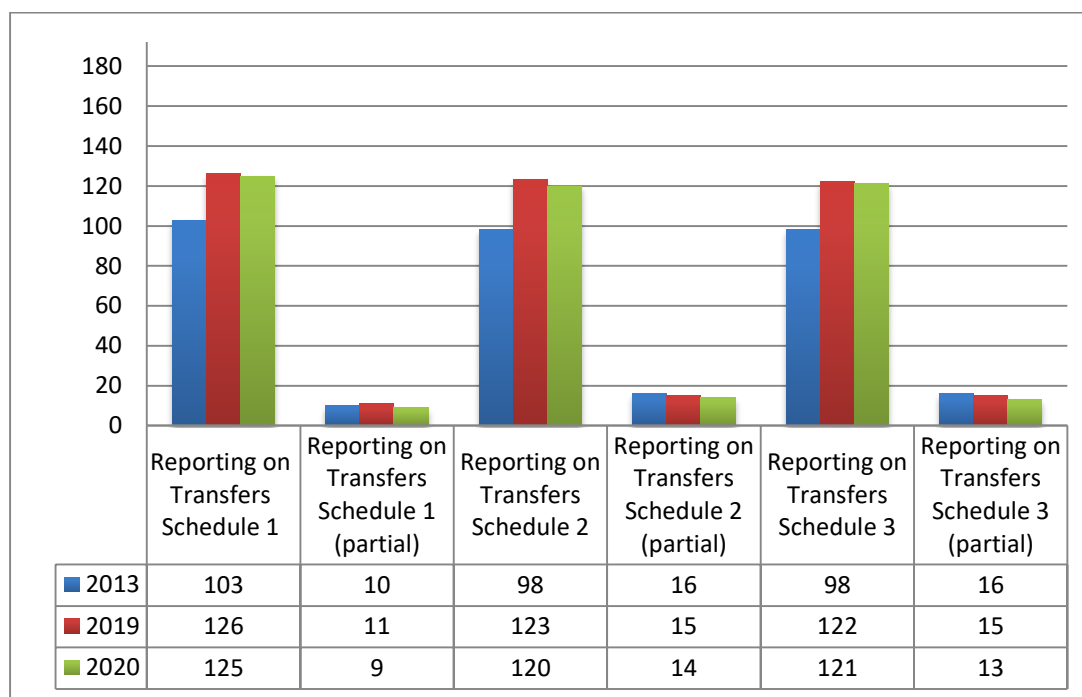
**FIGURE 2: DEFINITIONS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION  
(AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



32. The establishment of a control regime for scheduled chemicals is required under paragraph 2 of Article VI 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:
- 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;
  - 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
  - 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.

33. Figure 3 below contains data on States Parties that have established a control regime for scheduled chemicals, and shows the progress within the time frame.

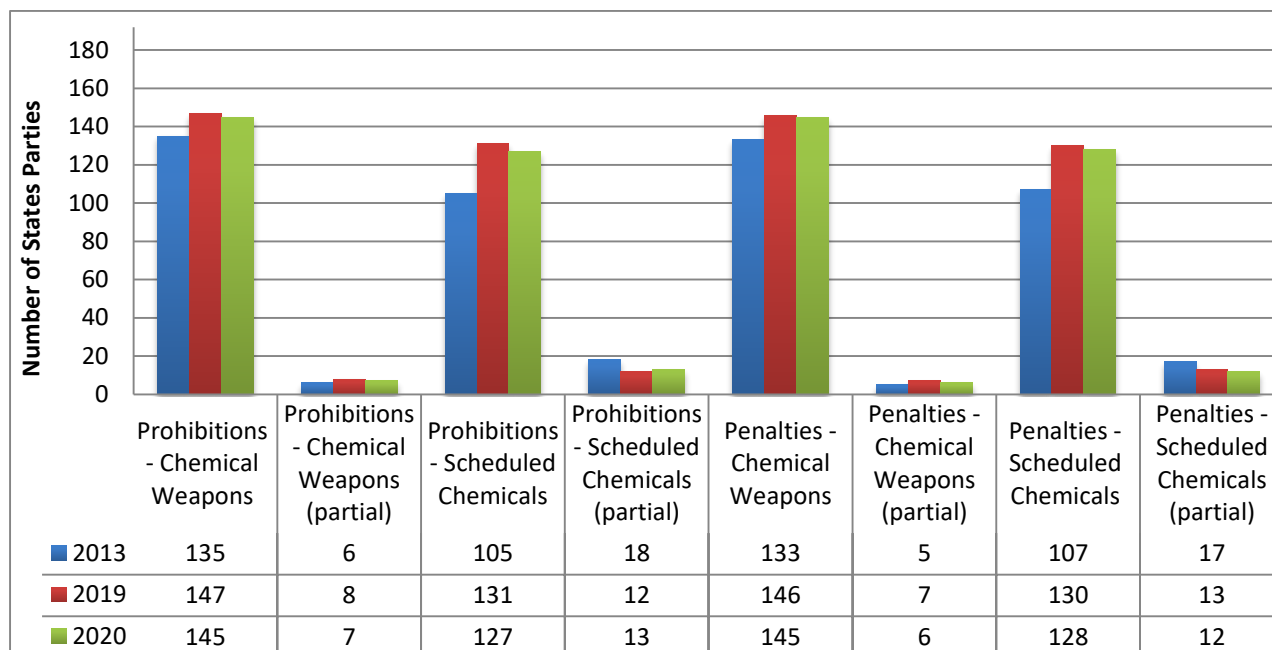
**FIGURE 3: SCHEDULED CHEMICALS REGIME: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



34. National implementing legislation should indicate that:
- (a) 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
  - (b) 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),<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>5</sup> 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.
35. Figure 4 below contains data on States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions and penalties in their national implementing measures, and shows the progress within the time frame.

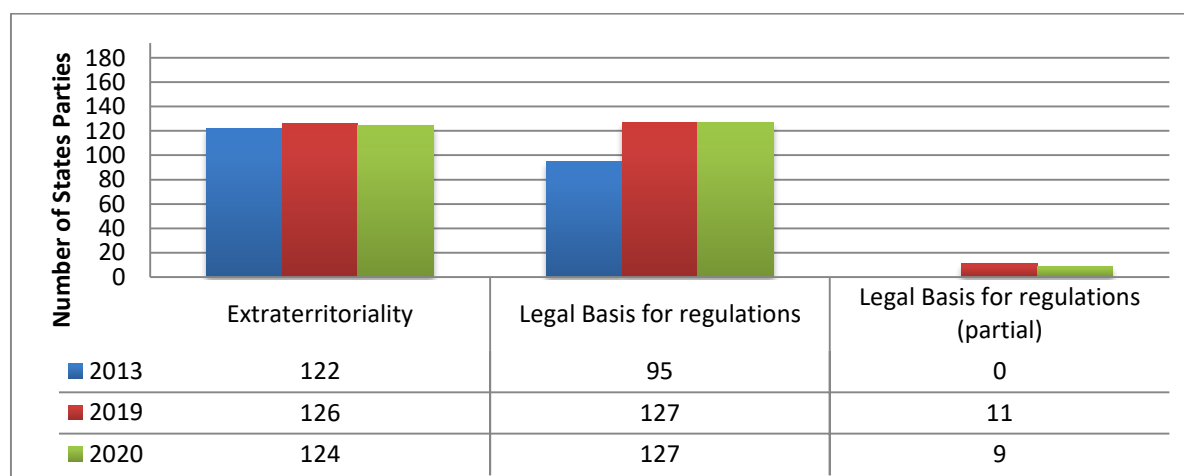
<sup>4</sup> For exceptions, please refer to C-V/DEC.16 (dated 17 May 2000).

<sup>5</sup> 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 2020)**

36. 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.

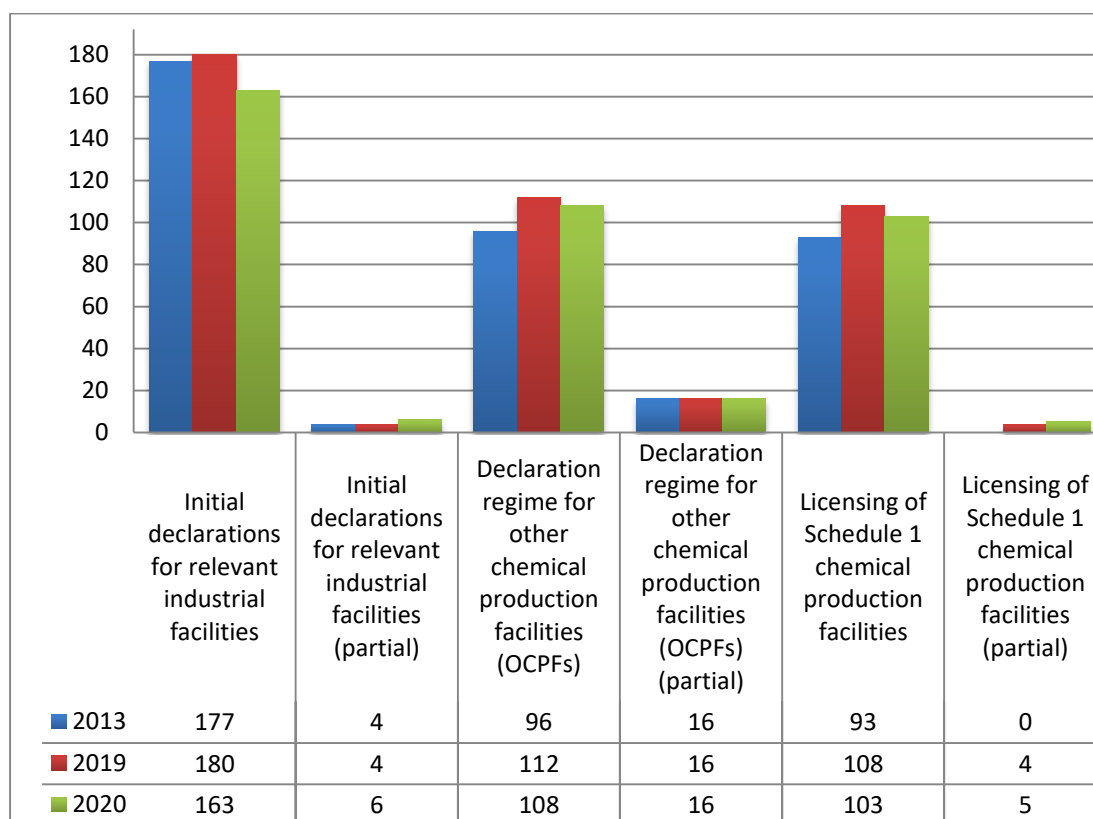
37. Figure 5 below contains data on States Parties that have adopted implementing measures on the extraterritorial application of their relevant penal legislation and the legal basis for regulations, and shows the progress within the time frame.

**FIGURE 5: OTHER INITIAL MEASURES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**

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

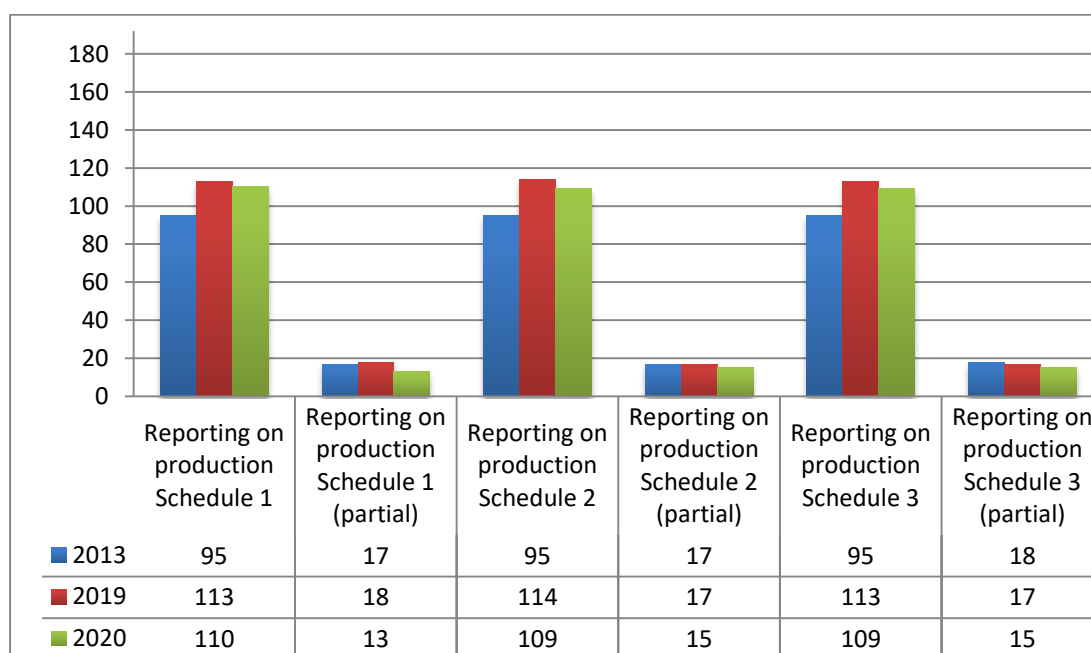
38. The Secretariat also continues to clarify the status of adoption of additional measures by States Parties with declarable industrial facilities, as shown in Figures 6 to 9.
39. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to provide all information 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.
40. Figure 6 below 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 2020)**



41. 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.
42. Figure 7 below 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.

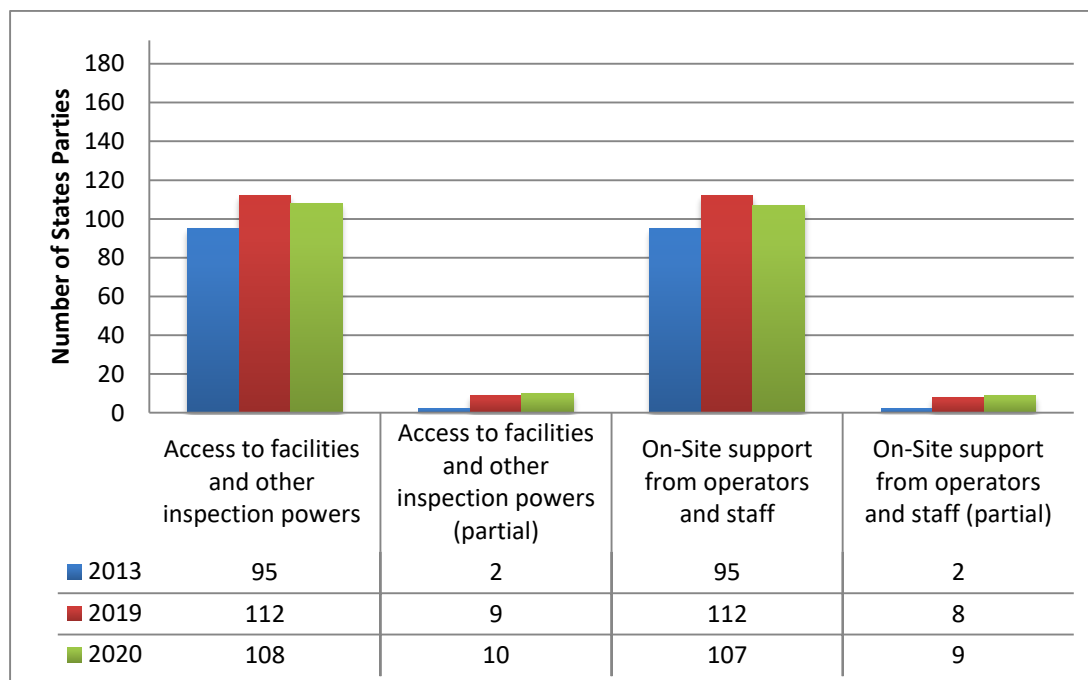
**FIGURE 7: CONTROL REGIME FOR REPORTING ON PRODUCTION OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



43. 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.
44. Figure 8 below shows data on States Parties that have adopted a verification regime, as well as the progress within the time frame.

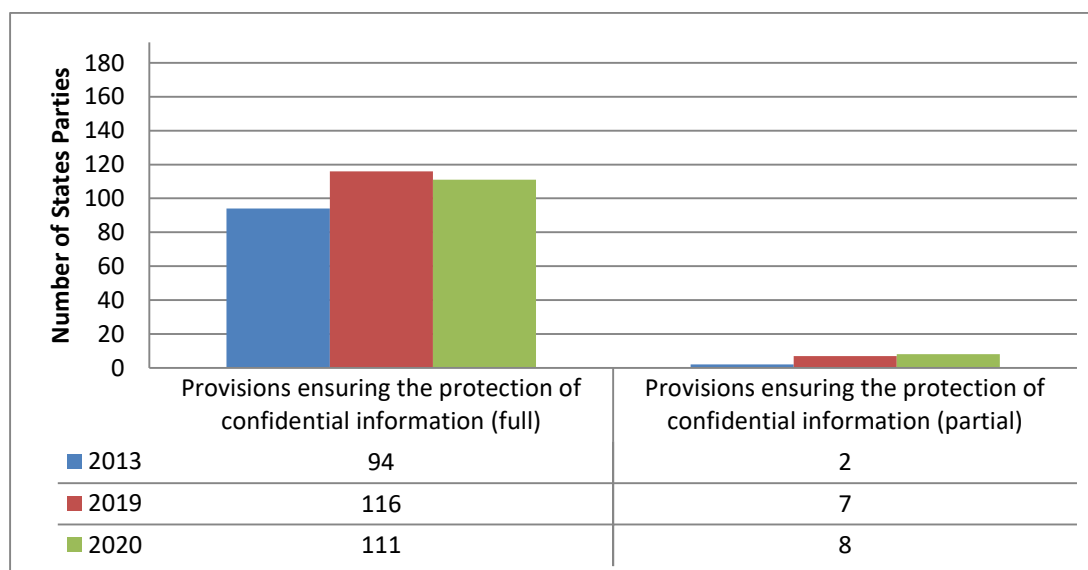


**FIGURE 8: VERIFICATION REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES):  
STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



45. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure the protection of confidentiality, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention. Figure 9 below 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 2020)**



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

46. 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).
47. In all, 192 out of 193 States Parties have complied with this requirement. Somalia is the remaining States Party that has yet to designate or appoint a National Authority. The Secretariat continues to actively reach out to Somalia to encourage it to meet this requirement and to provide any necessary assistance.
48. During the reporting period, Timor-Leste designated an interim National Authority.

### **Article VII(5) submissions**

49. 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).
50. At the cut-off date of the report, seven States Parties (Afghanistan, Nepal, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, Syria, Tonga and Tuvalu) had made their first Article VII(5) submission. There are now 172 States Parties that have made at least one Article VII(5) submission.
51. A further 22 States Parties<sup>6</sup> that had already made Article VII(5) submissions prior to the reporting period made additional Article VII(5) submissions.
52. 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 148 to 154 (80%).
53. 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

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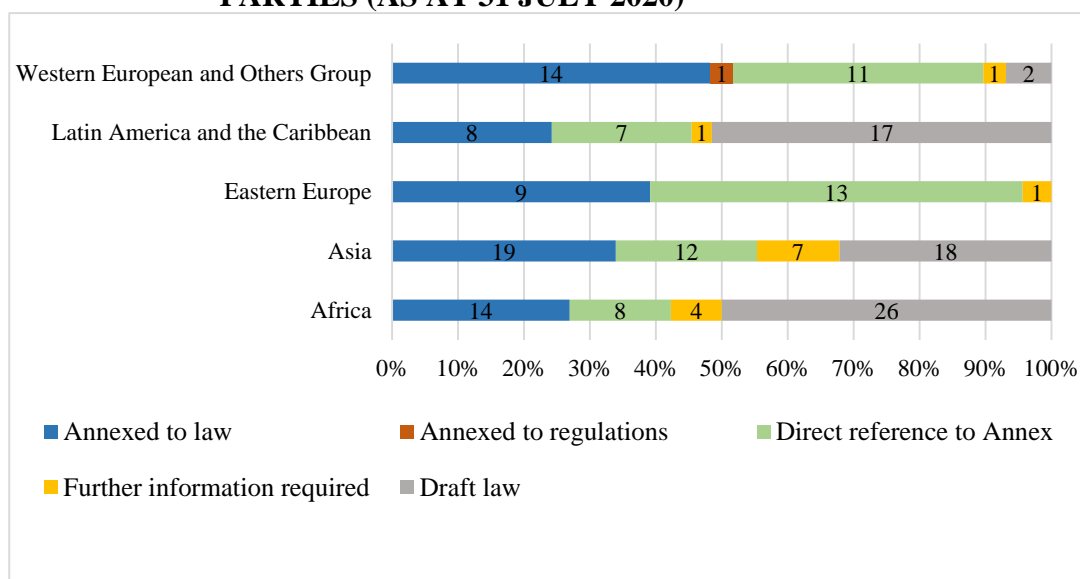
<sup>6</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Australia, Bahrain, Croatia, Guinea, Denmark, France, Hungary, India, Jamaica, Monaco, North Macedonia, Seychelles, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

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.

### **Amendment to the Annex on Chemicals**

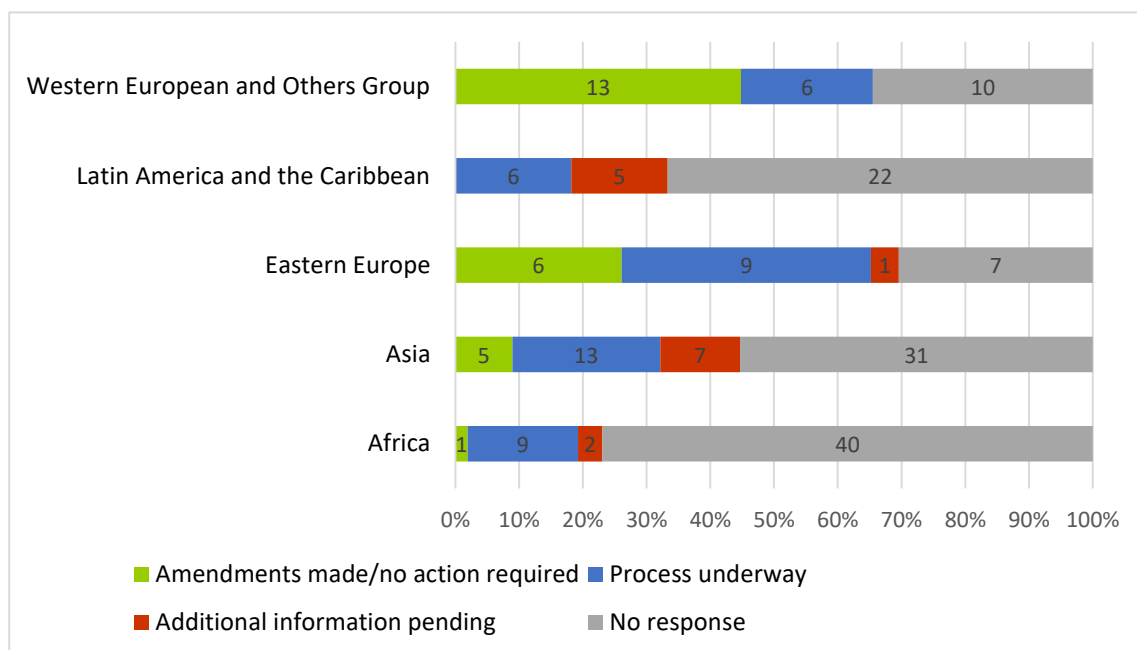
54. At its Twenty-Fourth Session, the Conference adopted two decisions (C-24/DEC.4 and C-24/DEC.5, both dated 27 November 2019) in which it approved, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article XV of the Convention, certain changes to Schedule 1 of the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention. Pursuant to subparagraph 5(g) of Article XV of the Convention, the changes to the Annex on Chemicals entered into force for all States Parties on 7 June 2020, which was 180 days after the Director-General notified all States Parties of the aforementioned decision through note verbale NV/ODG/221841/19 (dated 10 December 2019).
55. Following the decisions of the Conference, the Secretariat undertook a preliminary review of the legislative frameworks of States Parties to determine how they reference the Annex on Chemicals in their respective laws and regulations. For States Parties that had yet to adopt national implementing legislation but already had draft legal texts pending government consideration, the Secretariat also assessed how they had incorporated the Schedules of Chemicals into their respective draft laws. Based on the results of its preliminary review, there were at least four modalities by which States Parties referenced the Annex on Chemicals, namely: by annexation of the Schedules of Chemicals into the national implementing law; by annexation into regulations or administrative directives; by inclusion of the Schedules of Chemicals in national control lists of chemicals or dual use items; and, lastly, by direct reference to the Schedules of Chemicals as listed in the Annex on Chemicals as annexed to the Convention. A regional breakdown of the legislative regimes of States Parties is provided in Figure 10 below.

**FIGURE 10: ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATIVE REGIMES OF STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



56. To confirm its assessment, the Secretariat then reached out to States Parties to clarify their respective constitutional and legal processes to implement the changes to Schedule 1, and to inquire whether they had initiated or completed the necessary actions, if any, to give effect to the amendment. For States Parties that still needed to undertake specific actions, the Secretariat also inquired about their respective plans and timelines to implement the amendment. States Parties that were still in the process of adopting or had yet to initiate the process of developing draft laws were also advised to take into consideration in the drafting process the changes in Schedule 1. The information provided by States Parties will serve as inputs for planning the legislative assistance programme. The Secretariat will continue to follow up with States Parties on the actions they have undertaken to implement the amendment. According to the responses received by the Secretariat, the status of implementation of the amendment, as at the cut-off date of this report, is as follows (see Figure 11 below).

**FIGURE 11: ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS  
(AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**

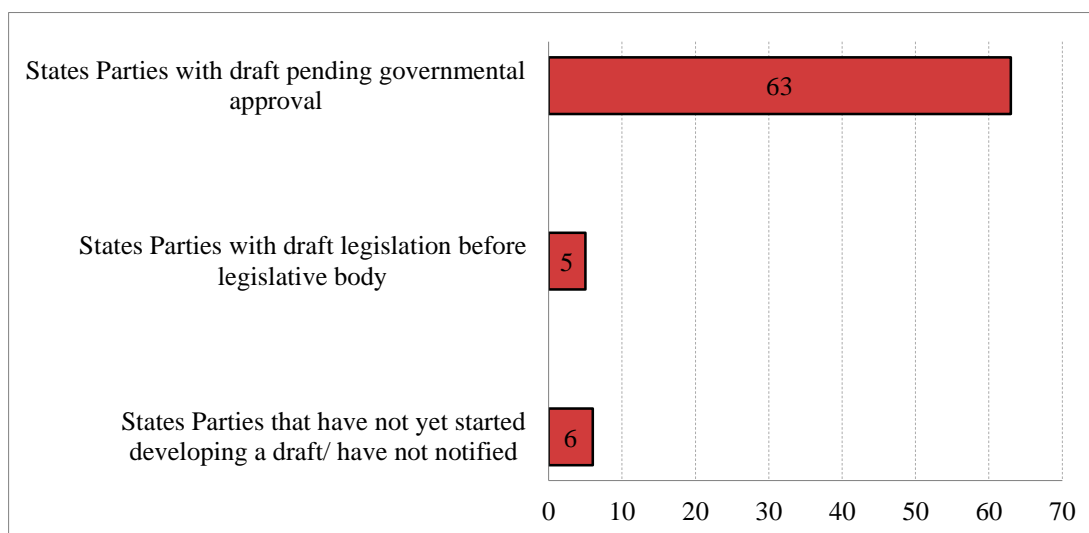


### Status of the legislative process in States Parties

57. 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.
58. As at the cut-off date of the report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 35 States Parties had not reported on the adoption of any relevant legislation, while 39 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.

59. According to information available to the Secretariat, 63 States Parties have a draft pending government approval,<sup>7</sup> five have draft legislation before their respective legislative bodies,<sup>8</sup> and the remaining six States Parties have either not yet started developing draft legislation or have not provided updated information to the Secretariat on the status of their legislative processes<sup>9</sup> (see Figure 12 below).
60. 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 received assistance from the Secretariat. However, due to staff turnover and inadequate institutional knowledge management, the Secretariat needed to restart legislative assistance and initiate outreach activities with the new National Authority focal points.

**FIGURE 12: STATUS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN STATES PARTIES SEEKING TO AMEND, UPDATE, OR ADOPT IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



<sup>7</sup>

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

Asia: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, the State of Palestine, Solomon Islands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Latin America and the Caribbean: 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).

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

<sup>8</sup>

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

<sup>9</sup>

Andorra, Armenia, Eritrea, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Rwanda.

## Analysis

61. The restrictions imposed to prevent the spread of COVID-19 have created new challenges for States Parties in fulfilling their obligations under Article VII, as national priorities have shifted to addressing issues brought about by the crisis. As most countries were in partial or total lockdown, particularly during the first half of 2020, coordination among government ministries became a challenge, resulting in a decrease in the number of States Parties that responded to the Secretariat's annual note verbale requesting updates on the status of implementation of Article VII. During the reporting period, the Secretariat received 103 responses, which was lower than the 127 responses received in 2019, the 130 in 2018, and the 118 in 2017. Nonetheless, and considering the circumstances, the number of responses received by the Secretariat was still considerably higher than the number received from 2014 to 2016 (53, 53, and 89, 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 potential inaccuracies and discrepancies in the submissions, conduct legal reviews accordingly, and provide appropriate technical assistance.
62. The inconsistencies in responses submitted by some States Parties over the years has shown that the modality of self-assessment is not the most effective means of collecting information, mainly owing to the inadequate institutional knowledge management systems and technical expertise as expressed by a number of States Parties. In reviewing the responses, 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 to the basis for the change in status. Two States Parties also informed the Secretariat that the responses they provided in previous years had been erroneous, and that they actually had yet to adopt implementing legislation on the Convention. One State Party also informed the Secretariat that the response it had provided last year (which changed its status from having legislation covering all initial measures to having only some of the measures) was an administrative error on its part. The Secretariat sought further clarification from all of 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 two States Parties had inaccurately reported their status in previous reporting periods. The Secretariat is working with these two States Parties in developing draft implementing legislation. The Secretariat also adjusted the status of the State Party that submitted an erroneous response last year, and continues to engage with other States Parties in order to clarify their actual status of implementation.

63. With the transition to the use of the online platform for the submission of updates on the status of implementation of Article VII, inconsistencies in the information provided by States Parties will hopefully be minimised in the future, since data submitted in previous years can be accessed through the system. The platform can thus serve as an institutional knowledge management tool for the Secretariat as well as for States Parties. The Secretariat will continue to encourage States Parties to use the online platform in future reporting periods.
64. Since the last reporting period, the number of States Parties that have legislation covering all initial measures has remained at 119.<sup>10</sup> Out of the remaining 74 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive legislation, 39 States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 35 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of any legislation relevant to the Convention.
65. 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 than the number of States Parties having enacted legislation covering all required initial measures. There are 145 States Parties that have enacted laws containing the prohibitions on chemical weapons under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention, and all 145 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation. There are also 127 States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions in the Verification Annex pertaining to scheduled chemicals into their domestic legal framework, and 128 States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation.
66. The outreach efforts of the Secretariat and enhanced engagement with States Parties have also been yielding concrete positive results. To illustrate, Chile, which participated in the Influential Visitors Programme in 2018 and hosted the Stakeholders Forum on the Adoption of National Implementing Legislation for States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017, adopted its implementing law on the Convention during the reporting period. Other States Parties have also reported progress in the legislative adoption process.
67. It should also be emphasised that 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.

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<sup>10</sup> Following discussions and comprehensive reviews of their existing legislative frameworks on the Convention, the status of the Gambia and Niger (as having comprehensive legislation) was corrected as having yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation, while the status of Slovakia (as having legislation covering some of the initial measures) was adjusted to having comprehensive legislation covering all initial measures. Moreover, the status of Chile was revised to having comprehensive legislation following the adoption of its implementing law. More details are contained in the regional overview in Section D below.

68. As States Parties are obliged to transform their obligations under the Convention into domestic legislation, the Secretariat will continue to work with them 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.
69. Adoption of national legislation is a time-consuming 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 considered lower in priority as there may be other pressing issues that need to be addressed urgently. The situation brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic has also brought to the fore the issue of prioritisation. In other countries, 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.
70. 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.
71. Most States Parties are 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 inadequate institutional knowledge management. 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.

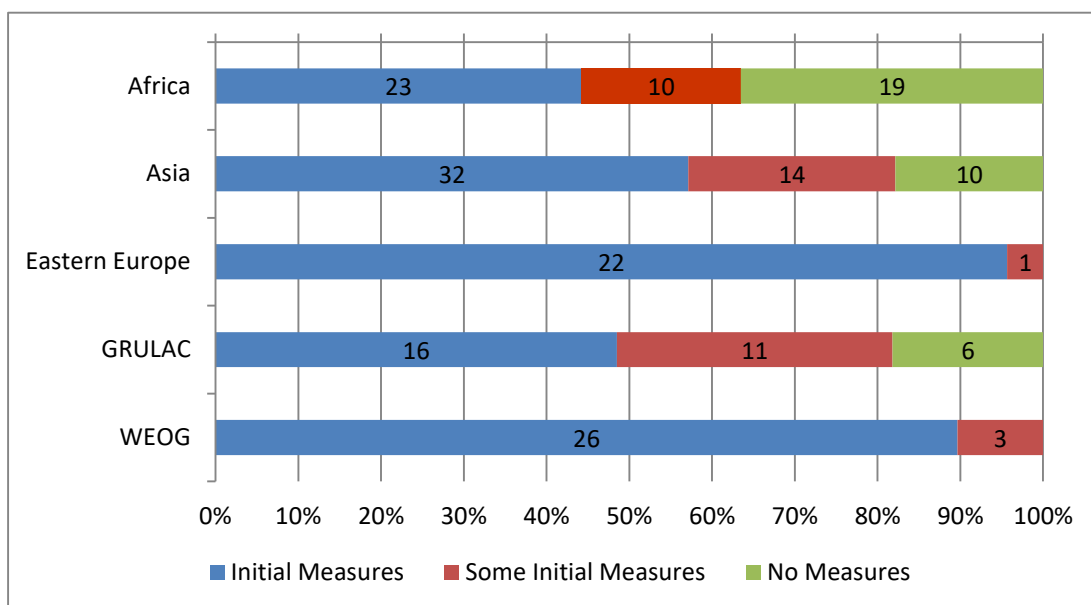


72. Some States Parties have opted to pursue a comprehensive approach implementing their obligations under United Nations Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) in the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) areas rather than pursuing the adoption of a stand-alone law implementing the 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 and relevant authorities 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.
73. 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. Such 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**

74. While 23 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 29 out of 52 States Parties in Africa, 24 out of 56 States Parties in Asia, 1 out of 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe, 17 out of 33 States Parties in the Group of Latin American and Caribbean States (GRULAC), and 3 out of 29 States Parties in the Western European and Others Group (WEOG) (see Figure 13 below). Out of the above-mentioned 74 States Parties, 39 States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 35 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.

**FIGURE 13: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**

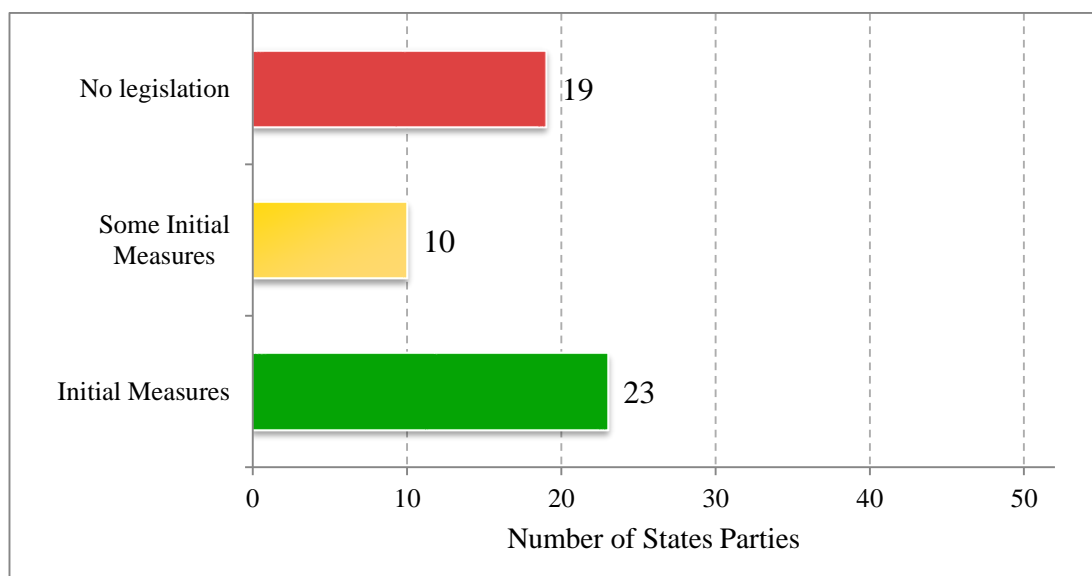


## Africa

### 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 Africa was as follows (see Figure 14 below):
- (a) Twenty-three States Parties (44%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia).
  - (b) 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).
  - (c) Nineteen States Parties (37%) had yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation (Benin, Chad, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania).

**FIGURE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

76. As at 31 July 2020, 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

77. During the reporting period, 20 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat of the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, the Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia).

#### Status of the legislative process

78. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, there were 27 States Parties in Africa in the process of adopting legislation. Nigeria and Sao Tome and Principe had reported that their respective draft laws were pending approval in their parliaments. The remaining 25 States Parties had reported that their draft legislation was 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, the Gambia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).

79. 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

80. The status of implementation of two States Parties, namely the Gambia and the Niger, was corrected—from having legislation covering all initial measures to that of having yet to report on the adoption of any implementing legislation. They are among those States Parties which submitted information on their respective status of implementation that differed from the information they had been providing in previous reporting periods. The Secretariat reviewed the information received from these States Parties and discussed the matter with National Authority focal points in order to clarify their actual status of implementation. The Secretariat will continue to work with these States Parties in the development and adoption of implementing legislation on the Convention.
81. Under the Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention, a number of States Parties in Africa received technical assistance from the Secretariat in developing draft legislation which is now pending consideration by relevant governmental entities. The Secretariat continues to monitor progress in the adoption process and to follow up with these States Parties, utilising the road maps on the adoption of implementing legislation. Owing to staff attrition and lack of institutional knowledge management systems, as well as other pressing national priorities, consideration of the draft legislation tends to get sidelined, and in some cases the process had to start anew. It is important to continue to sustain the momentum and raise the awareness of senior policymakers on the urgency of adopting implementing legislation on the Convention. The Secretariat continues to encourage 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 States Parties have raised the issue of financial constraints as a limiting factor in this regard. The Secretariat also continues to explore alternative ways to reach out to relevant stakeholders at the national level, including by working with other international and regional organisations.

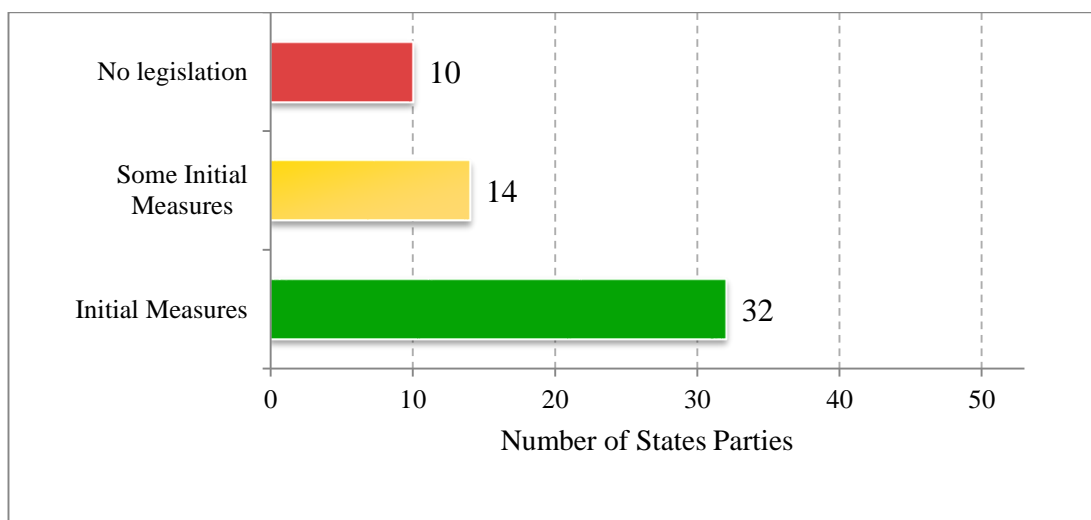
#### **Asia**

##### Status of implementation

82. 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 (see Figure 15 below):
- (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, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Nepal, Samoa, the State of Palestine, and Timor-Leste).
- (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 15: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN ASIA (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

83. As at 31 July 2020, 53 (95%) States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining 3 (5%) States Parties had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu).

#### Updates during the reporting period

84. During the reporting period, 21 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Cyprus, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Maldives, Mongolia, Oman, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, and Viet Nam).

Status of the legislative process

85. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 22 States Parties in Asia were currently in the process of adopting legislation. Kuwait, Maldives, and the Philippines reported that their respective draft laws had been submitted to their parliaments for approval. The remaining 19 States Parties reported that their legislation was under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).
86. Two States Parties have not yet started developing a draft (Nauru and Papua New Guinea).

Analysis

87. Some States Parties in Asia submitted information on their status of implementation that differed from the information they provided in the previous reporting periods. The Secretariat continues to liaise with these States Parties in order to clarify their status, including requesting copies of relevant legal texts, and will undertake comprehensive reviews of their legislative and regulatory frameworks, as needed.
88. Last year, a number of Pacific island States Parties participated in legislative assistance activities organised by the Secretariat and developed the initial draft texts of their implementing legislation on the Convention. In previous years, outreach to these countries posed a challenge to the Secretariat, as they do not have permanent representations based in The Hague and do not regularly participate in the annual or regional meetings of National Authorities. The Secretariat hopes to continue engaging with these Pacific island States Parties as they go through the process of adopting their respective draft laws, and to reach out to Nauru and Papua New Guinea to encourage them to initiate the process of developing draft legislation.
89. The Secretariat continues to follow up with the States Parties that have received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

**Eastern Europe**

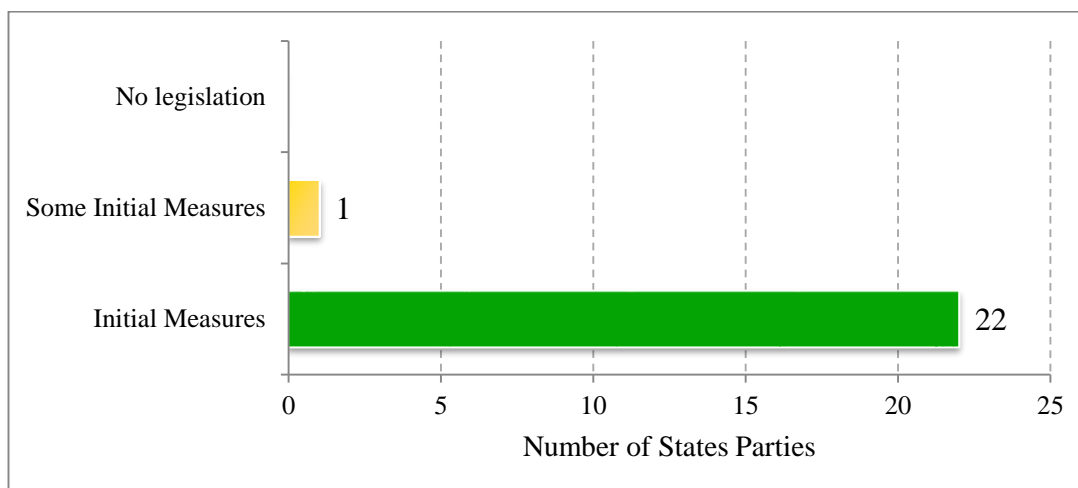
Status of implementation

90. 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 (see Figure 16 below):
- (a) Twenty-two States Parties 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, Slovakia,<sup>11</sup> Slovenia, and Ukraine).

- (b) One State Party, had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Armenia).

**FIGURE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

91. As at 31 July 2020, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission.

#### Updates during the reporting period

92. During the reporting period, 19 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, North Macedonia, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia).

<sup>11</sup>

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 extraterritorial application of its penal legislation, as required under subparagraph 1(c) of Article VII. Accordingly, this was reflected in the report issued last year, and Slovakia was categorised as a State Party having legislation covering some of the initial measures. However, this year, Slovakia communicated to the Secretariat that the information it conveyed in 2018 was an administrative mistake on its part and that the issue of extraterritoriality was in fact provided for under its Code of Criminal Procedure (Law No. 301/2005).

Status of the legislative process

93. The Secretariat continues to engage with Armenia to address the remaining gaps in its legislative framework on the Convention.

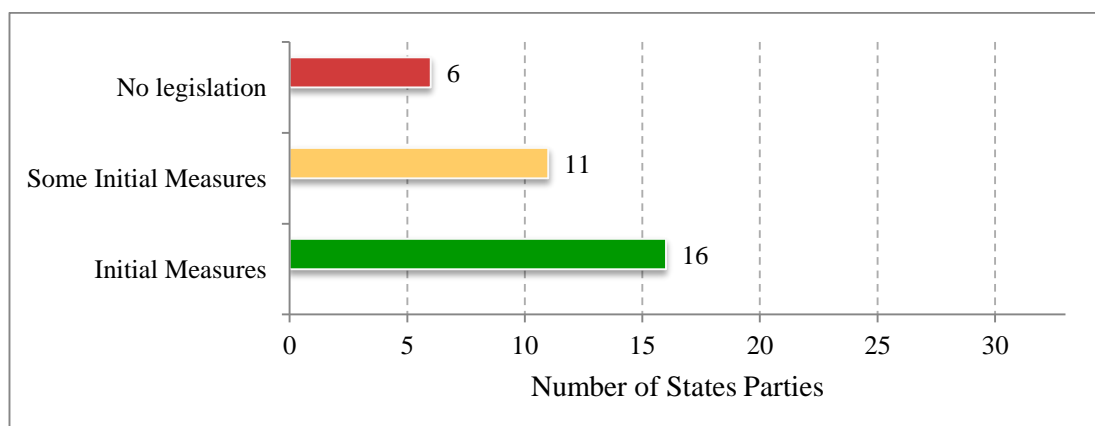
Analysis

94. A number of 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

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 in the Latin America and Caribbean region was as follows (see Figure 17 below):
- (a) Sixteen States Parties (48%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay).
  - (b) Eleven States Parties (33%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 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).

**FIGURE 17: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**





Article VII(5) submissions

96. 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

97. During the reporting period, 18 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Status of the legislative process

98. During the reporting period, Chile informed the Secretariat that its implementing law on the Convention had been adopted in Congress and passed a constitutional review before the Constitutional Tribunal on 23 July 2020. The law was promulgated and published in August 2020. With the adoption of the law, Chile's legislative framework now covers all of the initial measures required under the Convention.
99. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 17 States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean that had yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures reported that their legislation was 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

100. In the Latin America and the Caribbean region, the main challenge continues to be placing the Convention high on the national agenda in light of other competing priorities. Outreach activities, in particular to senior policymakers 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 have received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.
101. Tailored approaches need to be developed for SIDS in the Caribbean and the Pacific to advocate for the urgency of adopting implementing legislation to their key decision makers. These countries do not have chemical production facilities and have small volumes of chemical trade. They are often confronted with capacity limitations, as they have smaller government bureaucracies that have the same offices covering the entire CBRN spectrum, along with other issues. The Secretariat is looking at enhancing collaboration with regional organisations in this regard.

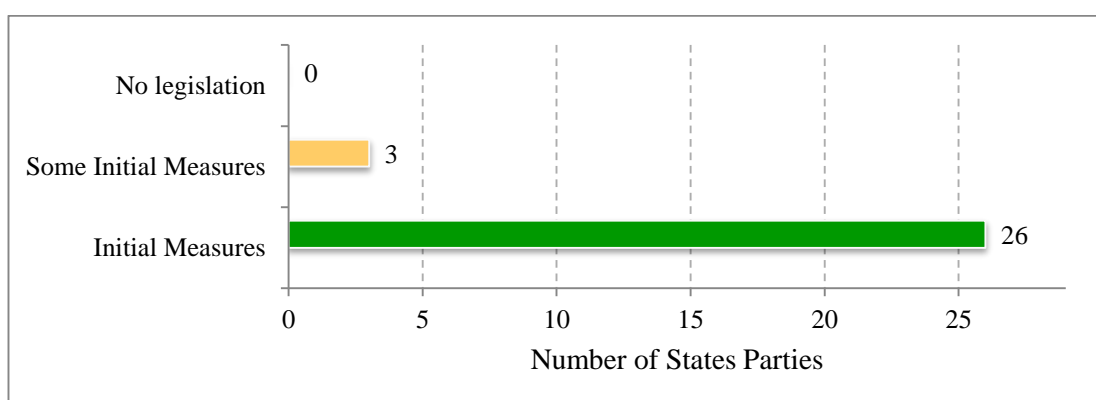
102. The Secretariat has provided assistance to States Parties in the Caribbean in the development of draft implementing legislation. Rather than pursuing the adoption of a stand-alone law implementing the Convention, some States Parties in the Caribbean are opting for a comprehensive approach implementing 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, 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 CARICOM that the initial measures should be kept intact in the comprehensive CBRN laws.

### Western Europe and Other States

#### Status of implementation

103. 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 (see Figure 18 below):
- (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 18: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF WEOG STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2020)**



Article VII(5) submissions

104. As at 31 July 2020, all 29 WEOG States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

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

Status of the legislative process

106. The Secretariat continues to engage with Andorra, Iceland, and San Marino in order to provide appropriate assistance to enable these States Parties to fill the gaps in their legislative frameworks.

Analysis

107. 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 different from their submissions in previous reporting periods which indicates that they might not, in fact, cover all initial measures. The Secretariat 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**

108. 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).
109. 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.
110. 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.

111. During the reporting period, the Secretariat provided comments on the texts of two draft laws. The Secretariat also reviewed the texts of legislation that were provided as Article VII(5) 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.
112. The pilot technical workshop on sharing of best practices in the development of a legislative and regulatory framework on chemical security was held on 24 and 25 July 2019 at OPCW Headquarters. The workshop was aimed at providing a forum for sharing information on participating States Parties' legal and regulatory frameworks on chemical security, as well as discussing approaches in the development of chemical security measures. At the end of the event, the participants were informed of existing international and national legal and regulatory frameworks on chemical security. The workshop was attended by more than 20 participants from 12 States Parties and representatives from international organisations and industry associations.
113. Following concerted outreach, the Secretariat held one session of the Internship Programme for Legal Drafters and National Authority Representatives for three Pacific island States Parties (Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Tuvalu), from 26 to 30 August 2019. During the session, the Secretariat emphasised the elements of comprehensive implementing legislation that address current and emerging issues and provided participants with detailed information on the fundamental components of a comprehensive implementing law. The participating States Parties developed road maps detailing the steps and activities required for the adoption of draft legislation that will also serve as the basis for monitoring and follow-up by the Secretariat.
114. A subregional stakeholders' forum on implementation of the Convention and subregional cooperation was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 17 to 19 September 2019 for States Parties in Latin America. The participating States Parties exchanged views on challenges and best practices in national implementation of the Convention, and on ways to strengthen subregional cooperation. The forum was attended by some 40 participants from seven States Parties as well as representatives from international and regional organisations.
115. The Secretariat organised a round-table discussion on the role of parliamentarians in enhancing national implementation of the Convention. The event took place on 14 October 2019 in Belgrade, Serbia, in the margins of the 141<sup>st</sup> Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). Parliamentarians from Australia, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and Serbia 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.

116. The Secretariat held a national legal workshop on the Convention for the Syrian Arab Republic from 12 to 15 November 2019 at OPCW Headquarters. The workshop was organised in response to a request for assistance from the Permanent Representation of the Syrian Arab Republic to the OPCW. Five delegates representing different government ministries attended the workshop. The participants produced a draft bill that will be further developed and considered by relevant government authorities, and presented an action plan outlining the next steps required to be undertaken for its adoption.
117. A global stakeholders' forum on the adoption of national implementing legislation on the Convention was held from 3 to 5 December 2019 at the OPCW Headquarters. The event, which was a follow-up to regional forums organised in 2017 and 2018, was aimed at enhancing the understanding of key stakeholders of their respective roles in the legislative adoption process, and to update existing national roadmaps on the adoption of national implementing legislation. The participants committed to undertake specific actions to move the legislative adoption process forward. The forum was organised with the financial support of the European Union and was attended by some 40 representatives from 14 States Parties and international organisations.
118. 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, the regional meetings of representatives of National Authorities, as well as during the briefing for non-Hague based Permanent Representations, in order to discuss the status of their implementation of Article VII and to offer technical assistance as appropriate.
119. The Annex to this document contains further details on the implementation status and processes of each of the States Parties in regard to the national implementation of Article VII.

#### **Cooperation, support, and assistance provided bilaterally by States Parties**

120. 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).
121. The Secretariat continued to support bilateral cooperation between National Authorities on various issues, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme for National Authorities of States Parties to the Convention, 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 Côte d'Ivoire visited France. The mentor countries in this Programme share their technical expertise, experiences, and good practices in the process of developing, adopting, and implementing their respective legislation on the Convention with partner countries, as well as on other relevant thematic issues. The return visits planned for 2020 (India to Afghanistan, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Gambia, and France to Côte d'Ivoire) were postponed as a result of the restrictions imposed because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The disruptions caused by the pandemic have also prevented new partnerships from being formed.

Annex (English only):

Status and Progress Regarding Legislative and Regulatory Implementation by States Parties  
as at 31 July 2020

**Annex**

**STATUS AND PROGRESS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY  
IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES PARTIES AS AT 31 JULY 2020**

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b> (24 October 2003)	2 November 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Albania</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Algeria</b> (29 April 1997)	5 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Andorra</b> (29 March 2003)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
<b>Angola</b> (16 October 2015)	18 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b> (28 September 2005)	16 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Argentina</b> (29 April 1997)	3 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Armenia</b> (29 April 1997)	28 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
<b>Australia</b> (29 April 1997)	3 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Austria</b> (29 April 1997)	12 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Azerbaijan</b> (30 March 2000)	16 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Bahamas</b> (21 May 2009)	24 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Bahrain</b> (29 April 1997)	21 November 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
<b>Bangladesh</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Barbados</b> (6 April 2007)	7 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Belarus</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Belgium</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Belize</b> (31 December 2003)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Benin</b> (13 June 1998)	21 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Bhutan</b> (17 September 2005)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b> (13 September 1998)	5 March 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Botswana</b> (30 September 1998)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Brazil</b> (29 April 1997)	9 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Brunei Darussalam</b> (29 August 1997)	11 July 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bulgaria</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Burkina Faso</b> (7 August 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Burundi</b> (4 October 1998)	2 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cabo Verde</b> (9 November 2003)	4 December 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cambodia</b> (18 August 2005)	29 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cameroon</b> (29 April 1997)	22 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Canada</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Central African Republic</b> (20 October 2006)	6 June 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Chad</b> (14 March 2004)	22 May 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Chile</b> (29 April 1997)	29 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>China</b> (29 April 1997)	15 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Colombia</b> (5 May 2000)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Comoros</b> (17 September 2006)	5 September 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Congo</b> (3 January 2008)	12 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes



<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Cook Islands</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Costa Rica</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> (29 April 1997)	7 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Croatia</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cuba</b> (29 May 1997)	10 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cyprus</b> (27 September 1998)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Czech Republic</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b> (11 November 2005)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Denmark</b> (29 April 1997)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Djibouti</b> (24 February 2006)	31 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Dominica</b> (13 March 2001)	9 May 2014	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Dominican Republic</b> (26 April 2009)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Ecuador</b> (29 April 1997)	22 April 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>El Salvador</b> (29 April 1997)	20 May 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Equatorial Guinea</b> (29 April 1997)	28 March 2007	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Eritrea</b> (15 March 2000)	30 November 2013	No legislation.	None
<b>Estonia</b> (25 June 1999)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Eswatini</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Ethiopia</b> (29 April 1997)	17 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Fiji</b> (29 April 1997)	5 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Finland</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>France</b> (29 April 1997)	24 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Gabon</b> (8 October 2000)	14 May 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Gambia</b> (18 June 1998)	26 June 2020	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Georgia</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Germany</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Ghana</b> (8 August 1997)	4 July 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Greece</b> (29 April 1997)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Grenada</b> (3 July 2005)	7 August 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Guatemala</b> (14 March 2003)	3 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Guinea</b> (9 July 1997)	6 November 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b> (19 June 2008)	9 December 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Guyana</b> (12 October 1997)	29 May 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Haiti</b> (24 March 2006)	28 June 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Holy See</b> (11 June 1999)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Honduras</b> (28 September 2005)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Hungary</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Iceland</b> (29 April 1997)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>India</b> (29 April 1997)	15 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Indonesia</b> (12 December 1998)	16 April 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Iran (Islamic Republic of)</b> (3 December 1997)	15 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Iraq</b> (12 February 2009)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Ireland</b> (29 April 1997)	12 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Italy</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Jamaica</b> (8 October 2000)	6 November 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Japan</b> (29 April 1997)	7 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Jordan</b> (28 November 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Kazakhstan</b> (22 April 2000)	1 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Kenya</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2020	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Kiribati</b> (7 October 2000)	7 July 2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Kuwait</b> (28 June 1997)	16 May 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b> (29 October 2003)	30 April 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Latvia</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Lebanon</b> (20 December 2008)	18 June 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Lesotho</b> (29 April 1997)	25 November 2012	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Liberia</b> (25 March 2006)	27 November 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Libya</b> (5 February 2004)	29 June 2020	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Liechtenstein</b> (24 December 1999)	14 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Lithuania</b> (15 May 1998)	10 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Luxembourg</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Madagascar</b> (9 November 2004)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Malawi</b> (11 July 1998)	7 October 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Malaysia</b> (20 May 2000)	25 March 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Maldives</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Mali</b> (29 April 1997)	18 July 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Malta</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Marshall Islands</b> (18 June 2004)	4 March 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Mauritania</b> (11 March 1998)	29 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Mauritius</b> (29 April 1997)	16 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Mexico</b> (29 April 1997)	21 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Micronesia (Federated States of)</b> (21 July 1999)	27 May 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Monaco</b> (29 April 1997)	19 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Mongolia</b> (29 April 1997)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Montenegro</b> (3 June 2006)	31 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Morocco</b> (29 April 1997)	12 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Mozambique</b> (14 September 2000)	16 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Myanmar</b> (7 August 2015)	21 July 2017	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Namibia</b> (29 April 1997)	20 June 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Nauru</b> (12 December 2001)	5 July 2010	No legislation.	None
<b>Nepal</b> (18 December 1997)	7 November 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Netherlands</b> (29 April 1997)	16 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>New Zealand</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Nicaragua</b> (5 December 1999)	15 May 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Niger</b> (29 April 1997)	30 May 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Nigeria</b> (19 June 1999)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Niue</b> (21 May 2005)	20 July 2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>North Macedonia</b> (20 July 1997)	23 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Norway</b> (29 April 1997)	15 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Oman</b> (29 April 1997)	9 April 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Pakistan</b> (27 November 1997)	27 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Palau</b> (5 March 2003)	14 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Panama</b> (6 November 1998)	26 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Papua New Guinea</b> (29 April 1997)	20 August 2014	No legislation.	None
<b>Paraguay</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Peru</b> (29 April 1997)	22 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Philippines</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Poland</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Portugal</b> (29 April 1997)	15 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Qatar</b> (3 October 1997)	31 May 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Republic of Korea</b> (29 April 1997)	23 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Republic of Moldova</b> (29 April 1997)	27 March 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Romania</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Russian Federation</b> (5 December 1997)	12 May 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Rwanda</b> (30 April 2004)	30 November 2012	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b> (20 June 2004)	16 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Saint Lucia</b> (29 April 1997)	27 November 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b> (18 October 2002)	28 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Samoa</b> (27 October 2002)	22 June 2018	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>San Marino</b> (9 January 2000)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Sao Tome and Principe</b> (9 October 2003)	23 March 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	None
<b>Saudi Arabia</b> (29 April 1997)	12 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Senegal</b> (19 August 1998)	20 June 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Serbia</b> (20 May 2000)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Seychelles</b> (29 April 1997)	1 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Sierra Leone</b> (30 October 2004)	9 December 2011	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Singapore</b> (20 June 1997)	5 March 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Slovakia</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Slovenia</b> (11 July 1997)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Solomon Islands</b> (23 October 2004)	28 August 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Somalia</b> (28 June 2013)	21 July 2015	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>South Africa</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures	Yes
<b>Spain</b> (29 April 1997)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Sri Lanka</b> (29 April 1997)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>State of Palestine</b> (16 June 2018)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Sudan</b> (23 June 1999)	14 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Suriname</b> (29 April 1997)	10 June 2020	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Sweden</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> (14 October 2013)	16 July 2020	No legislation.	Yes
<b>Tajikistan</b> (29 April 1997)	21 May 2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Thailand</b> (9 January 2003)	8 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Timor-Leste</b> (6 June 2003)	26 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Togo</b> (29 April 1997)	24 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Tonga</b> (28 June 2003)	28 August 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b> (24 July 1997)	30 June 2016	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Tunisia</b> (29 April 1997)	7 June 2017	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Turkey</b> (11 June 1997)	24 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Turkmenistan</b> (29 April 1997)	31 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Tuvalu</b> (18 February 2004)	7 July 2010	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Uganda</b> (30 December 2001)	3 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Ukraine</b> (15 November 1998)	15 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Arab Emirates</b> (28 December 2000)	11 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> (25 July 1998)	14 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>United States of America</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Uruguay</b> (29 April 1997)	27 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Uzbekistan</b> (29 April 1997)	29 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Vanuatu</b> (16 October 2005)	15 June 2018	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)</b> (2 January 1998)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Viet Nam</b> (30 October 1998)	15 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Yemen</b> (1 November 2000)	8 April 2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Zambia</b> (11 March 2001)	26 June 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Zimbabwe</b> (29 April 1997)	21 June 2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes