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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 2022**

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\* Reissued in English for technical reasons.



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**A. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. This report has been produced for the 101st 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 2021 to 31 July 2022.
3. This report presents an overview of the status of 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 9 March 2022 requesting them to provide updates on the status of implementation of Article VII and to fill in the matrices attached to the note verbale. For States Parties that did not provide responses, their respective status, as indicated in previous reports, was left unchanged.
5. At the cut-off date of this report, 105 States Parties had replied to the note verbale, which is the same number of responses received last year. 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 to the submissions. Since the launch in 2020 of the online platform for the submission of updates on the status of implementation of Article VII, there are fewer discrepancies and inconsistencies in the information provided by States Parties.

7. Out of the 193 States Parties to the Convention, 158 have adopted national implementing legislation, of which 122 have legislation covering all the initial measures. Thirty-six States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 35 States Parties have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.
8. For States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention, 103 States Parties have adopted 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, leaving one remaining State Party that has yet to do so.
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. Upon request by States Parties, the Secretariat reviewed the texts of draft legislation and newly enacted or existing legislation, to advise whether such texts comply with the requirements of the Convention. The Secretariat also provided advice and reviewed legal texts submitted by States Parties in regard to the implementation of the amendment to the Annex on Chemicals to the Convention (hereinafter "the Annex on Chemicals"). Furthermore, 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 three sessions of the National Legislative Review Forum, during which States Parties assessed their respective national legislative and administrative frameworks on the Convention and identified gaps and discussed possible approaches to address them. The Secretariat held two training courses on legislative and regulatory issues on chemical security, which were aimed at enhancing the understanding of participating States Parties on the scope of a national legal and regulatory framework on chemical security, as well as a workshop on best practices in the development of such frameworks, which provided a forum for discussing approaches in the development of chemical security measures. The Secretariat also facilitated bilateral cooperation between States Parties, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme for National Authorities, under which three partnerships were formed between the National Authorities of six States Parties.
13. During the reporting period, the Secretariat conducted most of its technical assistance and capacity-building activities in an online format owing to COVID-19 pandemic-related restrictions. The Secretariat continued 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 to this end, including the indicative road maps developed by respective States Parties, follow-up letters, and bilateral discussions.

## B. INTRODUCTION

14. 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.
15. The Third Review Conference (8 to 19 April 2013) “[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>
16. 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.
17. 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.
18. These new criteria were first used in the annual reports on the implementation of Article VII in 2013, and the same criteria have been used for all subsequent reports from 2014 to 2021.
19. 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.

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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\*.

20. Pursuant to the request received from the Third Review Conference, the Secretariat sent a note verbale on 9 March 2022 to all States Parties, requesting them to provide updates on the status of implementation of Article VII and to fill in the matrices attached to the note verbale. Based on the responses received, the Secretariat has updated the two matrices included in the annual reports—the first addressing the initial measures taken by States Parties in accordance with Article VII and the second listing additional measures—and is presenting them in two concurrent reports, as requested by the Conference (paragraph 8 of C-14/DEC.12).
21. 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 and technical expertise. The Secretariat provided guidance to States Parties, where possible.
22. The Secretariat continued to experience challenges in receiving updates from a number of States Parties. Notably, of the 71 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive implementing legislation, only 23 (32%) responded to the note verbale circulated by the Secretariat. Critically, none of the five States Parties that have yet to develop drafts of national implementing legislation submitted a response. The lack of updates is more pervasive among small island developing States (SIDS) because of their limited human and technical capacity to provide comprehensive responses; of the 23 SIDS that have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures, only six (26%) responded to the note verbale. While these countries have no large chemical industries and engage in limited trade in chemicals, full implementation of the Convention will not be achieved unless they are also on board. The Secretariat therefore continued to explore new methods to engage with these States Parties and to tailor technical assistance to their specific needs and interests.
23. 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.
24. 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 1 August 2021—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-Eighth Session and to the Conference at its Twenty-Sixth Session<sup>3</sup>—to 31 July 2022, the cut-off date for this and the two concurrent reports mentioned in the paragraph above.

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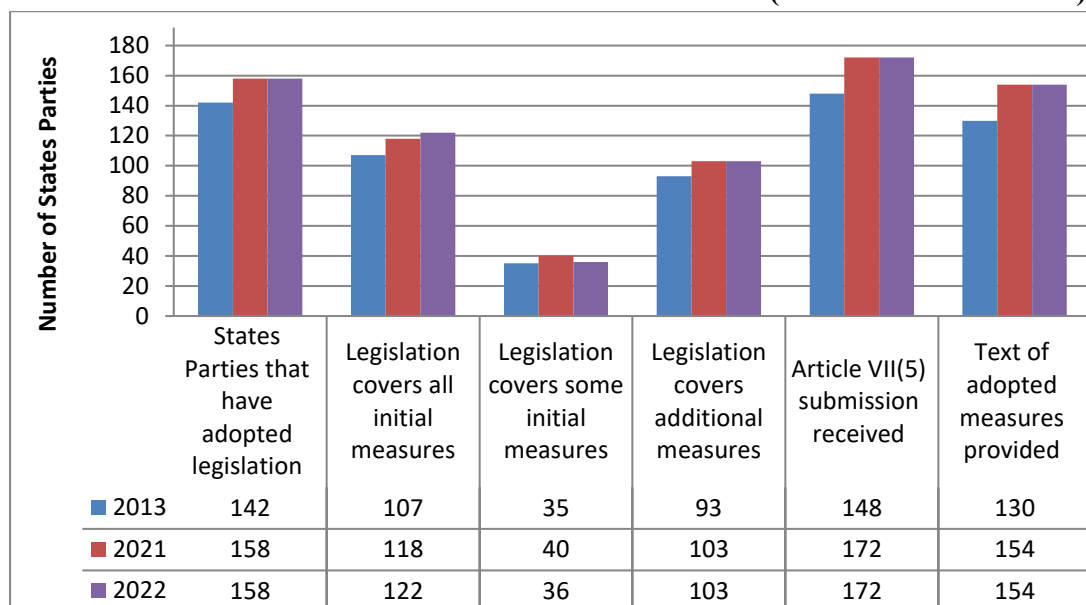
<sup>3</sup> EC-98/DG.13 C-26/DG.11; EC-98/DG.12 C-26/DG.10; and EC-98/DG.11 C-26/DG.9 (all dated 14 September 2021).



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

### **Global overview of implementation**

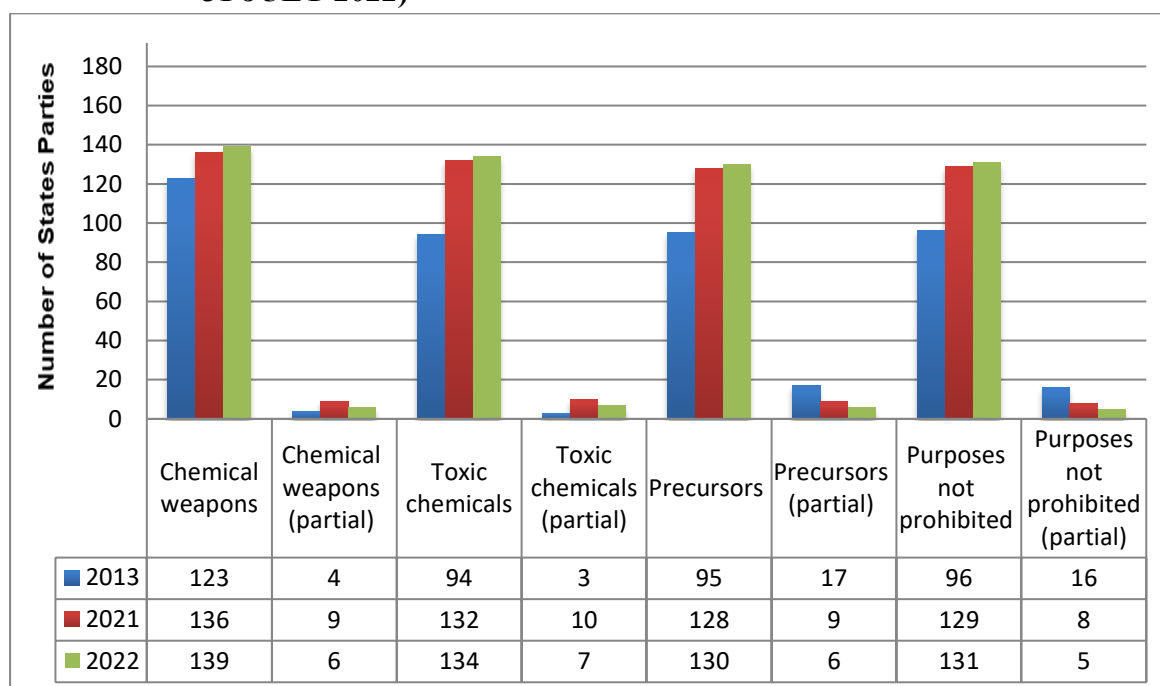
25. The Secretariat continues to clarify the status of implementation of Article VII by States Parties. At the end of the reporting period:
  - (a) 158 States Parties (82%) had reported the adoption of national implementing legislation to the Secretariat;
  - (b) of the 158 States Parties with implementing measures in place, 122 States Parties (63%) had reported that their national legislation covers all the initial measures required under the Convention;
  - (c) the remaining 36 States Parties (19%) 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) 103 States Parties (53%) 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.
26. An overview of the status of implementation of Article VII as at 31 July 2022 is provided in Figure 1 below.

**FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)****Status of implementation of the initial measures**

27. Notwithstanding the short time frame under scrutiny (August 2013 to July 2022), Figures 2 to 5 below show that substantial progress has been made in respect of each of the initial measures.
28. National implementing legislation should contain definitions of relevant terms in order to establish a link between the Convention and the provisions of the legislation.
29. Based on the Secretariat's interaction with some States Parties and the preliminary legal review it has undertaken, some States Parties are unable to incorporate all of the definitions into the texts of their laws or regulations. This is either due to their legal drafting style, or to the fact that the legal text is omnibus and does not exclusively relate to the Convention, for example a penal code that contains all acts that are penalised within the State Party's jurisdiction. In some cases, the legal texts of some States Parties contain a catch-all provision stating that the definitions embodied in international agreements to which they are party shall have the same meaning in domestic laws. In the absence of any such reference, the Secretariat has sought an explanation from States Parties on how they regard definitions of terms that are contained in treaties or international agreements in their domestic legal framework. The Secretariat has analysed the situation of these States Parties in order to arrive at a reasonable determination of their status of implementation of this measure.

30. Figure 2 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.

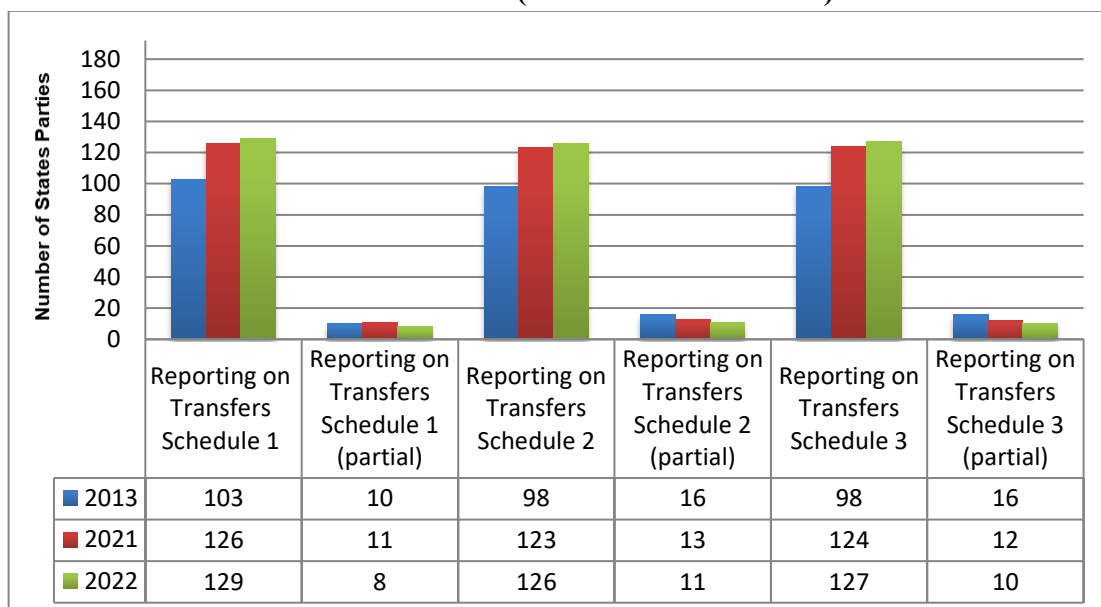
**FIGURE 2: DEFINITIONS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



31. 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;
  - 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
  - provide all transfer-related information that is to be included in declarations pursuant to paragraph 1 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex and that a sanction is applicable in the event of non-compliance by natural and legal persons.

32. Figure 3 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 2022)**

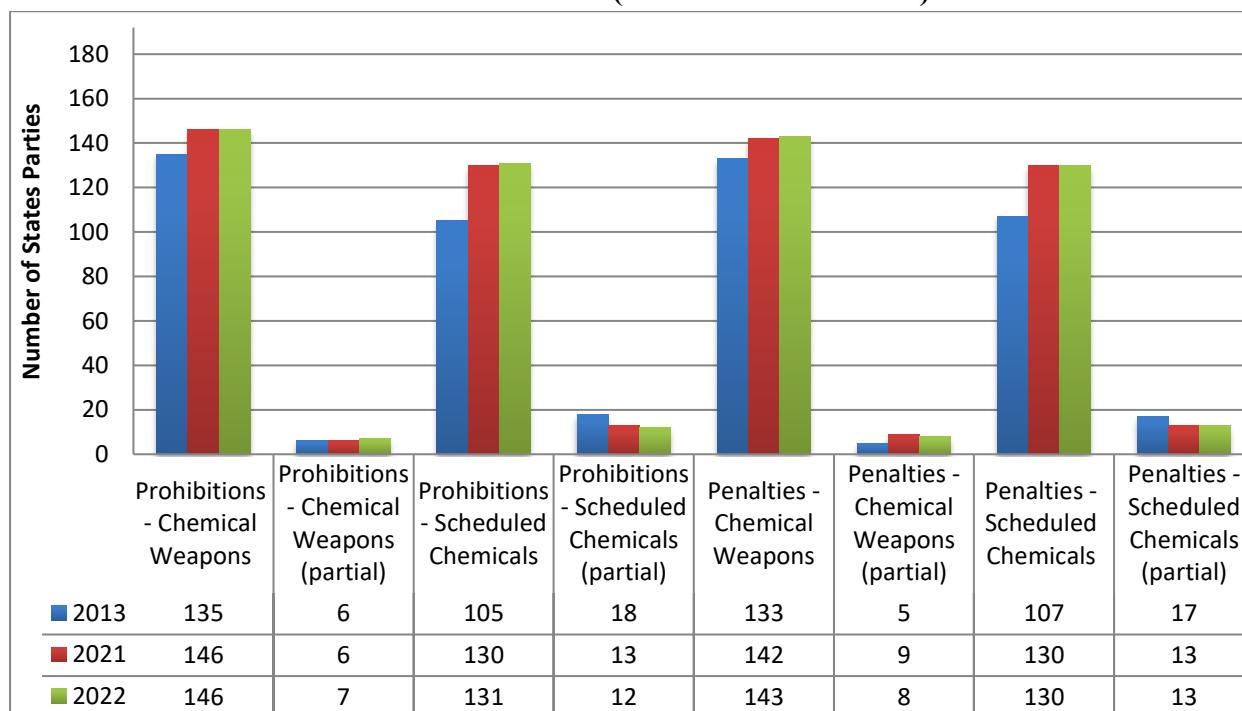


33. National implementing legislation should indicate that:
- the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention are prohibited by that State Party to natural and legal persons in accordance with subparagraph 1(a) of Article VII, and that penal sanctions are applicable in the event of violation of the above prohibitions; and
  - the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of Part VI of the Verification Annex (Schedule 1-related), paragraph 31 of Part VII of the Verification Annex (Schedule 2-related),<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.
34. 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).

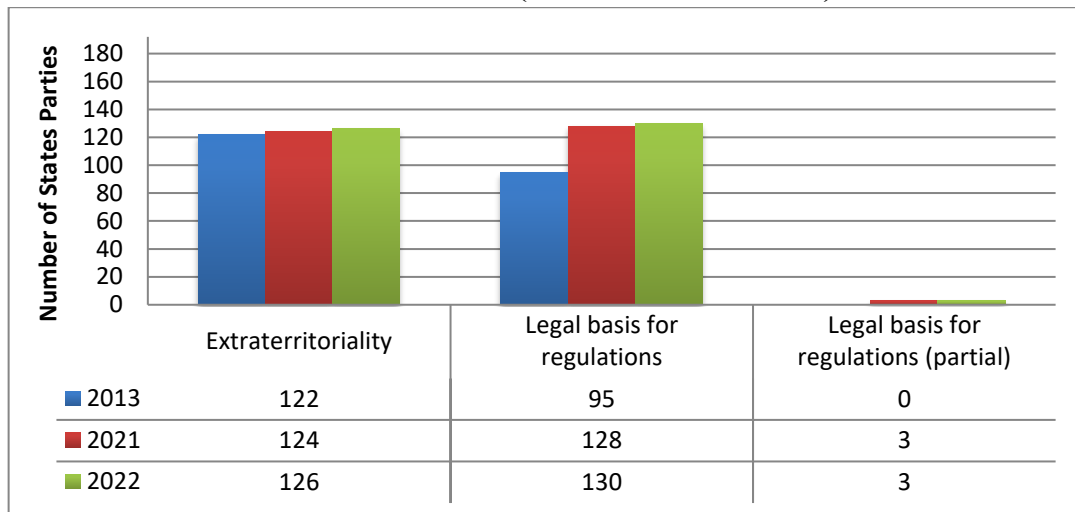
<sup>5</sup> For exceptions, please refer to C-VI/DEC.10 (dated 17 May 2001).

**FIGURE 4: PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



35. States Parties are obliged to implement other initial measures under the Convention. Under subparagraph 1(c) of Article VII, a State Party shall extend its penal legislation enacted to impose the prohibitions of the Convention on any activity undertaken anywhere by natural persons possessing its nationality. Further, the implementing legislation should also contain provisions that enable the relevant ministries and governmental departments to issue measures to regulate the production, processing, and consumption of scheduled chemicals, the verification regimes, and the confidentiality regimes.
36. Figure 5 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.

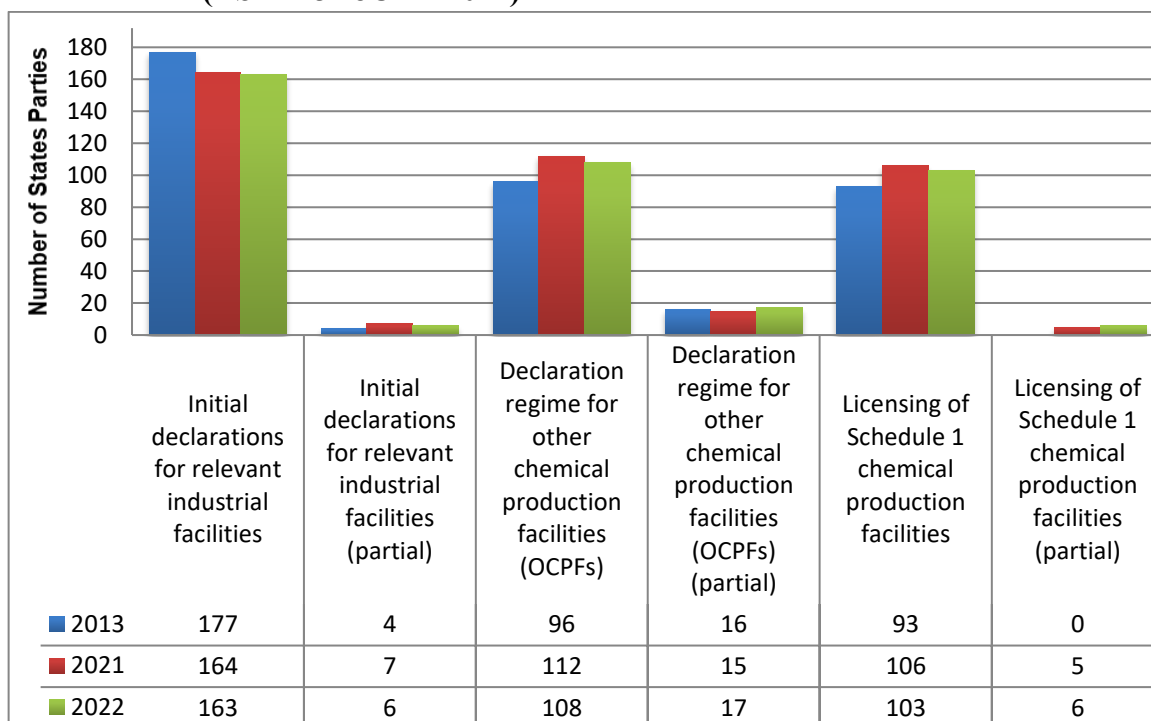
**FIGURE 5: OTHER INITIAL MEASURES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



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

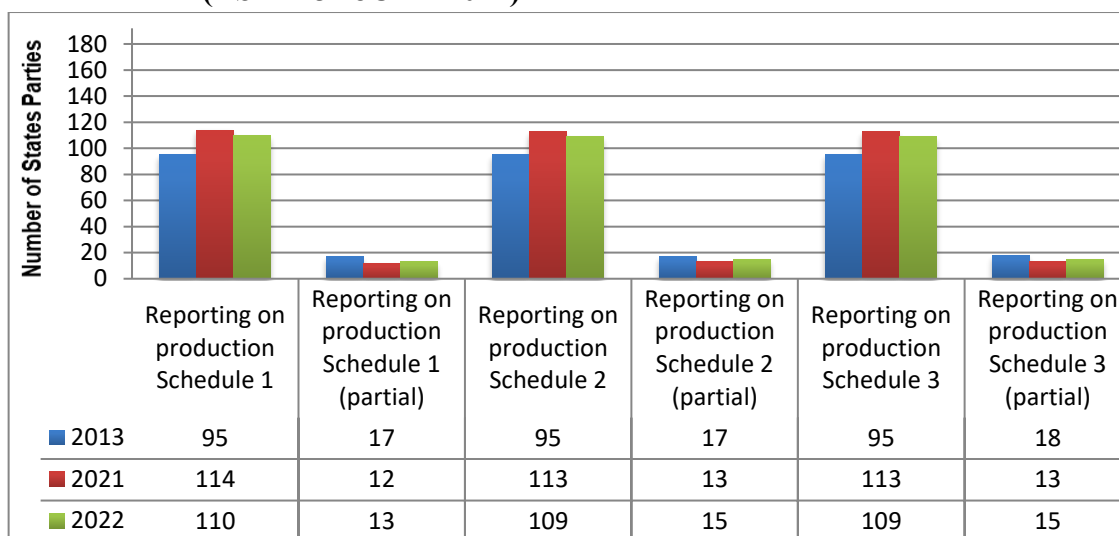
37. The Secretariat also continues to clarify the status of adoption of additional measures by States Parties with declarable industrial facilities, as shown in Figures 6 to 9.
38. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to provide all information required for the initial declarations for relevant industrial facilities as required under Article VI of the Convention, as well as all information required for the declaration with respect to other chemical production facilities, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Part IX of the Verification Annex and any update of that information (paragraph 3 of Part IX of the Verification Annex). National implementing legislation or regulations must also establish licensing requirements in line with paragraphs 8, 9, 10, and 11 of Part VI of the Verification Annex.
39. Figure 6 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 2022)**



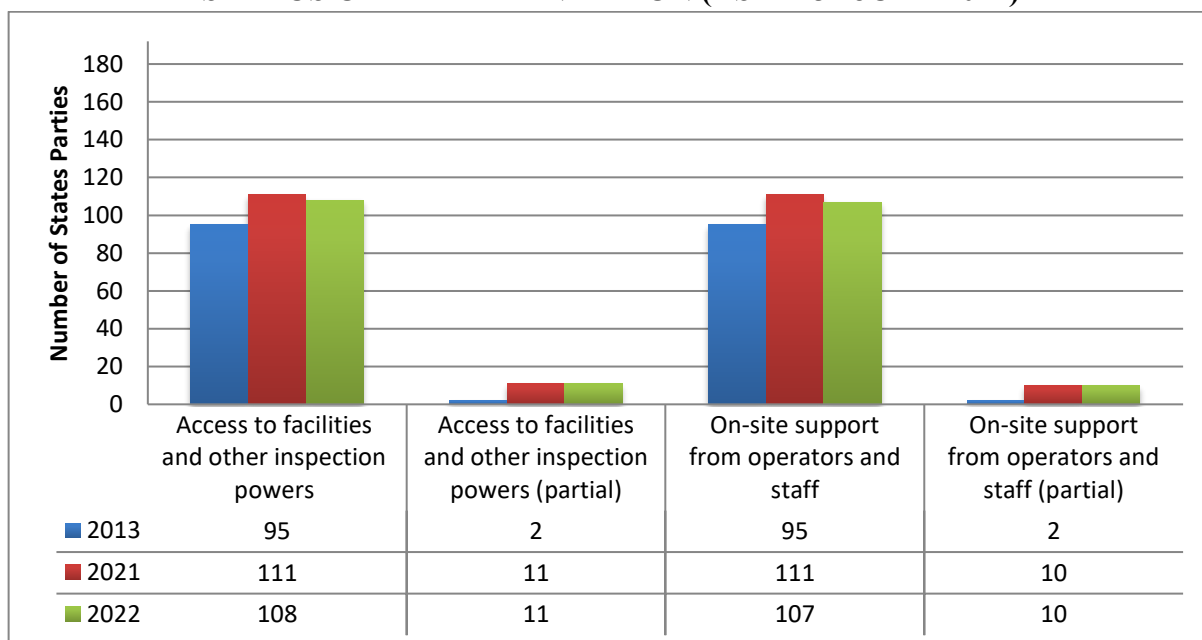
40. National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to fulfil the reporting requirements concerning:
- production of Schedule 1 chemicals, as required under section D of Part VI of the Verification Annex;
  - production, processing, and consumption of Schedule 2 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VII of the Verification Annex; and
  - production of Schedule 3 chemicals, as required under section A of Part VIII of the Verification Annex.
41. Figure 7 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 2022)**



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

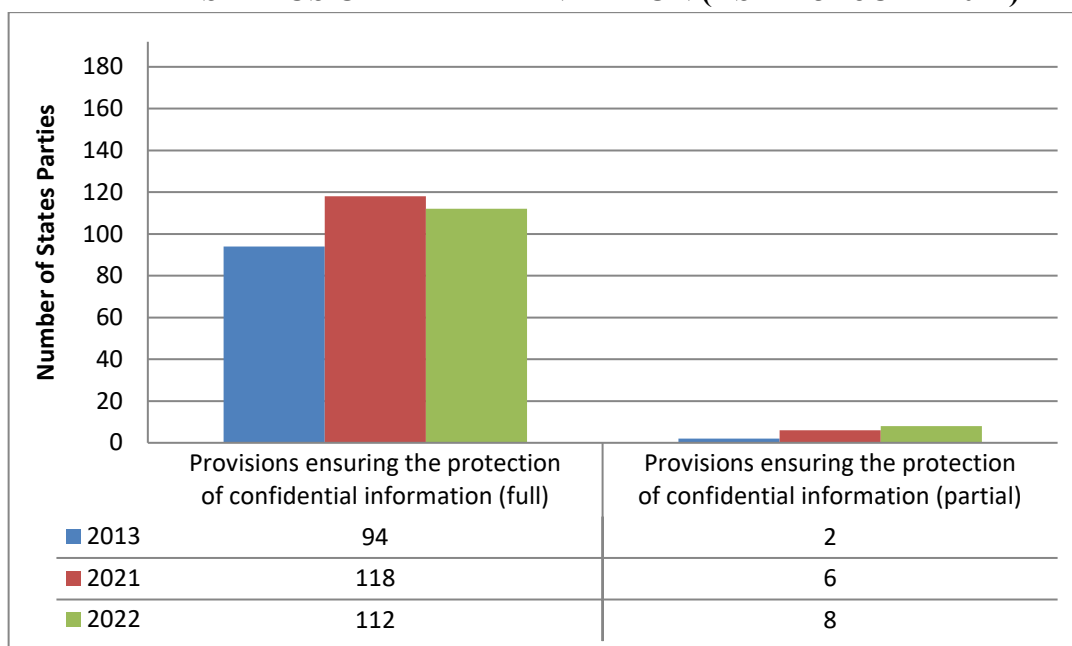
**FIGURE 8: VERIFICATION REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**





44. 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 reporting time frame.

**FIGURE 9: CONFIDENTIALITY REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



#### Designation or establishment of National Authorities

45. Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article VII of the Convention, States Parties are required to designate or establish a National Authority to serve as the national focal point for effective liaison with the OPCW and other States Parties. On a number of occasions, the Conference has recalled the importance of this obligation and has urged States Parties that have not yet done so to designate or establish their National Authority (paragraph 1 of C-14/DEC.12).
46. In all, 192 out of 193 States Parties have complied with this requirement. Somalia is the remaining State 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.

#### Article VII(5) submissions

47. 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).

48. At the cut-off date of the report, seven States Parties<sup>6</sup> that had already made Article VII(5) submissions prior to the reporting period made additional Article VII(5) submissions.
49. In C-8/DEC.16 (dated 24 October 2003), the Conference requested that States Parties provide the Secretariat with the full text of their national implementing legislation or regulations, including updates. During the reporting period, the number of States Parties that have submitted the full text of their implementing legislation remained at 154 (80%).
50. A number of States Parties continue to inform the Secretariat that they do not have a comprehensive understanding of their country's domestic legal framework on the Convention, in particular the laws and regulations that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention. The lack of effective national coordination mechanisms remains a debilitating factor, as the National Authority may not be informed by other ministries and agencies of updates in this regard. The Secretariat continues to provide technical assistance, where possible, to States Parties in undertaking an inventory of their legal and administrative measures that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention.

#### **Amendments to the Annex on Chemicals**

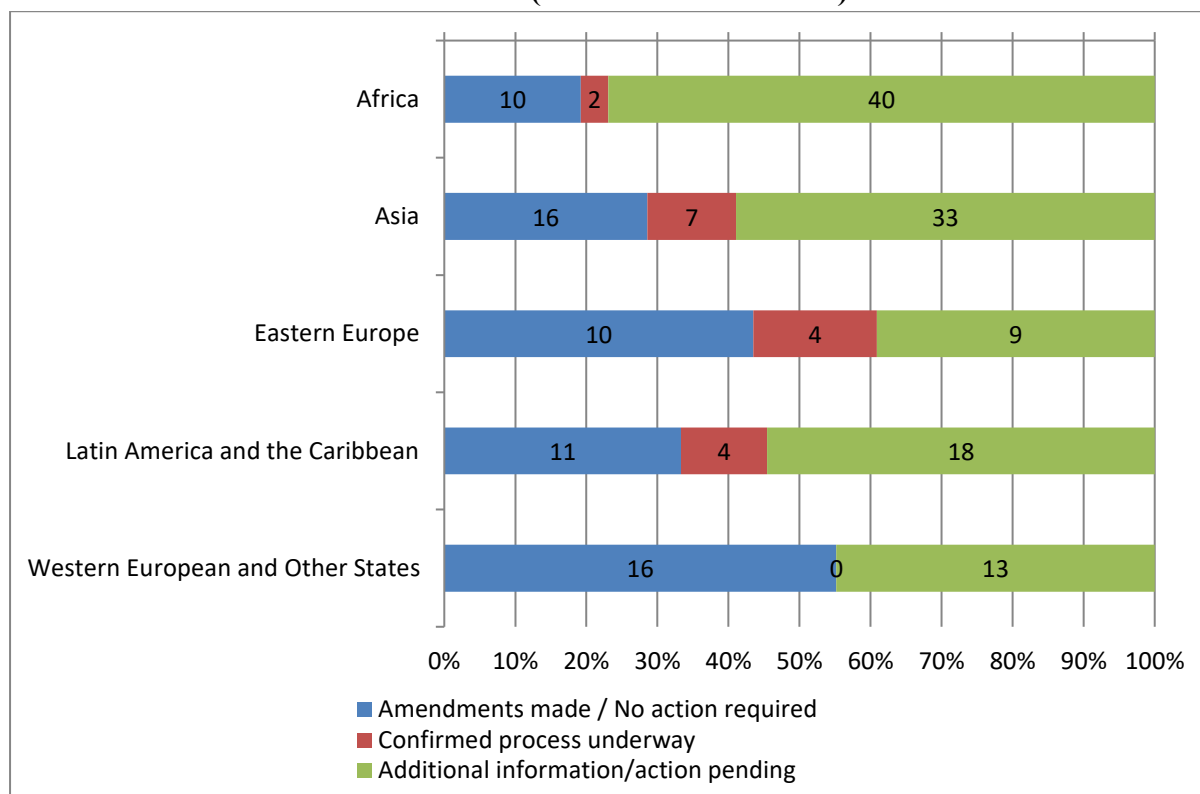
51. At its Twenty-Fourth Session, the Conference adopted two decisions (C-24/DEC.4 and C-24/DEC.5, both dated 27 November 2019) in which it approved, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article XV of the Convention, certain changes to Schedule 1 of the Annex on Chemicals. Pursuant to subparagraph 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).
52. The Secretariat continued to reach 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 amendments. The Secretariat has been receiving updates from States Parties on actions undertaken to implement the amendments, depending on how they reference the Annex on Chemicals in their respective laws and regulations.<sup>7</sup> Figure 10 below shows the status of implementation of the amendments as at the cut-off date of this report, according to the responses received by the Secretariat.

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<sup>6</sup> Armenia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Estonia, Kyrgyzstan, Nicaragua, and Panama.

<sup>7</sup> 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 this 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.

**FIGURE 10: ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



### Status of the legislative process in States Parties

53. States Parties that have not yet adopted implementing legislation covering all initial measures continue to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative processes.
54. As at the cut-off date of the report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 35 States Parties had not reported on the adoption of any relevant legislation, while 36 States Parties had legislation covering only some of the initial measures (see Figure 1). Nonetheless, most of these States Parties are currently in the process of developing implementing legislation.
55. According to information available to the Secretariat, 61 States Parties have a draft pending government approval,<sup>8</sup> five have draft legislation before their respective

<sup>8</sup>

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

Asia: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, 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, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

Western European and Other States: Iceland and San Marino.

legislative bodies,<sup>9</sup> and the remaining five 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>10</sup>

### Analysis

56. During the reporting period, the Secretariat received 105 responses to its annual note verbale requesting updates on the status of implementation of Article VII, which is the same number of responses received in 2021. This is slightly higher than the 104 responses received in 2020, but lower than the 127 in 2019, the 130 in 2018, and the 118 in 2017. Nonetheless, this number is still considerably higher than the number received from 2014 to 2016 (53, 53, and 89, respectively). Further, the Secretariat has maintained its engagement with States Parties in clarifying their status of implementation of Article VII. Through this, the Secretariat continued to enhance its 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.
57. A few States Parties still submitted responses that were inconsistent with those they had submitted in previous years. Some of these States Parties had cited inadequate institutional knowledge management systems and insufficient technical expertise for explanation in the past. The Secretariat sought further clarification from these States Parties and reviewed their Article VII submissions on record in order to accurately reflect their status.
58. The gradual increase in the use of the online platform for the submission of updates on the status of implementation of Article VII since 2020 is already yielding positive results. As data submitted in previous years can be accessed through the platform and then compared with the updates, there are now fewer inconsistencies in the information provided by States Parties. The platform is therefore proving its utility as a complementary institutional knowledge management tool for States Parties, and its use will continue to be promoted.
59. Since the last reporting period, there are 122 States Parties that have legislation covering all initial measures. Out of the remaining 71 States Parties that have yet to adopt comprehensive legislation, 36 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.
60. 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 146 States Parties that have enacted laws containing the prohibitions on chemical weapons under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention, while 143 States Parties have declared applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation. There are also

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<sup>9</sup> Kuwait, Maldives, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Sao Tome and Principe.

<sup>10</sup> Andorra, Eritrea, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Rwanda.

131 States Parties that have incorporated the prohibitions in the Verification Annex pertaining to scheduled chemicals into their domestic legal framework, and 130 of these States Parties have applicable penal sanctions in the event of their violation.

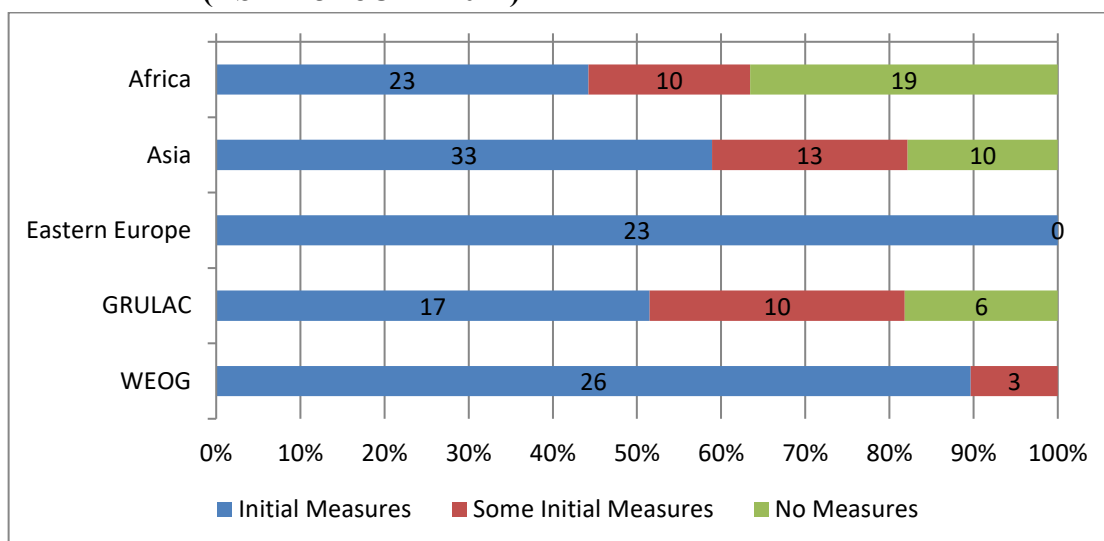
61. States Parties have also been adopting a broad range of measures, including the enactment of laws, regulations, and other administrative measures that are relevant to the Convention, although they may not cover the initial measures. These legislative and administrative measures pertain to a wide scope of thematic areas and may include chemical safety and security laws and industry-specific regulations. Some States Parties have chemical industry associations that actively engage their members in implementing relevant security and safety principles.
62. 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.
63. 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. 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.
64. 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.
65. Most States Parties are at the midstream 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.

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

66. While 25 years have passed since the entry into force of the Convention, only 122 out of 193 States Parties have legislation covering all initial measures. Seventy-one States Parties have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures, comprising: 29 out of 52 States Parties in Africa, 23 out of 56 States Parties in Asia, 16 out of 33 States Parties in the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC), and 3 out of 29 States Parties in the Group of Western European and Other States (WEOG) (see Figure 11 below). Out of the above-mentioned 71 States Parties, 36 have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 35 have yet to report on the adoption of legislation.

**FIGURE 11: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



**Africa**

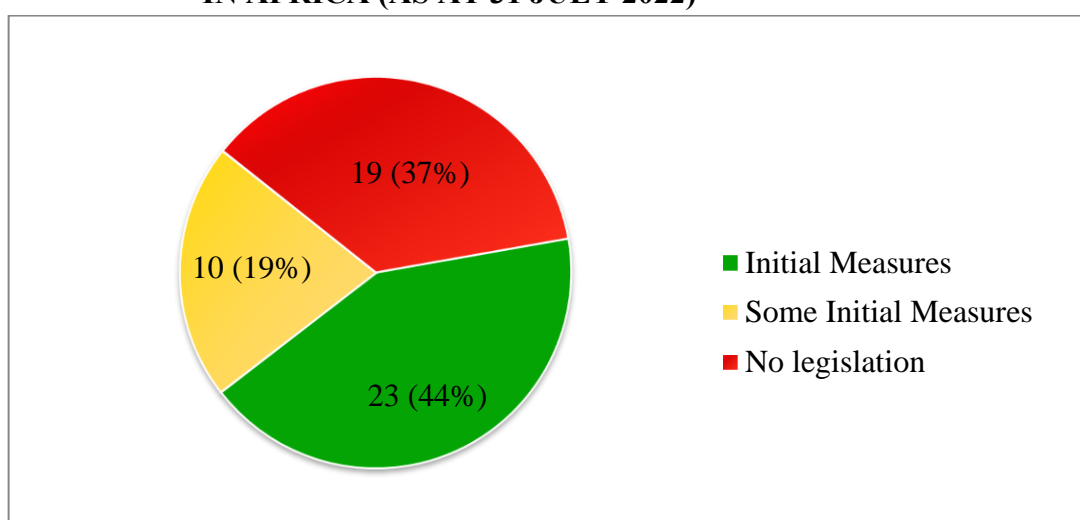
Status of implementation of Article VII

67. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in Africa was as follows (see also Figure 12 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, Côte d’Ivoire Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, 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, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, 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 12: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN AFRICA (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

68. As at 31 July 2022, 38 African States Parties (73%) had made at least one submission, while the remaining 14 States Parties (27%) 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

69. During the reporting period, 16 States Parties in Africa provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, and Togo).

#### Status of the legislative process

70. Following discussions and a review of its national legal framework on the Convention, the status of implementation by Côte d'Ivoire was clarified as covering all initial measures.

71. 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, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe).
72. Two States Parties in Africa (Eritrea and Rwanda) had not yet started developing a draft. The Secretariat continues to encourage these States Parties to participate in the legislative assistance programmes.

#### Analysis

73. 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 continued to monitor progress in the adoption process and to follow up with respective States Parties, utilising the road maps on the adoption of implementing legislation.

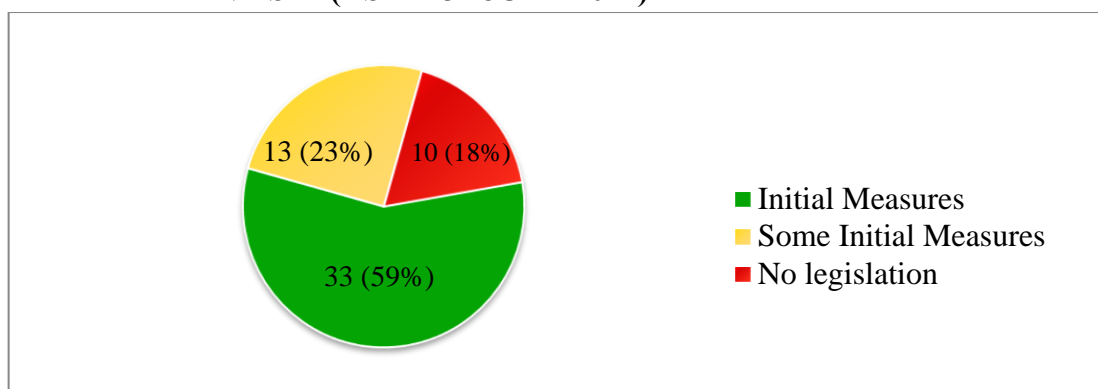
#### **Asia**

##### Status of implementation

74. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in Asia was as follows (see also Figure 13 below):
- (a) Thirty-three States Parties (59%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 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) Thirteen States Parties (23%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Kuwait, , Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, 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 13: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN ASIA (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

75. As at 31 July 2022, 53 States Parties (95%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining three States Parties (5%) had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Nauru, Papua New Guinea, and Vanuatu).

#### Updates during the reporting period

76. During the reporting period, 22 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, Cyprus, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, and Viet Nam).

#### Status of the legislative process

77. During the reporting period, Kyrgyzstan informed the Secretariat that its implementing regulations on the Convention had been adopted by its Cabinet of Ministers in August 2021. The Secretariat worked with Kyrgyzstan in the development and review of said legal text during a national awareness-raising and legislative assistance workshop held in Issyk-Kul, Kyrgyzstan in June 2019. With the adoption of the regulations, Kyrgyzstan's legislative framework now covers all the initial measures required under the Convention.
78. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 21 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 18 States Parties reported that their legislation was under review and/or awaiting approval by the relevant governmental entities (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Iraq, Lebanon, Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Samoa, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).
79. Two States Parties (Nauru and Papua New Guinea) have not yet started developing a draft.

### Analysis

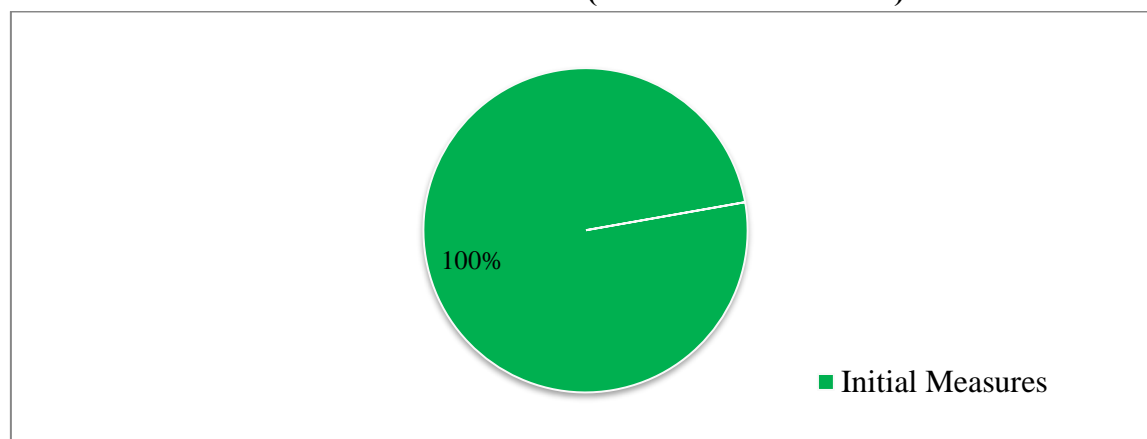
80. The Secretariat continued to follow up with States Parties that have received legislative assistance in recent years, and to monitor progress in the adoption process. The Secretariat is enhancing its engagement with Pacific island States Parties, several of which have participated in legislative assistance activities organised by the Secretariat in recent years.

### **Eastern Europe**

#### Status of implementation

81. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe (see also Figure 14 below) had legislation covering all initial measures (Albania, Armenia, 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, Slovenia, and Ukraine).

**FIGURE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



#### Article VII(5) submissions

82. As at 31 July 2022, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission.

#### Updates during the reporting period

83. During the reporting period, 20 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Ukraine).

Status of the legislative process

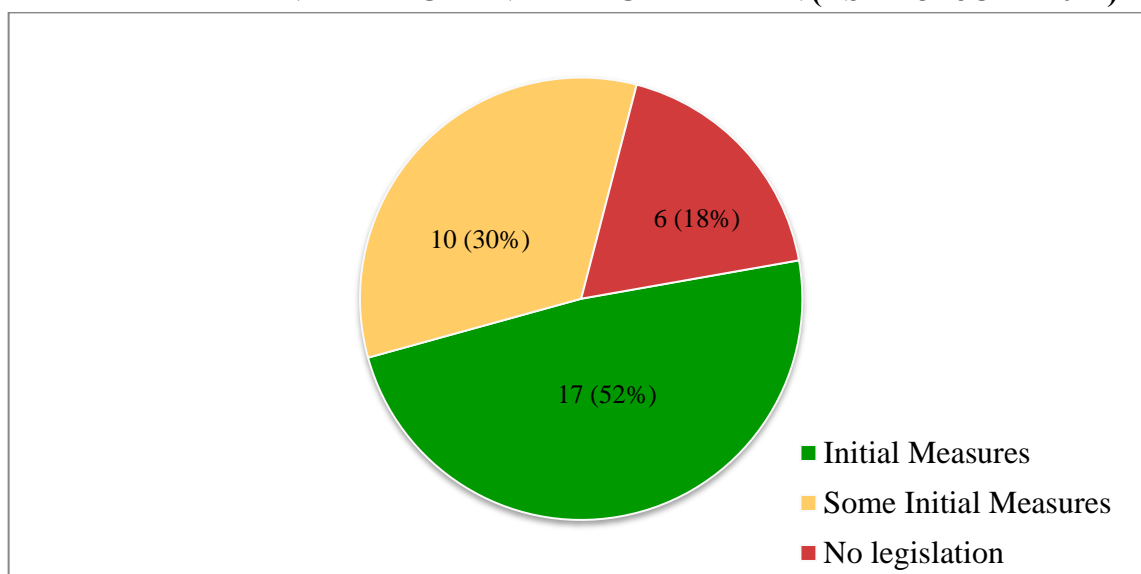
84. During the reporting period, Armenia informed the Secretariat that it had completed the process of amending a decree (in September 2021) and its criminal code (in May 2022) to fill the gaps that were identified in its national legal framework during its participation in a national legislative review forum in October 2020. With the adoption of both laws, Armenia’s legislative framework now covers all the initial measures required under the Convention.

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

Status of implementation

85. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in the Latin America and the Caribbean region was as follows (see also Figure 15 below):
- (a) Seventeen States Parties (52%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Grenada, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Uruguay).
  - (b) Ten States Parties (30%) 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, 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 15: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



Article VII(5) submissions

86. As at 31 July 2022, 29 States Parties (88%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while 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

87. During the reporting period, 22 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Status of the legislative process

88. During the reporting period, Nicaragua informed the Secretariat that its implementing law on the Convention was adopted by its National Assembly in April 2021. The law was promulgated and published in May 2021. With the adoption of the law, Nicaragua's legislative framework now covers all the initial measures required under the Convention.
89. At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 16 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, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Analysis

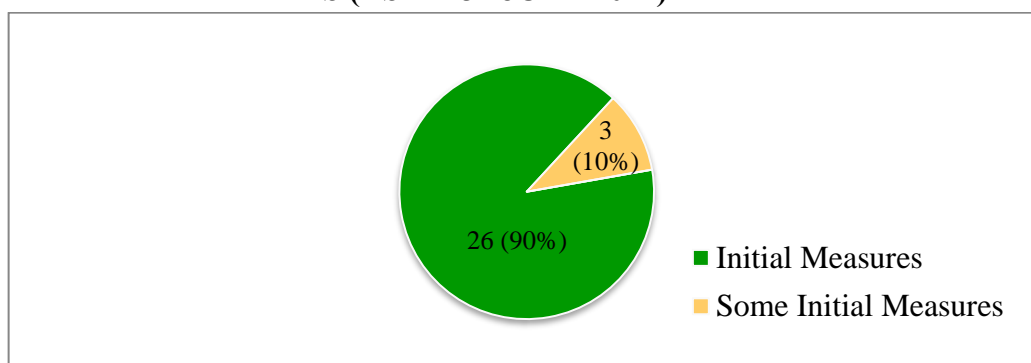
90. Prioritising national implementation of the Convention continued to be the main challenge in the Latin America and the Caribbean region in light of competing priorities. The Secretariat will continue to reach out to relevant stakeholders, in particular to senior policymakers, in order to raise their awareness of the urgency of adopting implementing legislation, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.
91. The development of tailored approaches for SIDS in the Caribbean and the Pacific continued to advance slightly towards supporting advocacy for the urgency of adopting implementing legislation among key decision makers. The Secretariat will continue to collaborate with regional organisations in this regard.

## Western European and Other States

### Status of implementation

92. As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention among WEOG States Parties was as follows (see also Figure 16 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, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America).
  - (b) Three States Parties (10%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Andorra, Iceland, and San Marino).

**FIGURE 16: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY WEOG STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**



### Article VII(5) submissions

93. As at 31 July 2022, all 29 WEOG States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

### Updates during the reporting period

94. During the reporting period, 25 WEOG States Parties provided an update to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America).

Status of the legislative process

95. The Secretariat continued 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

96. Prioritising national implementation of the Convention also poses a challenge to the remaining States Parties in WEOG that have yet to adopt implementing legislation covering all initial measures. The Secretariat stands ready to liaise with senior policymakers in these States Parties in order to raise their awareness thereon, and to monitor progress in the adoption process.

**E. LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

**Overview of assistance programmes provided by the Secretariat**

97. 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).
98. 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.
99. The Secretariat organised three national legislative review forums, with El Salvador (November 2021), Malawi (May 2022), and the Niger (July 2022). During the forums, States Parties assessed their respective national legislative and administrative frameworks on the Convention, identified gaps, and discussed possible approaches to addressing them.
100. The Secretariat provided comments on the texts of three draft laws and reviewed the texts of legislation that were provided as Article VII(5) submissions to determine whether they met the requirements of the Convention. In addition, the Secretariat provided advice and reviewed legal texts submitted by States Parties on the implementation of the amendments to the Annex on Chemicals. Furthermore, the Secretariat discussed the status of the national implementation of Article VII with several States Parties online. The Secretariat organised two online training courses on legislative and regulatory issues on chemical security, which were aimed at enhancing the understanding of participating States Parties of the scope of a national legal and regulatory framework on chemical security and of approaches in the development of chemical security measures. The first course, which targeted States Parties in Africa, was held in October 2021 and attended by 40 participants from 12 States Parties. The second course, which targeted States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean, was held in December 2021 and was attended by 53 participants from 23 States Parties.
101. The Secretariat organised in July 2022 a regional workshop on best practices in the development of legislative and regulatory frameworks on chemical security. The workshop, which targeted States Parties in Asia, was aimed at providing a forum for sharing information on participating States Parties' legal and regulatory frameworks on chemical security and methodologies for assessing risks and gaps. It was attended by 47 participants from 16 States Parties.
102. 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**

103. 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).
104. The Secretariat continued to support bilateral cooperation between National Authorities on various issues, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme, in which National Authorities that have proven to be effective in the implementation of their obligations under the Convention provide guidance, through an exchange of visits, to National Authorities that require additional support for enhancing their effective functioning. During the reporting period, representatives of the National Authority of Morocco visited Mauritania, and vice versa; representatives of the National Authority of Malaysia visited Australia; and representatives of the National Authority of France visited Côte d’Ivoire. The mentor countries shared with their partner countries their technical expertise and experiences in developing, adopting, and implementing their respective legislation on the Convention, as well as on other relevant thematic issues.

Annex (English only):

Status and Progress Regarding Legislative and Regulatory Implementation by States Parties  
(as at 31 July 2022)



## Annex

**STATUS AND PROGRESS REGARDING LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY  
IMPLEMENTATION BY STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2022)**

<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)	27 July 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Algeria</b> (29 April 1997)	27 July 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Andorra</b> (29 March 2003)	9 July 2021	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)	31 March 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Argentina</b> (29 April 1997)	17 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Armenia</b> (29 April 1997)	30 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Australia</b> (29 April 1997)	23 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Austria</b> (29 April 1997)	31 March 2022	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)	15 June 2022	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Bahrain</b> (29 April 1997)	1 June 2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bangladesh</b> (29 April 1997)	13 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Barbados</b> (6 April 2007)	16 June 2022	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Belarus</b> (29 April 1997)	17 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Belgium</b> (29 April 1997)	13 April 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Belize</b> (31 December 2003)	3 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>Benin</b> (13 June 1998)	21 July 2017	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Bhutan</b> (17 September 2005)	29 March 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bolivia (Plurinational State of)</b> (13 September 1998)	6 April 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Botswana</b> (30 September 1998)	20 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Brazil</b> (29 April 1997)	9 August 2022	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)	15 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Burkina Faso</b> (7 August 1997)	15 July 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Burundi</b> (4 October 1998)	14 July 2021	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)	27 May 2022	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)	1 August 2022	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>Chile</b> (29 April 1997)	27 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>China</b> (29 April 1997)	18 April 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Colombia</b> (5 May 2000)	1 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Comoros</b> (17 September 2006)	5 September 2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

<b>States Parties</b>	<b>Last Update</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Article VII(5) Submission</b>
<b>Congo</b> (3 January 2008)	12 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cook Islands</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Costa Rica</b> (29 April 1997)	7 July 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> (29 April 1997)	17 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Croatia</b> (29 April 1997)	15 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cuba</b> (29 May 1997)	23 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Cyprus</b> (27 September 1998)	27 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Czech Republic</b> (29 April 1997)	15 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b> (11 November 2005)	20 June 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Denmark</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	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)	25 June 2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Dominican Republic</b> (26 April 2009)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Ecuador</b> (29 April 1997)	9 June 2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>El Salvador</b> (29 April 1997)	18 May 2022	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)	5 August 2022	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)	9 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

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<b>Fiji</b> (29 April 1997)	5 June 2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Finland</b> (29 April 1997)	25 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>France</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	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)	15 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Germany</b> (29 April 1997)	22 March 2022	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)	31 May 2022	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)	17 May 2022	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)	16 July 2021	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)	28 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Honduras</b> (28 September 2005)	27 July 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Hungary</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Iceland</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes

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<b>India</b> (29 April 1997)	20 May 2022	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)	22 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Iraq</b> (12 February 2009)	7 July 2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Ireland</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Italy</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	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)	17 May 2022	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)	17 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Kenya</b> (29 April 1997)	1 August 2022	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)	5 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b> (29 April 1997)	28 April 2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Latvia</b> (29 April 1997)	16 May 2022	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>Liechtenstein</b> (24 December 1999)	30 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

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<b>Lithuania</b> (15 May 1998)	11 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Luxembourg</b> (29 April 1997)	2 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Madagascar</b> (9 November 2004)	15 July 2021	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)	14 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Maldives</b> (29 April 1997)	3 June 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Mali</b> (29 April 1997)	1 June 2021	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)	4 August 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Mauritius</b> (29 April 1997)	16 July 2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Mexico</b> (29 April 1997)	16 June 2022	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)	10 May 2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Montenegro</b> (3 June 2006)	21 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Morocco</b> (29 April 1997)	10 August 2022	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)	27 July 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Namibia</b> (29 April 1997)	20 June 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes

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<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)	23 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>New Zealand</b> (29 April 1997)	29 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Nicaragua</b> (5 December 1999)	4 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Niger</b> (29 April 1997)	28 July 2022	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Nigeria</b> (19 June 1999)	6 April 2022	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)	14 June 2022	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)	16 May 2022	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)	14 June 2022	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)	16 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Peru</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Philippines</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending approval in Parliament.	Yes
<b>Poland</b> (29 April 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Portugal</b> (29 April 1997)	9 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Qatar</b> (3 October 1997)	9 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

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<b>Republic of Korea</b> (29 April 1997)	9 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Republic of Moldova</b> (29 April 1997)	10 July 2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Romania</b> (29 April 1997)	27 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Russian Federation</b> (5 December 1997)	31 May 2022	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)	29 March 2022	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)	3 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Samoa</b> (27 October 2002)	30 June 2021	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)	15 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Senegal</b> (19 August 1998)	25 July 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Serbia</b> (20 May 2000)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Seychelles</b> (29 April 1997)	20 June 2022	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)	27 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Slovakia</b> (29 April 1997)	15 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Slovenia</b> (11 July 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Solomon Islands</b> (23 October 2004)	28 August 2019	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes



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<b>Somalia</b> (28 June 2013)	21 July 2015	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>South Africa</b> (29 April 1997)	27 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures	Yes
<b>Spain</b> (29 April 1997)	13 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Sri Lanka</b> (29 April 1997)	23 May 2022	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)	21 April 2021	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)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Switzerland</b> (29 April 1997)	15 March 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b> (14 October 2013)	16 July 2020	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Tajikistan</b> (29 April 1997)	17 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Thailand</b> (9 January 2003)	14 June 2022	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)	20 June 2022	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>Türkiye</b> (11 June 1997)	31 May 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Turkmenistan</b> (29 April 1997)	31 July 2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Tuvalu</b> (18 February 2004)	7 July 2010	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Uganda</b> (30 December 2001)	7 July 2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

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<b>Ukraine</b> (15 November 1998)	5 August 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Arab Emirates</b> (28 December 2000)	21 June 2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</b> (29 April 1997)	7 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b> (25 July 1998)	21 July 2021	No legislation. Draft law pending government approval.	None
<b>United States of America</b> (29 April 1997)	25 June 2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Uruguay</b> (29 April 1997)	28 May 2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
<b>Uzbekistan</b> (29 April 1997)	31 July 2021	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)	19 May 2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft law pending government approval.	Yes
<b>Viet Nam</b> (30 October 1998)	14 June 2022	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