



OPCW

Executive Council

110th Session
7 – 10 October 2025

EC-110/DG.6
C-30/DG.7
26 August 2025
Original: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

**OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII
OF THE CHEMICAL WEAPONS CONVENTION AS AT 31 JULY 2025**



EC-110/DG.6

C-30/DG.7

page ii

(blank page)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
2.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3.	OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION	6
	GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION	6
	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INITIAL MEASURES.....	7
	DESIGNATION OR ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL AUTHORITIES.....	11
	STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ADDITIONAL MEASURES FOR STATES PARTIES THAT POSSESS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES WHICH ARE DECLARABLE UNDER THE CONVENTION	11
	ARTICLE VII(5) SUBMISSIONS	15
	AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX ON CHEMICALS	16
	STATUS OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS IN STATES PARTIES	17
	ANALYSIS.....	18
4.	REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION.....	19
	AFRICA.....	20
	ASIA	22
	EASTERN EUROPE	24
	LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	25
	WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHER STATES.....	27
5.	LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION	28
	COOPERATION, SUPPORT, AND ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BILATERALLY BY STATES PARTIES	30

Annex (English only):

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INITIAL MEASURES BY STATES PARTIES (AS AT 31 JULY 2025).....	31
---	----

EC-110/DG.6

C-30/DG.7

page iv

(blank page)

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report has been produced for the 110th Session of the Executive Council (the Council) in response to decision C-14/DEC.12 (dated 4 December 2009), in which the Conference of the States Parties (the Conference) invited the Technical Secretariat (the Secretariat) to provide annual reports on the status of implementation of Article VII of the Chemical Weapons Convention (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 (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.
- 1.2 The reporting period is from 1 August 2024 to 31 July 2025.
- 1.3 This report presents an overview of the status and progress of legislative and administrative measures adopted by States Parties to implement their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. It presents 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.
- 1.4 The information is based on the responses received from States Parties to the note verbale sent by the Secretariat on 17 March 2025 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 generally left unchanged.
- 1.5 At the cut-off date of this report, 136 States Parties had replied to the note verbale, which is the second highest number of responses ever received. 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.
- 1.6 The system for providing updates on the status of implementation of Article VII is based on self-reporting. The submissions of some States Parties reflected a less comprehensive status of implementation when compared to the information provided in previous reporting periods. The Secretariat reached out to these States Parties in order to ascertain their accurate status of implementation, following which some submissions were amended. These discrepancies may be attributed, in part, to the inadequacy of national knowledge management systems. Since the launch in 2020 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 can be more readily identified and clarified.

- 1.7 There has been steady progress in the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention. Out of the 193 States Parties to the Convention, 166 have reported the adoption of national implementing legislation, of which 130 have legislation covering all the initial measures. Thirty-six States Parties have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 27 States Parties have yet to adopt legislation and/or submit the information to the Secretariat.
- 1.8 Information with respect to additional measures pertaining to declarable industrial facilities has been received both from States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention, and States Parties that have not reported on the possession of such facilities. Some States Parties that possess industrial facilities declarable under the Convention have yet to report on the adoption of additional measures. The Secretariat has made efforts to clarify discrepancies between the information received during this and previous reporting periods, and continues to engage with States Parties on this matter. As at the cut-off date of this report, having considered all information available to the Secretariat, 126 States Parties had been categorised as having adopted one or more additional measures pertaining to declarable industrial facilities.
- 1.9 As required under paragraph 5 of Article VII of the Convention, 184 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 159 States Parties have provided copies of the texts of some or all adopted measures.
- 1.10 In total, 192 States Parties have designated or established a National Authority, leaving one remaining State Party that has yet to do so.
- 1.11 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 both draft and 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 (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, offering support as appropriate.
- 1.12 The Secretariat organised two sessions of the national legislative review forum, during which States Parties assessed their respective national legislative and administrative frameworks on the Convention, identified gaps, and discussed possible approaches to address them. The Secretariat also organised a regional conference on advancing implementation of the Convention, targeting States Parties that have developed draft legislation and providing support for advancing draft legislation towards adoption. In addition, the Secretariat facilitated bilateral cooperation between States Parties, including through the Mentorship/Partnership Programme for National Authorities. Exchanges and discussions regarding five new partnerships under this Programme took place during the reporting period, involving 10 States Parties.

- 1.13 The Secretariat conducted two expert meetings to develop a compendium of best practices for a national legislative and regulatory framework on chemical security, which is expected to be made available to States Parties by 2026. The Secretariat also convened a subregional workshop on strengthening chemical security legislation and its enforcement, which focused on the practical application of legislation to mitigate chemical security threats.
- 1.14 The Secretariat organised an Influential Visitors Programme for one State Party. The Programme sensitised four key decision makers on the importance of adopting relevant legislation to effectively implement the Convention. In addition, the delegation of that State Party was provided with practical advice on advocating for the adoption of a draft bill.
- 1.15 The Secretariat continued to encourage States Parties to provide updates to the Secretariat on the legislative and administrative measures they have taken to implement their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. During the reporting period, the Secretariat sent country-specific reminders and followed up with certain States Parties as appropriate. In addition, all suitable capacity-building events were utilised to recall reporting obligations in relation to Article VII, and to share explanations and advice on Article VII reporting.
- 1.16 The Secretariat continued to monitor and follow up with States Parties on the fulfilment of their obligations under Article VII of the Convention. This was done by referring to indicative road maps developed by respective States Parties, through targeted outreach and communication, as well as through bilateral follow-up activities.

2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 At its Fourteenth Session, 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.
- 2.2 The Third Review Conference “[e]ncouraged the Secretariat to explore innovative methods of providing assistance on tailor-made approaches as a potential means to further advance the implementation of Article VII”.¹ Furthermore, the Secretariat was requested “to continue to submit its annual report on the implementation of Article VII to the Conference” and to “include an assessment in this report, for consideration by the policy-making organs, containing a comprehensive and objective analysis of the current status of national implementation, with a view to tracking the progress made and formulation of focused assistance programmes”.²

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

² Subparagraph 9.103(h) of RC-3/3*.

- 2.3 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.
- 2.4 In accordance with the Convention, possessor States and States Parties that have declarable chemical production facilities must also implement additional measures. The required measures depend on each State Party’s specific profile and circumstances.
- 2.5 These criteria were first used in the annual reports on the implementation of Article VII in 2013, and have been used for all subsequent reports from 2014 to 2024. The criteria are aimed at providing a more comprehensive and objective overview of the implementation of Article VII 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 of Article VII.
- 2.6 Based on these criteria, the Secretariat assesses the status of implementation of the initial measures by States Parties. Considering all the information available to the Secretariat, States Parties are categorised as having: (i) legislation that covers all initial measures; (ii) legislation that covers some initial measures; or (iii) no legislation. The Secretariat also indicates whether there is information available about the ongoing development and consideration of draft legislation in each State Party. The overall status of implementation of the initial measures by each State Party as of 31 July 2025 is indicated in Section 4 and in the Annex to this report.
- 2.7 Pursuant to the request received from the Third Review Conference, the Secretariat sent a note verbale on 17 March 2025 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. As requested by the Conference in paragraph 8 of C-14/DEC.12, the Secretariat is presenting this information in two concurrent reports: EC-110/DG.7 C-30/DG.8, (dated 26 August 2025) for initial measures, and EC-110/DG.8 C-30/DG.9 (dated 26 August 2025) for additional measures.

- 2.8 In order to assess the overall status of implementation of the initial measures, the Secretariat considered the submissions made by States Parties during this reporting period, as well as previous submissions and assessments. The Secretariat sought clarifications from States Parties when necessary, and in particular to resolve discrepancies and inconsistencies in reported changes in order to accurately reflect their status of implementation.
- 2.9 A few 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.
- 2.10 The Secretariat continued to experience challenges in receiving updates from a number of States Parties. Notably, of the 27 States Parties that have not yet reported having adopted implementing legislation, only 9 (33%) responded to the note verbale circulated by the Secretariat. Furthermore, some of the States that had informed the Secretariat of the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration did not provide updates on the status of draft legislation during this reporting cycle.
- 2.11 With regard to these challenges, it is noteworthy that in 2025, the Secretariat received updated information from three of the four countries that had been identified in 2024 as not yet having developed drafts of national implementing legislation. The Secretariat welcomes this engagement as a starting point for future capacity-building activities tailored towards the development and adoption of draft legislation by these States Parties.
- 2.12 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 considers information included in the two concurrent reports (EC-110/DG.7 C-30/DG.8 and EC-110/DG.8 C-30/DG.9) 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.
- 2.13 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 2024, the date following the cut-off date for the last annual reports on the status of implementation as submitted to the Council at its 107th Session and to the Conference at its Twenty-Ninth Session,³ to 31 July 2025, the cut-off date for this and the two concurrent reports mentioned above.

³ EC-107/DG.9 C-29/DG.8; EC-107/DG.10 C-29/DG.9; and EC-107/DG.11 C-29/DG.10 (all dated 26 August 2024).

3. OVERVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION

Global overview of implementation

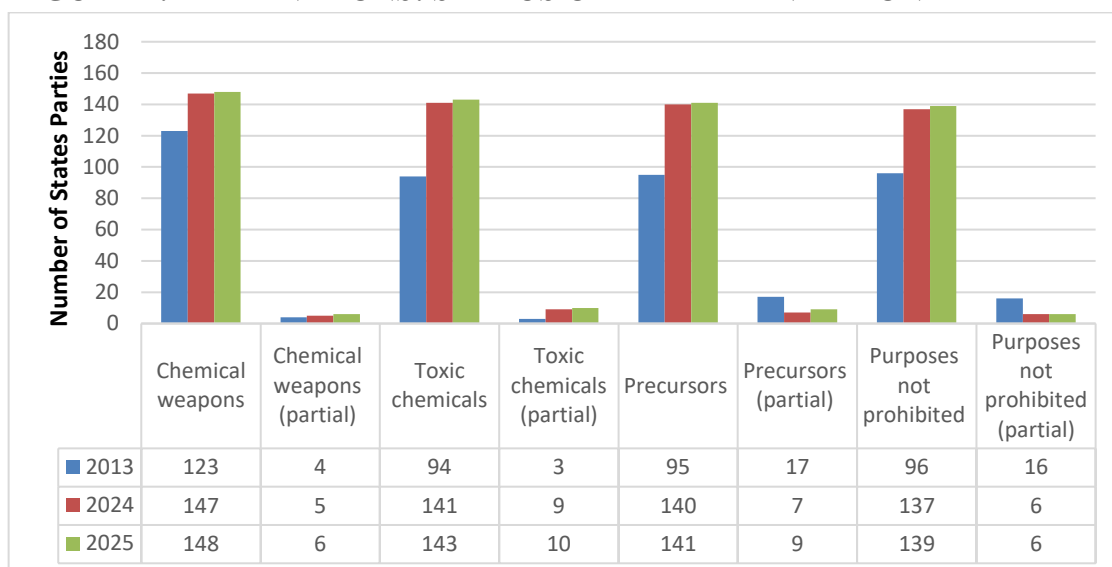
- 3.1 The Secretariat continues to clarify the status of implementation of Article VII by States Parties. At the end of the reporting period:
- (a) A total of 166 of the 193 States Parties (86%) had reported the adoption of national implementing legislation to the Secretariat. Of these, 130 of the States Parties (67%) have legislation that covers all the initial measures required under the Convention.
 - (b) Thirty-six of the aforementioned 166 States Parties (19%) have legislation that covers some of the initial measures. The Secretariat continues to work with these 36 States Parties to address gaps in their implementing legislation and to promote full implementation of all the initial measures.
 - (c) The remaining 27 States Parties (14%) had either not submitted information on the adoption of national implementing legislation or had reported that legislation had yet to be adopted. The Secretariat continues to engage with these States Parties to support their efforts in the adoption of legislation and in the submission of information.
 - (d) On the basis of all information available to the Secretariat, 126 States Parties have been categorised as having adopted one or more of the additional implementing measures that are required under the Convention pertaining to declarable industrial facilities. This category includes States Parties that possess such industrial facilities, as well as some States Parties that have adopted such measures despite not having reported on the possession of such facilities. The Secretariat continues to engage with all States Parties to address persisting discrepancies and to clarify their status of implementation in respect of the additional measures required under the Convention.
 - (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, 184 (95%) of the 193 States Parties had submitted information to the Secretariat on the adoption of those measures and/or on the measures yet to be adopted. Among them, 159 States Parties (82%) had provided a copy of the text of some or all adopted measures.
- 3.2 An overview of the status of implementation of Article VII as at 31 July 2025 is provided in Figure 1 below.

FIGURE 1: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION

Status of implementation of the initial measures

- 3.3 Since the new set of criteria to be used by the Secretariat to monitor the status of implementation of the Convention was agreed upon in 2013, States Parties have made substantial progress in respect of each of the initial measures. This is reflected in Figures 2 to 5 below, which are discussed in further detail in the following paragraphs.
- 3.4 National implementing legislation should contain definitions of relevant terms in order to establish a link between the Convention and the provisions of the legislation.
- 3.5 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 these measures.
- 3.6 Figure 2 below contains the terms defined in Article II of the Convention that should be incorporated in national implementing measures, indicating the number of States Parties that have reported doing so and the evolution of the situation since 2013.

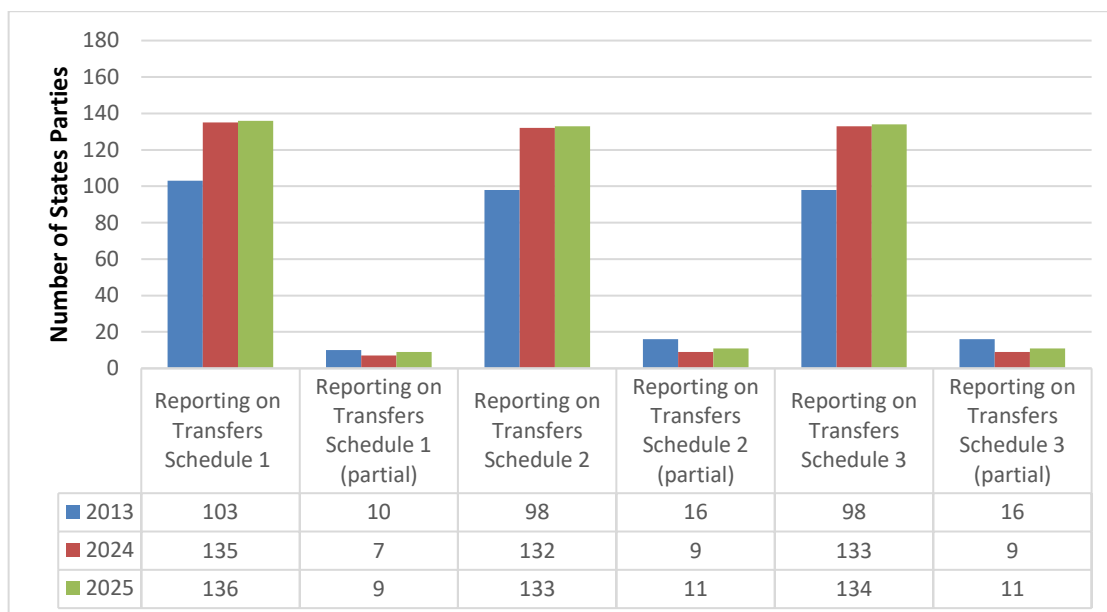
FIGURE 2: DEFINITIONS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION



3.7 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:

- (a) 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 (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 with that legislation by natural and legal persons;
- (b) 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 with that legislation by natural and legal persons; and
- (c) 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 with that legislation by natural and legal persons.

3.8 Figure 3 below reflects the number of States Parties that have reported the establishment of a control regime for scheduled chemicals and shows the evolution of the situation since 2013.

FIGURE 3: SCHEDULED CHEMICALS REGIME: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

3.9 National implementing legislation should indicate that:

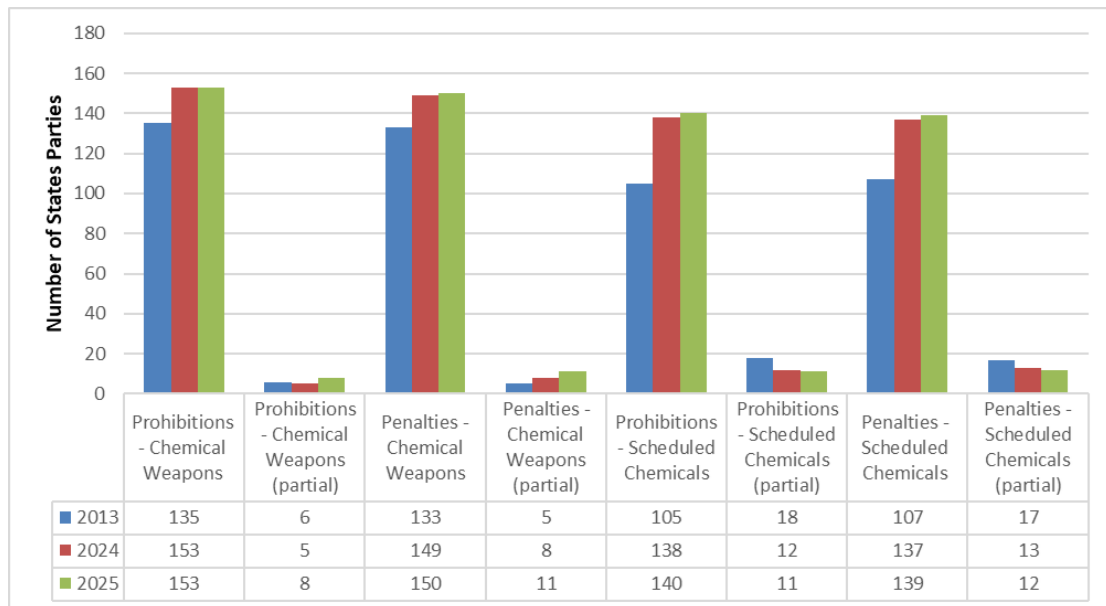
- (a) the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention are prohibited by that State Party to natural and legal persons in accordance with subparagraph 1(a) of Article VII, and that penal sanctions are applicable in the event of violation of the above prohibitions; and
- (b) the activities prohibited to States Parties under paragraphs 1 to 4 of Part VI of the Verification Annex (Schedule 1-related), paragraph 31 of Part VII of the Verification Annex (Schedule 2-related),⁴ and paragraph 26 of Part VIII of the Verification Annex (that is, 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)⁵ 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.

3.10 Figure 4 below reflects the number of States Parties that have reported the incorporation of the prohibitions and penalties in their national implementing measures and shows the evolution of the situation since 2013.

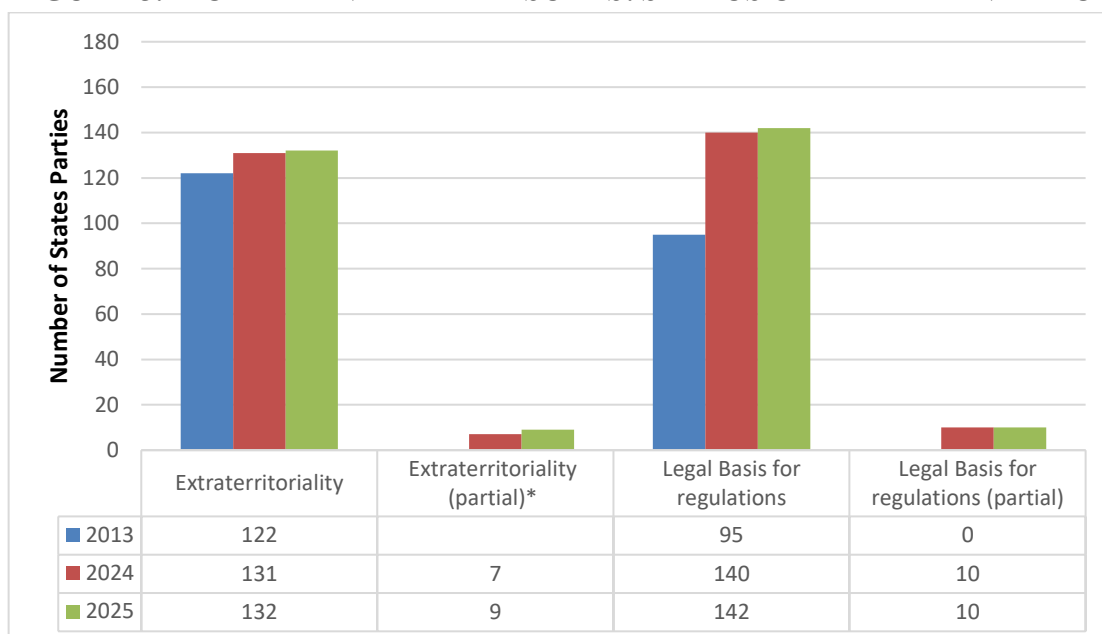
⁴ For exceptions, please refer to C-V/DEC.16 (dated 17 May 2000).

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

FIGURE 4: PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION



- 3.11 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 deemed necessary to give full effect to the legislation, such as regulating the production, processing, and consumption of scheduled chemicals, the verification regimes, and the confidentiality regimes.
- 3.12 Figure 5 below reflects the number of States Parties that have reported the adoption of implementing measures on the extraterritorial application of their relevant penal legislation and the legal basis for regulations, and shows the evolution of the situation since 2013. In respect of these measures, submissions by a few States Parties showed discrepancies with the information previously made available to the Secretariat. The Secretariat has engaged with those States to clarify and resolve potential discrepancies.

FIGURE 5: OTHER INITIAL MEASURES: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

* Figure for 2013 not available.

Designation or establishment of National Authorities

- 3.13 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).
- 3.14 In all, 192 out of 193 States Parties have complied with this requirement. Somalia is the only remaining State Party that has yet to designate or appoint a National Authority. During the reporting period, the Secretariat has increased its engagement with Somalia and provided relevant assistance in order to support Somalia in meeting this requirement. Following the changes in the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in December 2024, the Secretariat established contacts with the new Syrian authorities regarding fulfilment of the Syrian Arab Republic's obligations under the Convention, including Article VII.

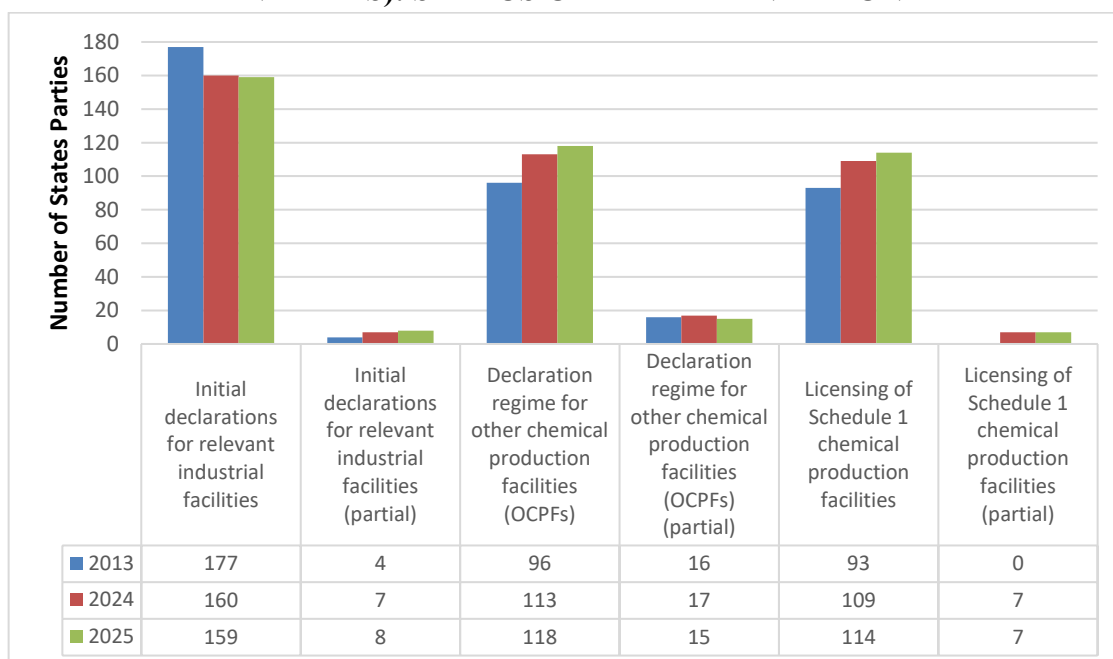
Status of implementation of additional measures for States Parties that possess industrial facilities which are declarable under the Convention

- 3.15 The Secretariat also continues to clarify the status of adoption and implementation of the additional measures that are required under the Convention from States Parties with declarable industrial facilities. Information on additional measures has been received both from States Parties that possess declarable industrial facilities, and States Parties that have not reported on the possession of such facilities but have nonetheless adopted measures. On the other hand, some States Parties that possess declarable industrial facilities have yet to report on the adoption of additional measures.

3.16 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 of Schedule 1 chemical production facilities in line with paragraphs 8 to 11 of Part VI of the Verification Annex.

3.17 Figure 6 below shows the number of States Parties that have reported the adoption of a control regime for initial declarations, a declaration regime for other chemical production facilities, and licensing of Schedule 1 chemical production facilities, as well as the evolution of the situation since 2013.

FIGURE 6: CONTROL REGIME FOR DECLARATIONS AND LICENSING OF RELEVANT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION

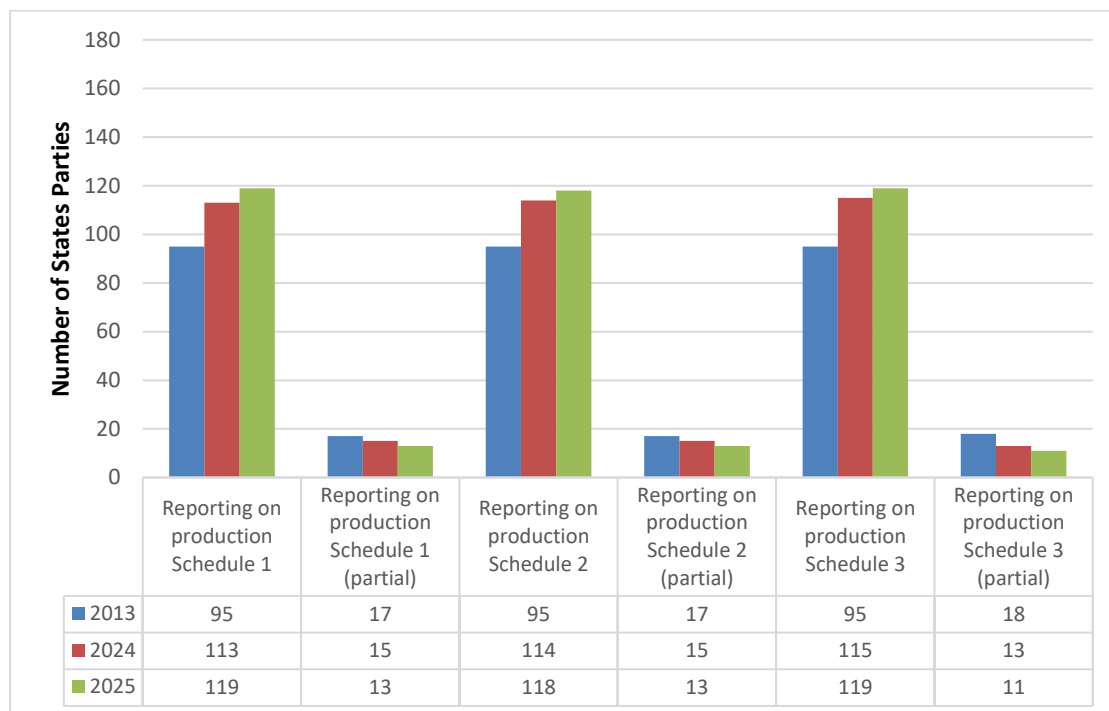


3.18 National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure that the State Party is in a position to fulfil the reporting requirements concerning:

- 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.

- 3.19 Figure 7 below shows the number of States Parties that have reported the adoption of implementing measures for reporting on the production of scheduled chemicals (including the processing and consumption of Schedule 2 chemicals), as well as the evolution of the situation since 2013.

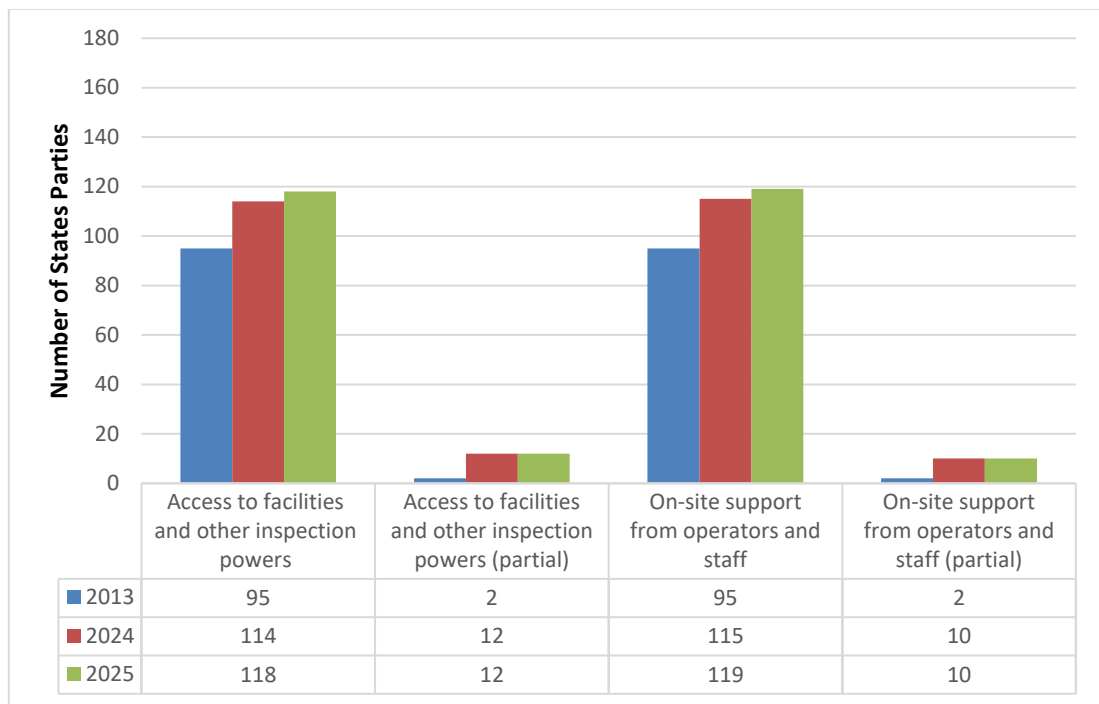
FIGURE 7: CONTROL REGIME FOR REPORTING ON PRODUCTION OF SCHEDULED CHEMICALS: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION



- 3.20 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.

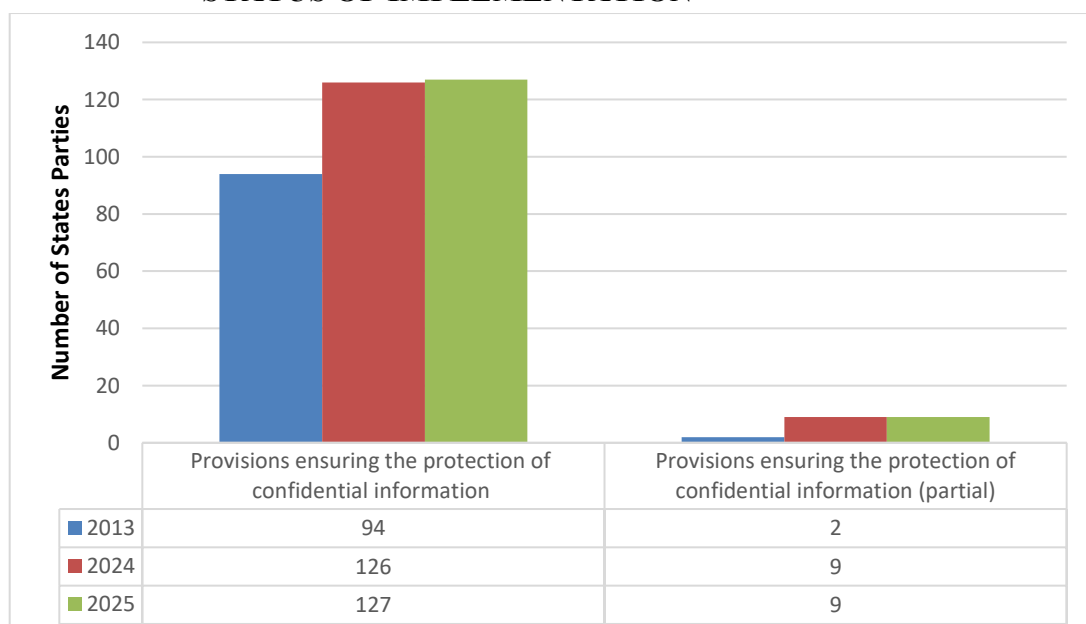
3.21 Figure 8 below shows the number of States Parties that have reported the adoption of a verification regime, as well as the evolution of the situation since 2013.

FIGURE 8: VERIFICATION REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION



3.22 National implementing legislation or regulations must ensure the protection of confidentiality, pursuant to the relevant provisions of the Convention. Figure 9 below shows the number of States Parties that have reported the adoption of a confidentiality regime, as well as the evolution of the situation since 2013.

FIGURE 9: CONFIDENTIALITY REGIME (INCLUDING PENALTIES): STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION



Article VII(5) submissions

- 3.23 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, in which 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, of the steps they are taking in this regard (subparagraph 1(b) of C-14/DEC.12).
- 3.24 Since the decision of the Conference in 2009 (C-14/DEC.12) invited the Secretariat to provide annual reports on the status of implementation of Article VII, 184 of the 193 States Parties (95%) have made at least one submission to the Secretariat on their status of implementation, reporting on the adoption of implementing measures and/or on the measures yet to be adopted. Nine States Parties have yet to make a submission to the Secretariat on their status of implementation of Article VII.
- 3.25 In decision 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, one State Party (Sao Tome and Principe), submitted texts of implementing legislation for the first time. Therefore, the number of States Parties that have submitted some or all texts of their implementing legislation increased to 159 (82%).
- 3.26 As at the cut-off date of this report, 11 States Parties⁶ that had previously provided texts of certain measures had made additional submissions (for example, new or updated legislation) under Article VII(5), including with respect to measures adopted to implement the changes to Schedule 1 of the Annex on Chemicals, which entered into force on 7 June 2020 (see paragraphs 3.28 to 3.32 below).
- 3.27 A number of States Parties continue to inform the Secretariat that they do not yet have a comprehensive overview 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 crucial factor, as the National Authority may not be informed by relevant ministries and agencies of updates in this regard. The Secretariat continues to provide technical assistance, upon request and where possible, to States Parties in undertaking an inventory of their legal and administrative measures that are relevant to national implementation of the Convention. The Secretariat continues to engage with States Parties to address remaining discrepancies in the information reported.

⁶ Australia, Cuba, Iceland, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Mexico, Namibia, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Philippines, and South Africa.

Amendments to the Annex on Chemicals

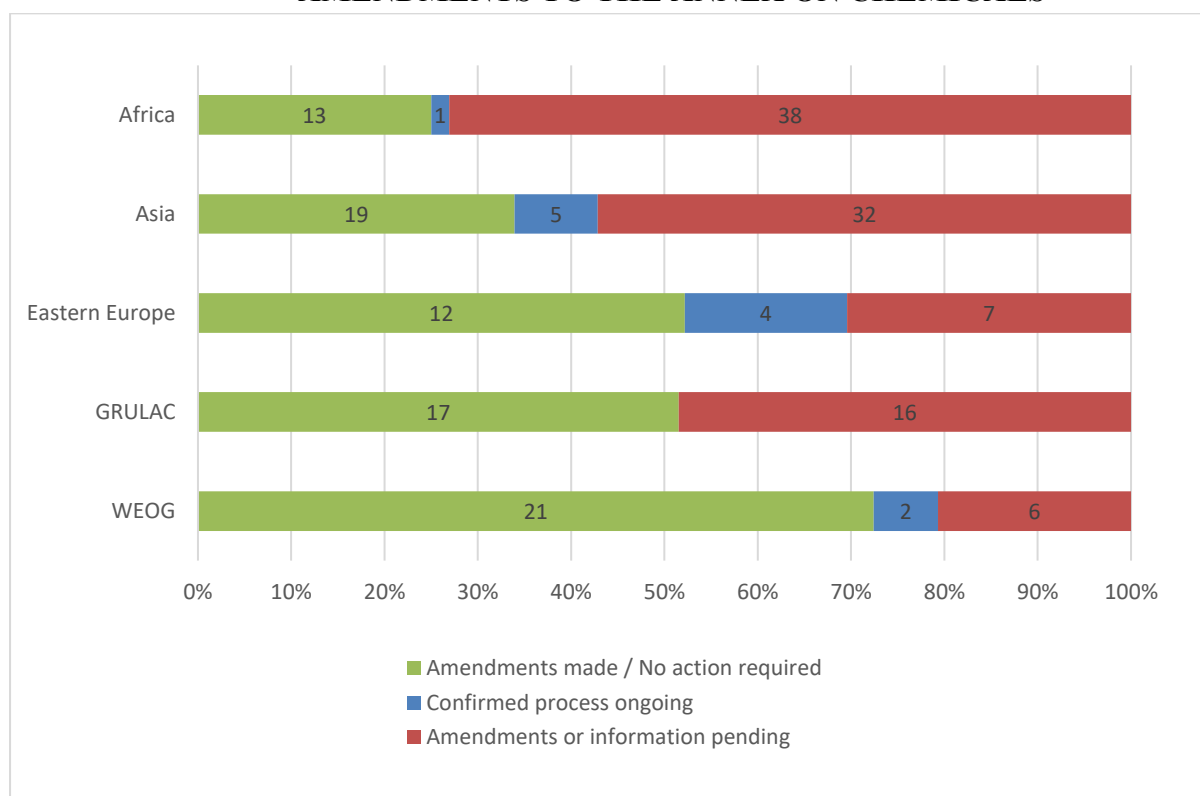
- 3.28 At its Twenty-Fourth Session, the Conference adopted two decisions (C-24/DEC.4 and C-24/DEC.5, both dated 27 November 2019) in which it approved, in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of Article XV of the Convention, certain changes to Schedule 1 of the Annex on Chemicals. Pursuant to subparagraph 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).
- 3.29 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.⁷ From 2024, States Parties are also able to submit this information in a dedicated section of the online platform. During the reporting period, 22 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on this topic.
- 3.30 As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, in 82 of the 193 States Parties (43%), the changes to Schedule 1 had been implemented through amendments to the relevant legal framework or had been implemented automatically, without amendments being required. In 12 States Parties (6%), there were ongoing processes to adopt the required amendments.
- 3.31 The remaining 99 States Parties (51%) include States that have yet to adopt amendments or to inform the Secretariat of their status of implementation in respect of the changes to Schedule 1. This category encompasses all States that have yet to adopt any legislation covering the initial measures. The Secretariat continues to engage with these States and to provide technical assistance, when required, for changes to Schedule 1 to be included in their draft legislation.

⁷

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.

- 3.32 Figure 10 below shows the status of implementation of the changes to Schedule 1, divided by regional group, according to the responses received by the Secretariat as at the cut-off date of this report.

FIGURE 10: ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT DECISIONS ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE ANNEX ON CHEMICALS



Status of the legislative process in States Parties

- 3.33 States Parties, in particular those that have not yet adopted implementing legislation covering all initial measures, continue to provide the Secretariat with information on their legislative and administrative processes. The compilation and submission of that information, however, is affected by the inadequacy of institutional knowledge management systems and other challenges encountered by some States Parties. As a result, some of the information available to and considered by the Secretariat is from previous reporting periods.
- 3.34 As at the cut-off date of this report, 63 States Parties had yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures. Thirty-six of the 63 States Parties had reported on the adoption of legislation covering only some of the initial measures (see Figure 1 above). The remaining 27 States Parties had not submitted information on the adoption of national implementing legislation or had reported that legislation was yet to be adopted. Nonetheless, 25 of these 27 States Parties had informed the Secretariat of the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration. The remaining two States Parties⁸ had either not yet started developing and considering draft legislation or had not provided updated information to the Secretariat on the status of their legislative processes.

⁸

Eritrea and Papua New Guinea.

- 3.35 The Secretariat continues to actively engage with States Parties that have reported the existence of draft legislation in order to retain an up-to-date understanding of the current status of the draft laws. A number of States Parties have reported that their draft legislation is in the final stages of development, or will soon be submitted before their respective legislative bodies for consideration and approval. Similarly, some States Parties have reported that their draft legislation has been stalled for a number of years or that they require assistance to develop a new or updated draft text. The Secretariat is monitoring the progress of draft legislation and offering assistance as needed.

Analysis

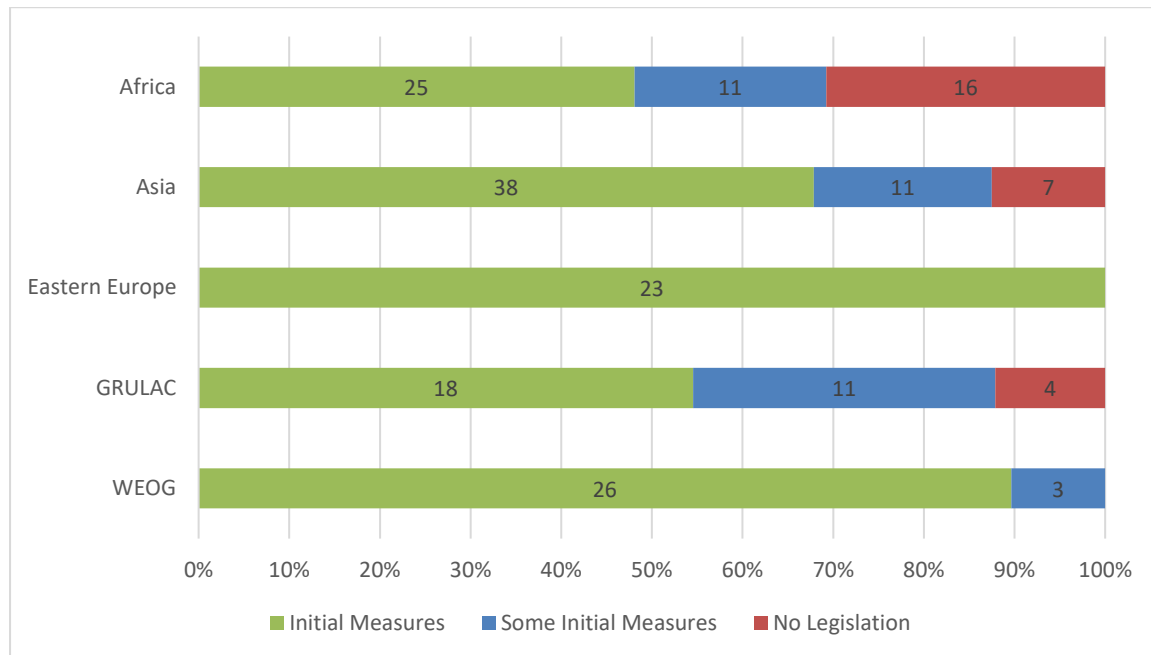
- 3.36 The Secretariat received 136 responses to its note verbale requesting updates on the status of implementation of Article VII. This is the second highest number of responses ever received (in the 11 years since the “initial measures” were introduced in 2013, the number of responses were as follows: 140 in 2024, 128 in 2023, 105 in 2022 and 2021, 104 in 2020, 127 in 2019, 130 in 2018, 118 in 2017, 89 in 2016, and 53 in 2015 and 2014). This may be attributed to increased outreach efforts by the Secretariat to States Parties to encourage the submission of updates, including reminders and requests for clarification of submissions.
- 3.37 The Secretariat has increased its engagement with States Parties to clarify their status of implementation of Article VII. In this way, 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, to conduct targeted reviews of draft legislation accordingly, and to provide appropriate technical assistance.
- 3.38 Use of the online platform for the submission of updates on the status of implementation of Article VII is increasing (40% of submissions by States Parties in 2025 were made via the online platform, an increase from 38% in 2024). This gradual increase is yielding positive results. As information submitted in previous years can be accessed through the platform and then compared with the updates, discrepancies and inconsistencies in the information provided by States Parties can be more readily identified and clarified. 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 and facilitated.
- 3.39 The number of States Parties that have reported the enactment of 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 that have reported the enactment of legislation covering all required initial measures. A total of 153 States Parties have reported the enactment of laws fully implementing the prohibitions on chemical weapons under paragraph 1 of Article I of the Convention, while 150 States Parties have reported the full implementation of applicable penal sanctions in the event of a violation of the prohibitions. In addition, 140 States Parties have reported the full implementation of the prohibitions in the Verification Annex pertaining to scheduled chemicals, while 139 States Parties have reported the full implementation of applicable penal sanctions in the event of a violation of those prohibitions.

- 3.40 The Secretariat continued to work with States Parties in realising the full and effective implementation of Article VII of the Convention. This included reaching out to States Parties that have yet to develop and consider draft legislation; working with States Parties that have developed draft texts in following through with the respective national legislative adoption process; as well as reviewing the existing or draft domestic legal and regulatory frameworks upon request.
- 3.41 Adoption of national legislation is a time-consuming and challenging process that requires the full engagement of all relevant stakeholders. The reasons why States Parties have not yet adopted national implementing legislation vary. In some countries, adoption of the legislation is considered a lower priority in view of other pressing issues. In some countries, elections and subsequent government turnover is requiring the re-sensitisation of policymakers to Convention-related issues. In other countries, there may be a lack of agreement, coordination, or awareness among the relevant stakeholders about the adoption process. In several countries, frequent staff turnover along with the absence of efficient knowledge management systems hamper follow-up to the adoption process. Finally, a few countries report a lack of adequate domestic technical expertise to prepare the relevant draft legislation.
- 3.42 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 when required, facilitating the inclusion of the draft law in the legislative agenda, and providing information to the Secretariat on the adoption of measures pursuant to Article VII(5) of the Convention. The National Authority's commitment throughout this process is essential and its engagement with the Secretariat continues to be strongly promoted.

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

- 4.1 While 28 years have passed since the entry into force of the Convention, only 130 out of the 193 States Parties have legislation covering all initial measures. A total of 63 States Parties have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures, comprising: 27 of 52 States Parties in Africa; 18 of 56 States Parties in Asia; 15 of 33 States Parties in the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC); and 3 of 29 States Parties in the Group of Western European and Other States (WEOG) (see Figure 11 below). Out of the above-mentioned 63 States Parties that have yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures, 36 have legislation covering some of the initial measures, while 27 have yet to submit information on the adoption of legislation and/or have reported that legislation has yet to be adopted.

FIGURE 11: REGIONAL BREAKDOWN OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION

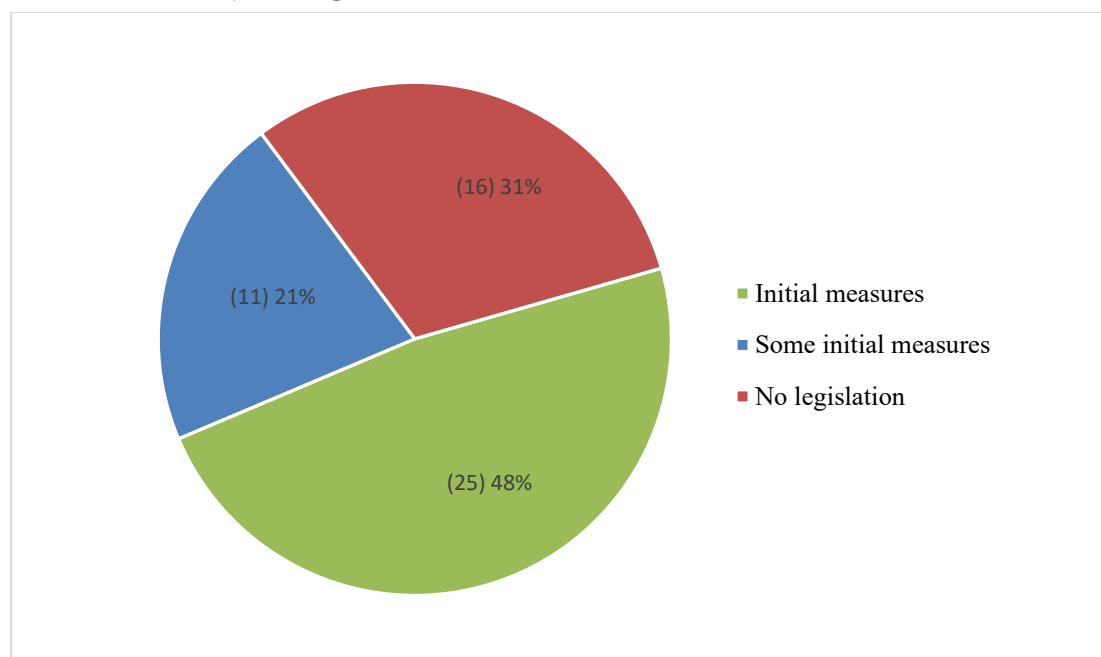


Africa

Status of implementation of Article VII

- 4.2 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in Africa was as follows (see also Figure 12 below):
- (a) Twenty-five States Parties (48%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Senegal, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, and Zambia).
 - (b) Eleven States Parties (21%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Mauritania, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, and Zimbabwe).
 - (c) Sixteen States Parties (31%) had yet to submit information on the adoption of implementing legislation and/or had reported that legislation has yet to be adopted (Benin, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mozambique, the Niger, 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



Article VII(5) submissions

- 4.3 As at 31 July 2025, 46 African States Parties (88%) had made at least one submission, while the remaining 6 States Parties (12%) had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Benin, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Somalia, and the United Republic of Tanzania).

Updates during the reporting period

- 4.4 During the reporting period, 30 States Parties in Africa provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of Article VII of the Convention (Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe⁹, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, South Africa, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe).

Status of the legislative process

- 4.5 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, 25 States Parties in Africa had reported on the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration (Angola, Benin, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe). Within this group, the Gambia, the Niger, and

⁹

Although Sao Tome and Principe did not respond to the note verbale sent by the Secretariat on 17 March 2025, it provided updates on its status of implementation of Article VII during consultations with the Secretariat in the reporting period.

Somalia reported that the draft legislation previously developed is no longer being pursued and that they would begin a new drafting process. According to the information available to the Secretariat, two States Parties (Eritrea and Rwanda) had not yet begun to develop draft legislation. The Secretariat continues to encourage these States Parties to avail themselves of the legislative support available through the Secretariat.

Technical assistance and support

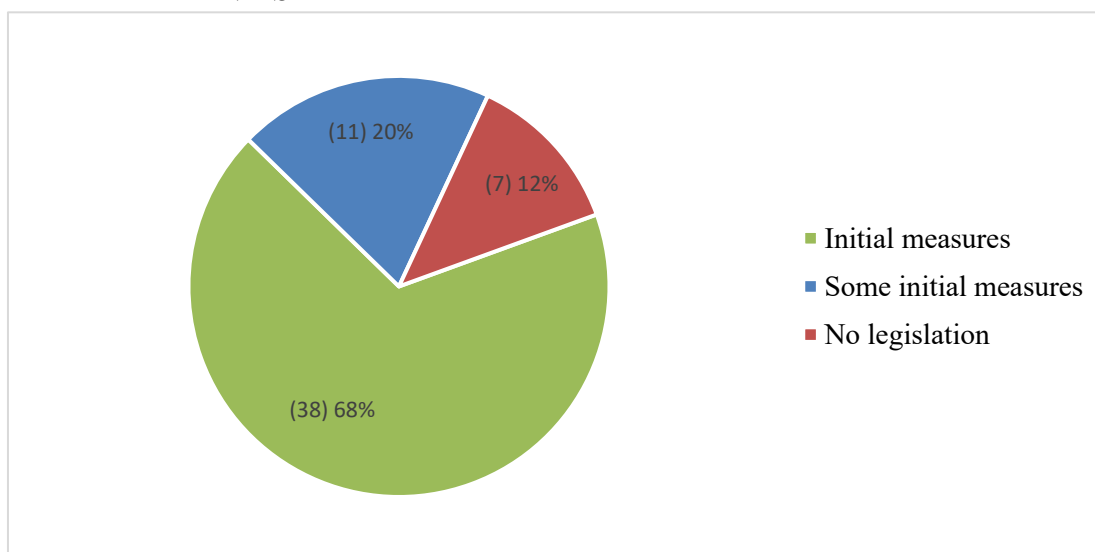
- 4.6 Under the Programme to Strengthen Cooperation with Africa on the Chemical Weapons Convention, and through targeted support and outreach to Portuguese-speaking countries, a number of States Parties in Africa received technical assistance from the Secretariat in developing, reviewing, or finalising their draft legislative texts, several of which are pending consideration by relevant government entities. A regional conference was conducted during the reporting period which gathered African States Parties without comprehensive implementing legislation. Delegations received advisory and practical support for developing, reviewing, and progressing draft legislation towards adoption. The Secretariat continued to monitor progress in the adoption process, to follow up with respective States Parties, and to provide them with targeted advice.
- 4.7 A Memorandum of Understanding was signed during the reporting period between the Secretariat and the Executive Secretariat of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (six countries are in the Africa region). The Memorandum of Understanding established a framework for cooperation between the two organisations in areas of mutual interest, including the advancement of Convention-implementing legislation.

Asia

Status of implementation of Article VII

- 4.8 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in Asia was as follows (see also Figure 13 below):
- (a) Thirty-eight States Parties (68%) had adopted legislation covering all initial measures (Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Oman, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Thailand, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, and Yemen).
 - (b) Eleven States Parties (20%) had adopted legislation that covers some of the initial measures (Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the State of Palestine, Timor-Leste, and Vanuatu).
 - (c) Seven States Parties (12%) had yet to submit information on the adoption of implementing legislation and/or had reported that legislation had yet to be adopted (Afghanistan, the Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tonga, and Tuvalu).

FIGURE 13: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN ASIA



Article VII(5) submissions

- 4.9 As at 31 July 2025, 55 States Parties (98%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining State Party, Papua New Guinea (2%), had not made any Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

- 4.10 During the reporting period, 36 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of Article VII of the Convention (Bhutan, Cambodia, China, the Cook Islands, Cyprus, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the State of Palestine, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tuvalu, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, and Viet Nam).

Status of the legislative process

- 4.11 Following consideration of their latest submissions and a review of the information available to the Secretariat on their respective national legal frameworks on the Convention, the status of national implementing legislation of the Philippines and of Samoa has been recorded as covering all initial measures.
- 4.12 As at the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, 17 States Parties in Asia had reported on the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration (Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Marshall Islands, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Solomon Islands, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu).
- 4.13 One State Party (Papua New Guinea) had not yet begun to develop a draft.

Technical assistance and support

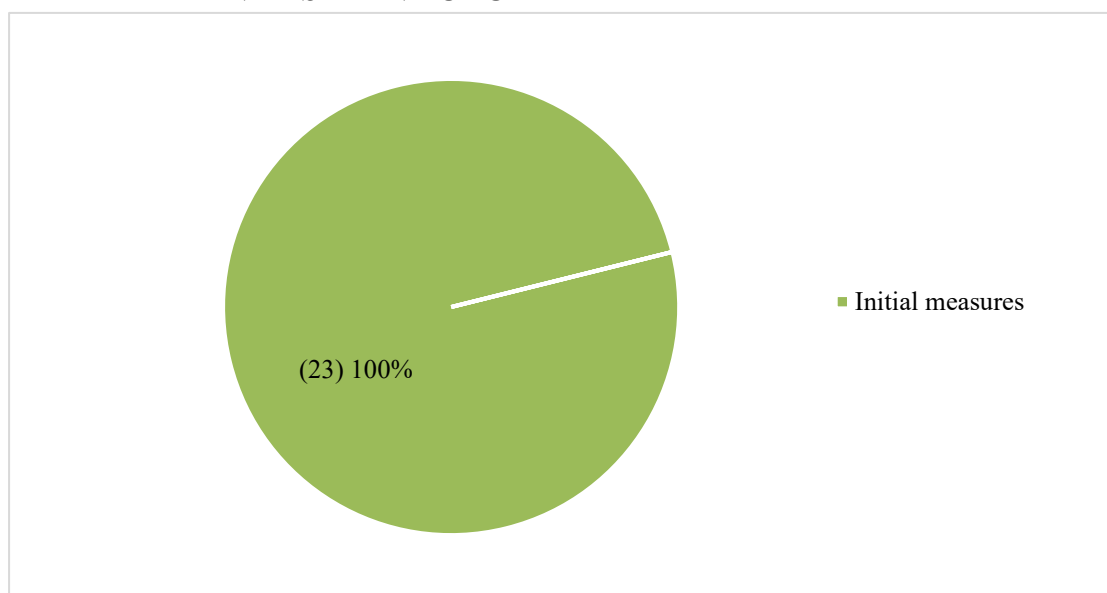
- 4.14 Several States Parties in Asia received technical assistance from the Secretariat in developing, reviewing, or finalising their draft legislative texts, several of which are pending consideration by relevant government entities. The Secretariat continued to monitor progress in the adoption process and to follow up with respective States Parties and provide them with advice. The Secretariat's increased engagement with States Parties in the Pacific region over recent years has resulted in improved channels of communication between these States Parties and the Secretariat, which contributed to Samoa providing an update on changes to the status of its implementation from partial to comprehensive. The Secretariat will convene a regional conference on advancing Convention-implementing legislation in Asia in 2025 to support States Parties in Asia that do not yet have comprehensive implementing legislation in developing key messages and skills to support the review and enactment of such legislation.

Eastern Europe

Status of implementation of Article VII

- 4.15 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe¹⁰ had legislation covering all initial measures (see also Figure 14 below).

FIGURE 14: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN EASTERN EUROPE



¹⁰

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.

Article VII(5) submissions

- 4.16 As at 31 July 2025, all 23 States Parties in Eastern Europe had made an Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

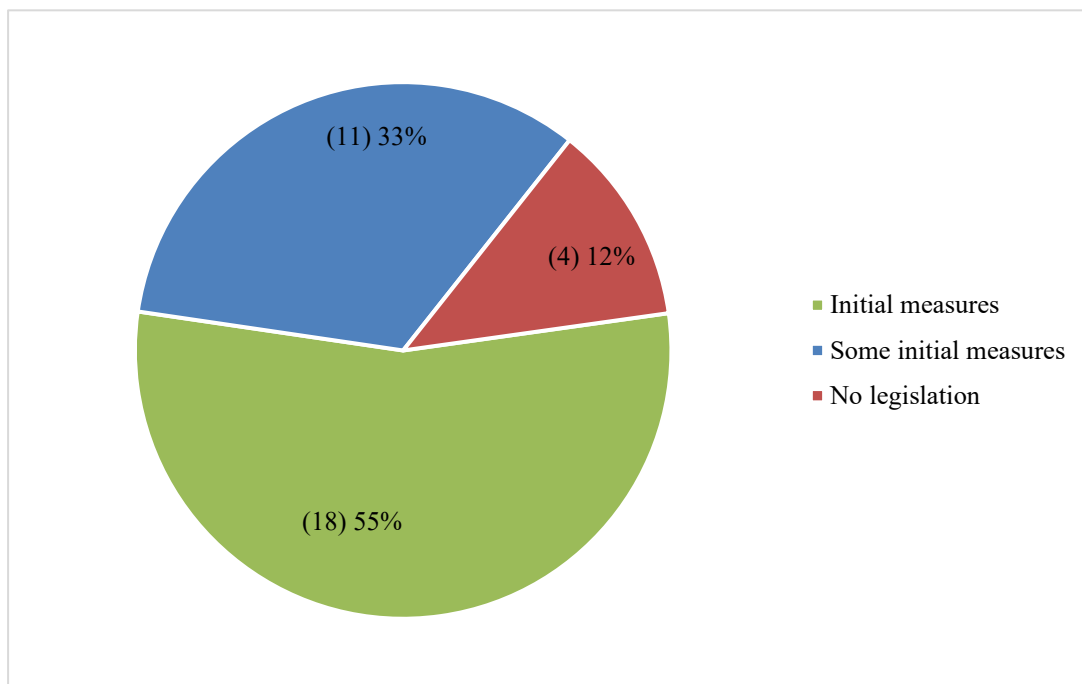
- 4.17 During the reporting period, 20 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro,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

Latin America and the Caribbean

Status of implementation of Article VII

- 4.18 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, the status of implementation of Article VII of the Convention in the GRULAC region was as follows (see also Figure 15 below):
- (a) Eighteen States Parties (55%) 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, Suriname, 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, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).
 - (c) Four States Parties (12%) had yet to submit information on the adoption of implementing legislation and/or had reported that legislation has yet to be adopted (the Bahamas, Barbados, Haiti, and Jamaica).

FIGURE 15: OVERVIEW OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF ARTICLE VII OF THE CONVENTION BY STATES PARTIES IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN



Article VII(5) submissions

- 4.19 As at 31 July 2025, 31 States Parties (94%) had made at least one Article VII(5) submission, while the remaining 2 States Parties (6%) had not made any Article VII(5) submission (Barbados and Haiti).

Updates during the reporting period

- 4.20 During the reporting period, 23 States Parties provided updates to the Secretariat on the steps they had taken towards the implementation of the Convention (Argentina, the Bahamas, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Status of the legislative process

- 4.21 At the cut-off date of this report, according to the information available to the Secretariat, all 15 States Parties in Latin America and the Caribbean that had yet to adopt legislation covering all initial measures had reported on the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration (Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)).

Technical assistance and support

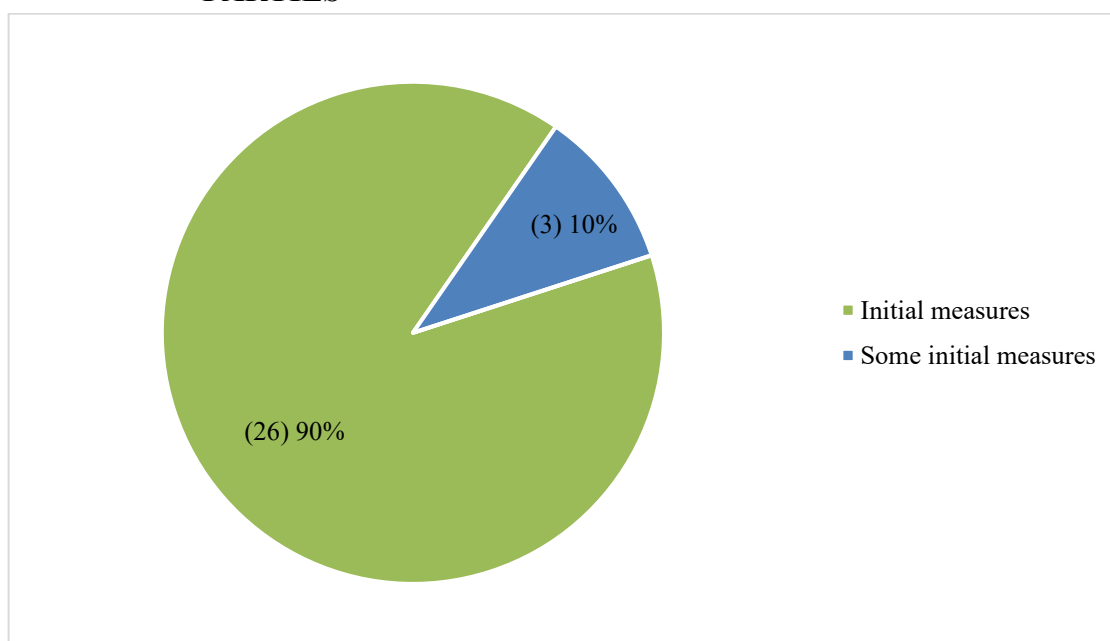
- 4.22 The Secretariat continued to provide legislative review support and advice to relevant States Parties and monitored progress in the adoption process. The Secretariat will convene a regional conference on advancing Convention-implementing legislation in the GRULAC region in 2026 to support GRULAC States Parties that do not yet have comprehensive implementing legislation in developing key messages and skills to support the enactment of such legislation.

Western European and Other States

Status of implementation of Article VII

- 4.23 According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, 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



Article VII(5) submissions

- 4.24 As at 31 July 2025, all 29 WEOG States Parties had made at least one Article VII(5) submission.

Updates during the reporting period

- 4.25 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 (Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, the Holy See, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg,¹¹ Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America).

Status of the legislative process

- 4.26 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. According to the information available to the Secretariat, as at the cut-off date of this report, Iceland and San Marino had reported on the existence of draft legislation under development and consideration.

Technical assistance and support

- 4.27 Prioritising national Convention-implementing legislation continues to pose a challenge to the remaining States Parties in WEOG that have yet to adopt implementing legislation covering all initial measures. The Secretariat monitors progress in the adoption process and stands ready to provide support and advice, including on advocacy approaches.

5. LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- 5.1 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).
- 5.2 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.

¹¹ Although Luxembourg did not respond to the note verbale sent by the Secretariat on 17 March 2025, it provided updates on its status of implementation of Article VII during consultations with the Secretariat in the reporting period.

- 5.3 The Secretariat reviewed and provided comments on both draft and existing legislative texts submitted by six States Parties to determine whether these drafts met the requirements of the Convention. During the legislative reviews, the Secretariat assessed each provision of the draft legal texts in order to ascertain their alignment with the Convention, and provided advice to address any gaps or inconsistencies and to ensure that the draft legislation covers all the initial measures. The Secretariat also provided guidance and clarification in response to queries received from two States Parties regarding their draft legislative texts. In addition, the Secretariat reviewed and provided advice on legal texts submitted by States Parties on the implementation of the amendments to the Annex on Chemicals.
- 5.4 The Secretariat held national legislative review forums for Sao Tome and Principe and Namibia following its provision of comments on draft legislation submitted for review, to support them in fulfilling their Article VII obligations to adopt implementing laws and regulations. The Secretariat and delegates nominated by the States Parties jointly reviewed and discussed the Secretariat's comments and examined potential gaps and inconsistencies in the draft legal texts. In addition, the Secretariat provided specific advice to ensure that the States Parties' legislative frameworks would comply with obligations under the Convention upon enactment. The forums concluded with agreement on next steps, including revision of the draft texts and continued engagement with the Secretariat.
- 5.5 In October 2024 and March 2025, the Secretariat organised two expert meetings on developing a compendium of best practices for a national legislative and regulatory framework on chemical security. The initial meeting, held at the OPCW Centre for Chemistry and Technology, brought together selected chemical security experts from all regional groups to review preliminary findings and best practices derived from a series of regional workshops conducted by the Secretariat between 2022 and 2024. Experts discussed the scope and structure of the envisioned compendium and assessed existing best practices in terms of their relevance and applicability for States Parties more broadly. The second expert meeting, held virtually, focused on further refining the compendium's structure and content, assigning drafting responsibilities, and establishing a timeline for submissions and next steps in its development. The draft content is currently under review and refinement, with one further expert meeting planned in 2025 to finalise the contents of the compendium.
- 5.6 In April 2025, the Secretariat conducted a regional conference on advancing Convention-implementing legislation for African States Parties that do not yet have comprehensive legislation in place. The Conference, which brought together 23 States Parties, emphasised the importance of such legislation for regional peace and security and provided a platform for States Parties to share common experiences, challenges, and good practices for adopting legislation. The programme piloted several scenario-based and interactive role play exercises to demonstrate the importance of implementing legislation for prosecuting Convention-related offences, and to strengthen delegates' arguments to address misconceptions surrounding the need to adopt such legislation at the national level. Similar conferences are planned for the Asia and GRULAC regions in 2025 and 2026.

- 5.7 In June 2025, the Secretariat organised a workshop on strengthening and enforcing chemical security legislation for six States Parties in Central Asia and the surrounding region. The event emphasised the importance of robust legal frameworks and inter-agency coordination for strengthening national capacities to prevent and mitigate chemical security threats. The programme and discussions focused on the importance of comprehensive legal provisions to respond to chemical security incidents, including by defining chemical-related offences, delineating jurisdiction, and facilitating effective prosecution.
- 5.8 In July 2025, the Secretariat organised the seventh session of the Influential Visitors Programme with the Marshall Islands at the OPCW Headquarters. The Programme targets States Parties in the final stages of adopting implementing legislation. Under the Programme, National Authority representatives, along with key high-level officials from States Parties involved in the legislation adoption process, are invited to the OPCW Main Building and the Centre for Chemistry and Technology for a series of meetings to sensitise them to Convention-related issues. At this session, the delegation of the Marshall Islands, which included three parliamentarians, discussed a range of issues related to their draft bill, and clarified remaining questions with the Secretariat. The delegation presented a road map on the adoption of their draft bill, and committed to follow through on the enactment process upon return to their country.

Cooperation, support, and assistance provided bilaterally by States Parties

- 5.9 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).
- 5.10 The Secretariat continued to support bilateral cooperation among National Authorities 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. The mentor countries shared their technical expertise and experiences in developing, adopting, and implementing their respective legislation on the Convention, as well as on other relevant thematic issues. During the reporting period, exchange visits took place between the National Authorities of India and Kenya, Malaysia and Sri Lanka, and the United States of America and Guatemala. They are expected to result in noticeable advancements by the mentored States Parties in key areas of Convention implementation, such as the structure and functioning of the National Authority, national implementing legislation, chemical safety and security, the verification regime and inspections, and the transfers regime for scheduled chemicals.

Annex (English only):

Status of Implementation of Initial Measures by States Parties (as at 31 July 2025)

Annex

**STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INITIAL MEASURES BY STATES PARTIES
(AS AT 31 JULY 2025)**

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Afghanistan (24 October 2003)	2024	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Albania (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Algeria (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Andorra (29 March 2003)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Angola (16 October 2015)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Antigua and Barbuda (28 September 2005)	2023	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Argentina (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Armenia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Australia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Austria (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Azerbaijan (30 March 2000)	2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Bahamas (21 May 2009)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Bahrain (29 April 1997)	2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Bangladesh (29 April 1997)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Barbados (6 April 2007)	2022	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
Belarus (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belgium (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Belize (31 December 2003)	2020	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Benin (13 June 1998)	2017	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
Bhutan (17 September 2005)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (13 September 1998)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Bosnia and Herzegovina (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Botswana (30 September 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brazil (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Brunei Darussalam (29 August 1997)	2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Bulgaria (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burkina Faso (7 August 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Burundi (4 October 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cabo Verde (9 November 2003)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cambodia (18 August 2005)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cameroon (29 April 1997)	2019	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Canada (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Central African Republic (20 October 2006)	2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Chad (14 March 2004)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
Chile (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
China (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Colombia (5 May 2000)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Comoros (17 September 2006)	2011	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Congo (3 January 2008)	2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cook Islands (29 April 1997)	2015	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Costa Rica (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Côte d'Ivoire (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Croatia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cuba (29 May 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Cyprus (27 September 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Czech Republic (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Democratic Republic of the Congo (11 November 2005)	2024	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Denmark (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Djibouti (24 February 2006)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Dominica (13 March 2001)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Dominican Republic (26 April 2009)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Ecuador (29 April 1997)	2024	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
El Salvador (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Equatorial Guinea (29 April 1997)	2007	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
Eritrea (15 March 2000)	2025	No legislation.	None
Estonia (25 June 1999)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Eswatini (29 April 1997)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Ethiopia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Fiji (29 April 1997)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Finland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
France (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Gabon (8 October 2000)	2019	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Gambia (18 June 1998)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Georgia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Germany (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Ghana (8 August 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Greece (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Grenada (3 July 2005)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Guatemala (14 March 2003)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Guinea (9 July 1997)	2019	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Guinea-Bissau (19 June 2008)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Guyana (12 October 1997)	2021	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Haiti (24 March 2006)	2016	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
Holy See (11 June 1999)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Honduras (28 September 2005)	2022	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Hungary (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iceland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
India (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Indonesia (12 December 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iran (Islamic Republic of) (3 December 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Iraq (12 February 2009)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Ireland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Italy (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Jamaica (8 October 2000)	2024	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Japan (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Jordan (28 November 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kazakhstan (22 April 2000)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kenya (29 April 1997)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Kiribati (7 October 2000)	2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Kuwait (28 June 1997)	2024	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Kyrgyzstan (29 October 2003)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lao People's Democratic Republic (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Latvia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Lebanon (20 December 2008)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Lesotho (29 April 1997)	2012	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Liberia (25 March 2006)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Libya (5 February 2004)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Liechtenstein (24 December 1999)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Lithuania (15 May 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Luxembourg (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Madagascar (9 November 2004)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Malawi (11 July 1998)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Malaysia (20 May 2000)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Maldives (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mali (29 April 1997)	2023	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Malta (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Marshall Islands (18 June 2004)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Mauritania (11 March 1998)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Mauritius (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mexico (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Micronesia (Federated States of) (21 July 1999)	2014	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Monaco (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mongolia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Montenegro (3 June 2006)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Morocco (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Mozambique (14 September 2000)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Myanmar (7 August 2015)	2024	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Namibia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Nauru (12 December 2001)	2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Nepal (18 December 1997)	2023	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Netherlands (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
New Zealand (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Nicaragua (5 December 1999)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Niger (29 April 1997)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Nigeria (19 June 1999)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Niue (21 May 2005)	2010	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
North Macedonia (20 July 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Norway (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Oman (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Pakistan (27 November 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Palau (5 March 2003)	2018	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Panama (6 November 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Papua New Guinea (29 April 1997)	2024	No legislation.	None
Paraguay (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Peru (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Philippines (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Poland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Portugal (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Qatar (3 October 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Republic of Korea (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Republic of Moldova (29 April 1997)	2021	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Romania (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Russian Federation (5 December 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Rwanda (30 April 2004)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures.	Yes
Saint Kitts and Nevis (20 June 2004)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Saint Lucia (29 April 1997)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (18 October 2002)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Samoa (27 October 2002)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
San Marino (9 January 2000)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Sao Tome and Principe (9 October 2003)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Saudi Arabia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Senegal (19 August 1998)	2022	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Serbia (20 May 2000)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Seychelles (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Sierra Leone (30 October 2004)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Singapore (20 June 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Slovakia (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Slovenia (11 July 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Solomon Islands (23 October 2004)	2024	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Somalia (28 June 2013)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
South Africa (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures	Yes
Spain (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Sri Lanka (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
State of Palestine (16 June 2018)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Sudan (23 June 1999)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Suriname (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Sweden (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Switzerland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Syrian Arab Republic (14 October 2013)	2020	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Tajikistan (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Thailand (9 January 2003)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Timor-Leste (6 June 2003)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Togo (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Tonga (28 June 2003)	2024	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago (24 July 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Tunisia (29 April 1997)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Türkiye (11 June 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Turkmenistan (29 April 1997)	2023	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Tuvalu (18 February 2004)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Uganda (30 December 2001)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes

States Parties (Entry into Force)	Last Update	Status	Article VII(5) Submission
Ukraine (15 November 1998)	2024	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Arab Emirates (28 December 2000)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
United Republic of Tanzania (25 July 1998)	2025	No legislation. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	None
United States of America (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Uruguay (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Uzbekistan (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Vanuatu (16 October 2005)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2 January 1998)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes
Viet Nam (30 October 1998)	2025	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Yemen (1 November 2000)	2023	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Zambia (11 March 2001)	2023	Legislation covers all initial measures.	Yes
Zimbabwe (29 April 1997)	2025	Legislation covers some of the initial measures. Draft legislation under development and consideration.	Yes